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A HISTORY
—
OF
DELAWARE COUNTY
PENNsylvania
AND ITS PEOPLE

UNDER THE EDITORIAL SUPERVISION OF

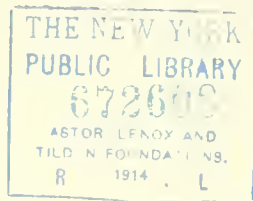
JOHN W. JORDAN, LL. D.

Librarian of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia

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VOLUME II

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1914

CHURCHES OF DELAWARE COUNTY

From the beginning of creation there has been no force which has played a greater part in the lives of nations and the history of races than the supernatural, and no religious rites or practices whose work has been grander or more sublime than that effected by Christianity. The causes for settlement of most of the American colonies were religious, many people in the old countries of Europe being willing, nay, glad, to face the hardships of new lands and the cruelties of hostile tribes, rather than suffer the noble and lofty principles for which they stood to be scorned and mocked by those of different belief. Herbert, the celebrated English writer of religious works and poems, wrote in his poem, "The Church Militant:"

"Religion stands on tip-toe in our land,
Ready to pass to the American strand,"

and no more prophetic words were ever spoken, for immediately thereafter persecution drove the Puritans from their native land, and the flight of religion to America had begun.

To the Society of Friends belongs the honor of erecting the first house of worship in (now) Delaware county—the old Friends meeting house in Haverford township, built in 1688-89. Here Governor William Penn preached soon after its erection, and often attended worship. For years it has been a landmark in the county, a monument to the staid, simple folk who therein worshipped their Creator according to the unpretentious tenets of their belief. To this sedate and pious sect the county, and, indeed, the state, owes much of its strength and stability, which was drawn from their very selves and incorporated into the laws of the communities which they founded, making them strong and firm to withstand the ravages of time and the abuses which it brings. Their faith was their life, by it they ordered their existence. To live in peaceful quiet and to have honorable dealings with their fellow-men, was to them assurance of a blessed hereafter.

Education was a large factor in the life of the Friends, that being one of the forms of pleasure which they exercised to the fullest. With them learning was not a duty, it was a privilege; and, since it meant self-improvement, was necessary to all men. Therefore, their efforts were early directed to the dissemination of useful knowledge, these efforts later resulting in Haverford and Swarthmore colleges, institutions of great value, fully treated elsewhere in this work.

The second church erected in Delaware county was an Episcopal house of worship, "Old Radnor," in Newtown township, known as St. David's. It was erected previous to 1700, and around it have grown up traditions that have lived through the decades. One is that Rev. David Jones, the Baptist preacher of the Great Valley Church, in Chester county, holding a service there during the Revolution, was so incensed by the sight of several able-bodied and active young men sitting comfortably in their pews that he disregarded his

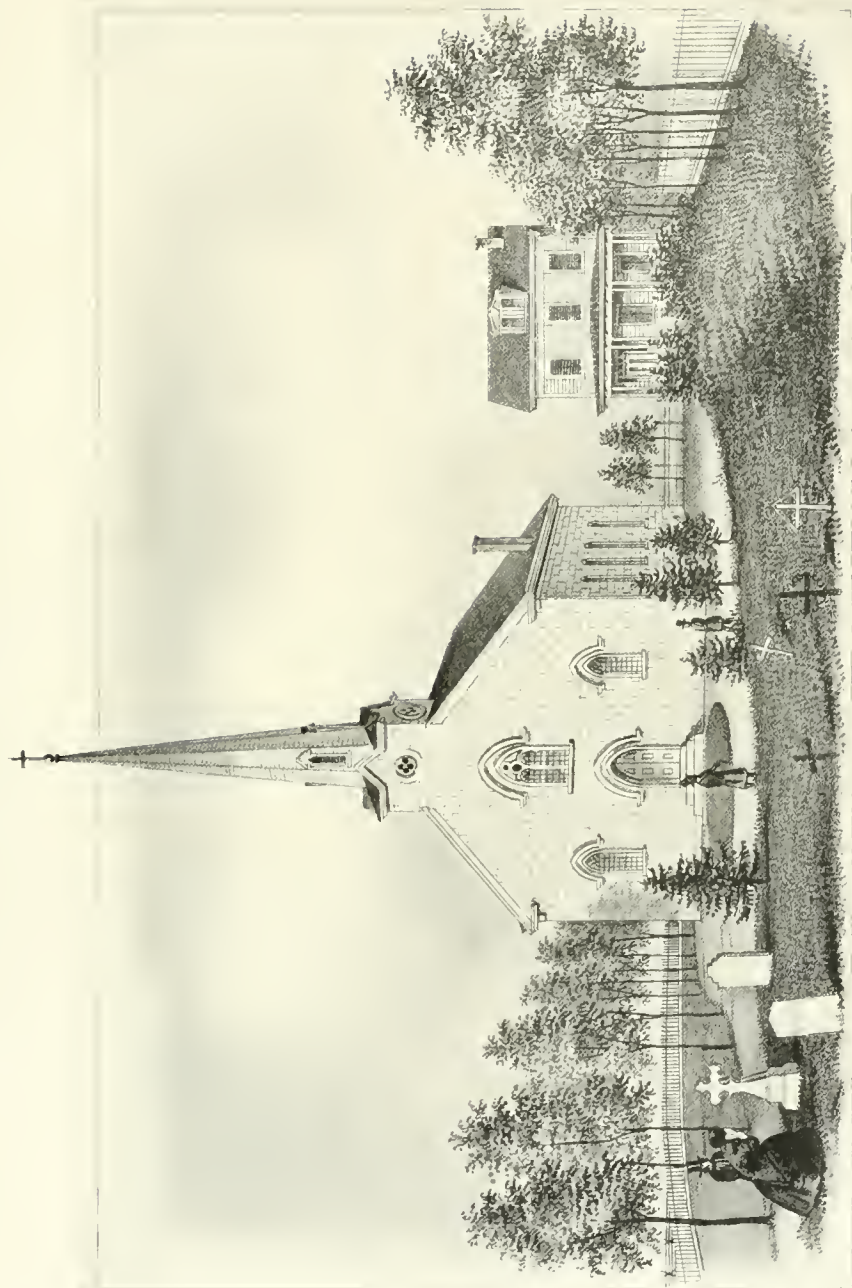
sermon entirely, threw back a heavy cloak he wore, disclosed himself in an American uniform, and launched a terrific philippic at their indolence and lack of patriotism, demanding to know why they were not in the American army. The old man himself later entered the army as chaplain. The poet Longfellow, during the national centennial, visited the old church and was so impressed by the beauty and dignity of the edifice, with its arched windows and ivy-covered walls, sheltered protectingly on all sides by overhanging trees and surrounded by tombstones marking the graves of its former members, that he immortalized the sanctuary in a short poem entitled "Old St. David's at Radnor," characterizing it as "an image of peace and rest."

The Roman Catholic church had its first mission in what is now Delaware county, about 1730, in Concord township, at the home of the Wilcox family, the congregation later building St. Thomas' Church. The followers of this religion have become more numerous in past years, and one of the county's large educational institutions, Villanova College, was founded by the Catholic church.

The causes for mentioning the above churches in more detail than the others, are not because they are more important than those of other denominations, but because of their priority of erection and the interest which is naturally attached to them as land-marks. Baptist, Presbyterian and Methodist churches are numerous throughout the county, owning many large and pretentious houses of worship. Another of the county's educational institutions, Crozer Theological Seminary, is of Baptist origin, mentioned elsewhere in this work.

The first organized church to exist in (now) Delaware county, was the Swedish Lutheran, founded by the Swedes, who settled on the Delaware in 1637, and 1642. While Lutheran was a term at first applied to all Protestants believing in the doctrines taught by Martin Luther, it had become the established state religion of Sweden, and was adhered to by the early settlers of that race, who made early settlement. After them came the English Friends, and members of the Established Church of England. With the Scotch-Irish came Presbyterianism, then Catholicism—all of which religions took strong root in the county and have prospered. At a later day the Methodists and Baptists entered the field, and have borne an active part in the religious development of the county. Other religious sects have also established in the county and have aided in the upbuilding of a strong religious community. There has been no persecution on account of religious faith. The early settlers, fleeing from intolerant conditions, did not in Pennsylvania emulate the example set by the Puritans of New England, but gave every man the right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. Common sense and freedom have gone hand in hand, resulting in a religious history in which there is nothing to conceal, and in the upbuilding of a strong Christian sentiment in all parts of the county.

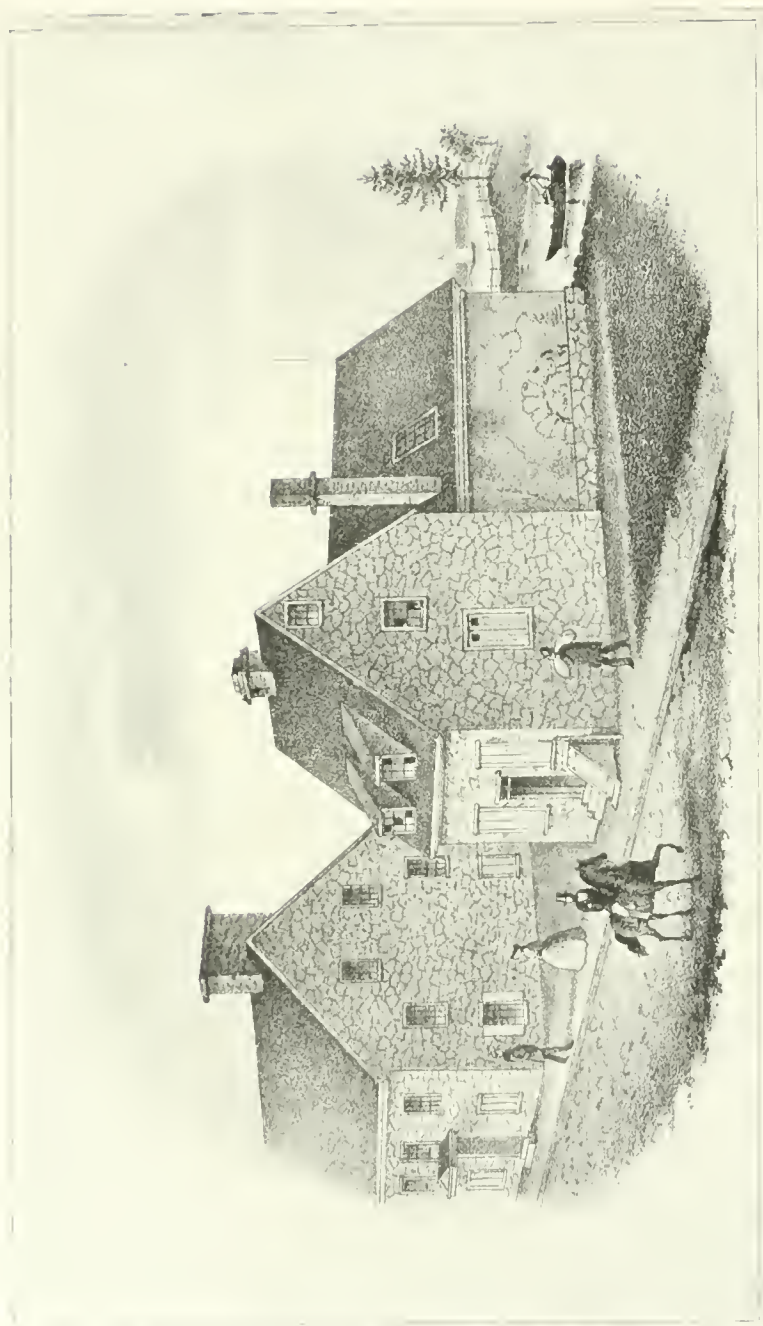
One of the first efforts to Christianize the American Indian was made by Rev. John Campanius, in the little log Lutheran church at Tinicum, over which he officiated until May, 1648. In order to be able to give the best of



Drawn by C. P. Tholey

CATHOLIC CHURCH OF ST. THOMAS, IVY MILLS, ASTON

Bowen & Co. Lith. Philada.



Drawn by C. P. Tholey.

FIRST MEETING HOUSE OF FRIENDS AT CHESTER.

Bowen & Co lith. Philada.

himself in his work, he undertook the study of their language and mastered it sufficiently to make a translation of the Lutheran Catechism into the dialect of the Lenni Lenape family of the great Algonquin tribe. He was the first person to translate a book into the Indian language, although his work was not published until 1696, when, by command of royalty at Stockholm, it was printed; nevertheless, his efforts were made a few years previous to Eliot's Indian translation of the Bible, made in New England, and published thirty years before the former work.

Joseph H. Lewis, in his "History of Chester County," relates how the Swedes in those early days used to attend church at Tinicum "to which they came in canoes from New Castle and other places along the Delaware, both above and below the Island." The church was on land belonging to Armegat Printz, a proud and haughty woman who had inherited it from her father. In her pride and arrogance she had great contempt for those of poorer station, and to show her disregard for the humble Swedes who worshipped on her property, she sold the church bell by which they had formerly been called to worship, but the devout and earnest congregation repurchased the bell, paying therefor "two days' labor in harvest time."

The old Birmingham Friends meeting house which stood in old Birmingham township before its site in that political division was made part of Chester county, was erected in 1722, on grounds donated for that purpose by Elizabeth Webb, and about its ivy-covered walls tradition has woven many a thread of fanciful history. One of the stories connected with the ancient edifice is linked with the battle of Brandywine, in which conflict the American riflemen used the stone-walls surrounding the burial-ground, for breastworks. The dark blots on the oaken floor were said to have been made by the blood of wounded soldiers, as the building was used as a hospital for nearly a week, until the British army marched to the Boot Tavern. Another story asserted that a young British gentleman, a close relative of the Duke of Northumberland, was killed near the meeting house, a report which was later denied by relatives in England.

Friends' Meeting Houses.—The first recorded meeting of Friends in the Province of Pennsylvania was at the house of Robert Wade, at Upland, in 1675, when William Edmundson, an eminent minister from England, then on a religious visit to America, was present. Previous to the coming of Penn, at a monthly meeting held 11 mo. 7, 1681, it was agreed: "A meeting shall be held for ye service and worship of God every First Day at ye Court House in Upland." In the old meeting house erected by Chester Monthly Meeting, William Penn often spoke, and services were held therein for forty-three years until 1736, when a larger building was erected. The Friends meeting house at Shoemakerville, was built in 1828, on land donated by Enos Sharpless.

The Friends meeting house in Birmingham township was first erected in 1722, of cedar logs. About 1763 a stone building was erected, to which later additions were made. When Delaware county was erected, the ground on

which the old church stood fell to Chester county, but for nearly two centuries Friends of Lower Birmingham have there worshipped.

Concord Friends meeting house is erected on land leased to trustees in 1697. At a monthly meeting held at the house of George Pearce, 4 mo. 10 1697, it was agreed to build and subscriptions taken. The building, however, was not completed until 1710. In 1728 the modern structure gave way to one of brick, which in 1788 was destroyed by fire. The walls, however, were left intact, and were used in the new and larger building at once erected. The question of human slavery was often discussed in the old meeting, but not until 1800 was it possible to make the announcement that Concord Quarterly Meeting was "clear of importing, disposing or holding mankind as slaves."

The records of Darby Meeting, begin 2, 5 mo. 1684, but "there is some evidence that the business of a monthly meeting had been transacted at Darby a short time prior to the date of the first regular minute." The meetings were held in private homes until 1687, when John Blunston acknowledged in court a deed "for one acre of ground in the township of Darby to build a meeting-house thereon." The first building, presumably of logs, was replaced by a more substantial structure begun in 1699, but not completed until 1701. This building stood for a full century, then gave way to a stone structure completed in 1805. The first marriage in Darby Meeting was that of Samuel Sellers and Anna Gibbons, in 1684; the first marriage in the first meeting house was that of John Marshall and Sarah Smith. The first marriage in the third meeting house was that of Hugh Melvain, of Philadelphia, and Hannah Hunt, of Darby.

In Haverford township, Friends erected the first place of worship in now Delaware county, about 1688 or 1689. The first marriage solemnized therein was that of Lewis David to Florence Jones, 20, 1st mo., 1690. An addition was erected in 1700, and the older structure replaced by another in 1800. In 1700 William Penn preached in the new building, but as Welsh was principally spoken by the members, many could not understand him. A Friends meeting house is also located on the grounds of Haverford College.

Media Monthly Meeting was founded in 1875 by Friends who were residents there, withdrawing from other meetings. They erected a stone church on Third street, wherein they worship. In an iron safe in this building, the records of Chester Meeting are preserved. Providence meeting house (Hicksite) is also located in Media. The old house of worship was torn down in 1812 and replaced by the structure now in use.

In Middletown township, a Friends meeting was authorized by Chester Quarterly Meeting, held 3, 3 mo. 1686. Early in 1700 the appointed committee reported that they had decided upon the burial lot in Middletown as the site for a meeting house, a building being erected that was finished in 1702. This was followed many years later by another that is still used as a house of worship. After the division in the society in 1828, the Orthodox branch of Middletown meeting held their meetings in a school house until the completion of their meeting house in 1835.



Drawn by S. H. Smith.

FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE, HAVERFORD, BUILT 1700, REBUILT 1800.

Bowen & Co. Lith. Philada.

The earliest mention of a Friends' meeting in Newtown township is found in the records of Haverford Monthly Meeting under date of 14-11 mo. 1696. This record states that "William Lewis and some friends having proposed to this meeting to settle a meeting at Newtown they were left to their freedom therein." The meeting was established, services being held at the residence of members, but under the control of Chester, and later Providence monthly meetings. On the 30th day, 8 mo., 1710, "Newtown meeting laid before the meeting their intentions of building a meeting house by Friends "burial yard in Newtown," which met with the approval of Providence meeting. In 1711 the building was completed, replaced in 1791 by the structure now in use.

Providence Friends meeting was authorized by Chester Quarterly Meeting, 3 mo., 1696, the minutes stating that it was agreed to settle a meeting "At Thomas Minshall's every First and Fourth day." On 9 mo. 4, 1700, the first day and week day meeting was ordered to be removed from Thomas Minshall's to the meeting house, and on 12 mo. 12, 1700, the meeting at Randall Vernon's was also "removed to the new meeting house." The building of logs erected in Nether Providence township was improved by a stone addition in 1727. In 1753 the remains of the original structure were removed and a stone addition erected in its place.

While Radnor Friends did not commence to build their first meeting house until 1693, there was as early as 1686 a sufficient number of Friends in the township to establish an independent meeting. The early meetings were held at the home of John Jerman, a Quaker minister, and at the residence of John Evans, where the first marriage was solemnized, 2, 3 mo. 1686, between Richard Ormes, of Philadelphia, and Mary Tyder, of Radnor. In 1693 the Radnor Friends built their first meeting house, and in 1718 began the erection of a new building which was not completed until after 1721, a later addition being erected for school purposes.

The first Friends' meeting house in Springfield township was erected in 1700 at Friends' graveyard, at the junction of the Springfield and Darby roads, on the line between Springfield and Marple townships. Friends in the township had, however, held meetings at the homes of Francis Stafford and Bartholomew Coppock as early as 3d mo., 1686, under authority granted by Chester Quarterly Meeting. The first meeting house was destroyed by fire in 1737, the erection of a second building beginning the following year. This second building was of stone, with a date stone bearing the inscription "Re-built 1738." After serving for one hundred and thirteen years, it was torn down and a third structure erected, yet used by the Springfield meeting. In the second building, tradition states the future of Benjamin West, the great painter, then a boy, was discussed. He was a birth-right member of the Society, and the painter's art was not sanctioned by them. It was, however, agreed that young West, in view of the great talent he displayed, should be given the sanction of the meeting, strong friends pleading his cause. A private meeting was appointed at the house of his father, which was largely attended. After addresses had been delivered in a strain of extraordinary eloquence, "the

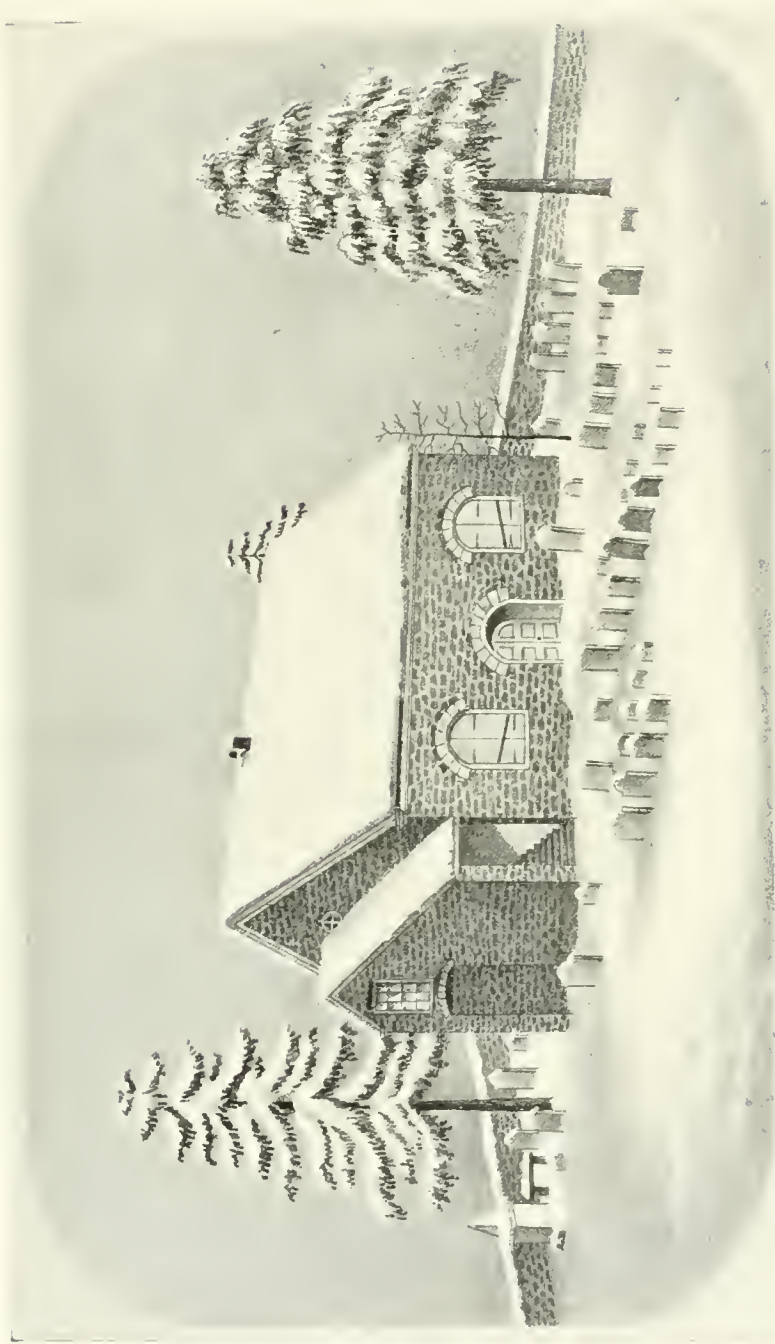
women arose and kissed the young artist, and the men one by one laid their hands on his head and prayed that the Lord might verify in his life the value of the gifts which had induced them, in spite of their religious tenets, to allow him to cultivate the faculties of his genius." The after career of this great artist must have been in some measure the result of this solemn meeting of the simple, earnest Friends of Springfield meeting.

In Ridley township, Friends were authorized to hold meetings at the house of John Sinnock, by Chester Monthly Meeting, held 7 mo. 11, 1682. The meeting was later changed to "Walter Faucet's house on Ridley creek." Friends never erected a public meeting house in Ridley, nor were the meetings at Faucet's house continued after the erection of the Chester meeting house.

Protestant Episcopal Churches.—St. David's Episcopal Church at Radnor, Newtown township, in point of age ranks second in Delaware county, Haverford Friends meeting house being the oldest. The exact date at which a church organization was effected in Radnor is not known, but it was prior to 1700. A certificate given by the church wardens of Radnor, dated July 28, 1719, Rev. Evan Evans, states, "that the Rev. Dr. Evans has preached the Gospel at Radnor at the home of Mr. William Davis, one of the subscribers, once a fortnight from November in the year 1700, all the time he was resident in Philadelphia, without any reward from us; and since his return from England, which was on the 22nd day of March, 1716-17, until the latter end of June past, he preached at St. David's Church at Radnor." Rev. Evan Evans, in a letter to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, London, England, states that he "preached in Welsh once a fortnight for four years, till the arrival of Mr. Nicholas, minister, to Chester in 1704." He recommends: "Could a sober and discreet man be procured to undertake that mission, he might be capable by the blessing of God to bring in a plentiful harvest of Welsh Quakers." This resulted in the appointment of John Chubb, a Welshman, who had been a schoolmaster in Philadelphia. He had occasionally conducted services at the church prior to 1714, when he was appointed missionary to the Radnor and Oxford churches, he being in the latter year in England. He reached Philadelphia in August of that year and reported to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts (who sent him out) that the "people of Radnor" had met him "unanimously and heartily engaged to build a handsome Stone Church." The laying of the corner stone is described by Acrelius:

"The Laying of a Corner Stone—But something peculiar is to be seen among the English at the laying of the foundation of a church. On the 9th of May 1715, Pastor Sandel was invited to attend the laying of the foundation of Radnor Church sixteen miles from Philadelphia. First, a service with preaching was held in a private house; then they went in procession to the place where the church was to be built—There a prayer was made; Clergymen laid a stone according to the direction of the Master Mason."

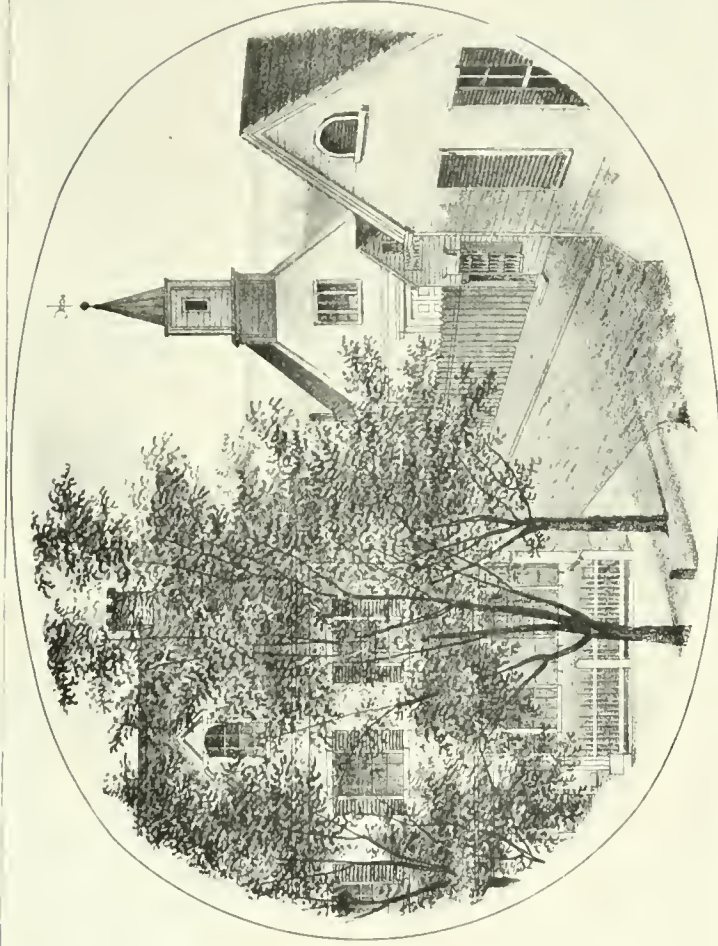
For over a half century after the church was built, no floor was laid, and no pews, the worshippers being seated on benches, at first furnished by the



Drawn by C. L. Smith, Feby. 4th 1852

ST. DAVID'S CHURCH, BUILT 1717.

Bowen & Co lith Philada.



From a Daguerreotype

VIEW OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, CHESTER, BUILT 1703

Bowen & Co. lith. Philada

occupant, but later placed there by the vestry and leased to the congregation. The old record states: "William Evans and Hugh Jones are to have ye upper bench above ye door for two pounds." Later pews were introduced, the custom being to sell the ground, the purchaser to make the improvements, thus: "At a vestry held December 5, 1763, the vestry granted to Robert Jones the privilege to build a pew on a piece of ground in St. David's Church, adjoining Wayne's and Hunter's pugh, he paying for ye ground four pounds ten Shillings." In 1765 the church was floored; in 1767, a vestry house built on the site of the later Sunday school, and in 1771 a gallery was added. Captain Isaac, father of "Mad" Anthony Wayne, was the chief mover in the latter improvement, and under his direction it was built. The church suffered greatly during the Revolution, and seldom during that contest were religious services held within the building. In 1783 Rev. William Currie again took charge, and collected funds to repair the old church building and graveyard wall. In 1786 the church was admitted to membership in the Diocesan Convention of Philadelphia. In August, 1792, while Rev. Slaytor Clay was rector, the church was incorporated, and during his incumbency the body of Gen. Anthony Wayne was removed from Presque Isle to Radnor churchyard, by his son, Col. Isaac Wayne. On July 4, 1809, a plain marble monument was erected at his grave by the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati, although the body was placed there at a later date. On July 30, 1820, the first confirmation ever held in St. David's was conducted by Bishop White, sixteen persons being admitted to membership. In 1824 the Sunday school was organized, and about 1830 that part of the old gallery which passed over the front door was taken down, the highbacked old fashioned pews taken out, the pulpit enlarged, and the sounding board removed. In 1844 the present rectory was built. There is a tradition that Queen Anne presented the Radnor church with a communion service. This service was taken by a marauding party of soldiers during the Revolution and was never recovered. In 1861 the corporation of St. David's purchased an acre of land and enlarged the graveyard. In 1871 the church was repaired and a new vestry-room erected. In 1876 the poet Longfellow visited Old Radnor Church, and was so impressed that he wrote his poem entitled "Old St. David's at Radnor." In 1881 he said in an interview, relating the story of his poem:

"I was stopping at Rosemont and one day drove over to Radnor. Old St. David's Church with its charming and picturesque surroundings attracted my attention. Its diminutive size, peculiar architecture, the little rectory in the grove, the quaint Churchyard, where Mad Anthony Wayne is buried, the great tree which stands at the gateway and the pile of gray stone, which makes the old Church and is almost hidden by the climbing ivy, all combine to make it a gem for a fancy picture."

Old St. Paul's Church, in Chester, was built in 1702, on land on the south side of Third street, east of Market Square, the land having been first donated to the Swedish church early in the history of the settlement of Upland. Where the first St. Paul's Church was erected, there was previously a burying place for the Swedes in Upland. This is established by the report of Mr. Ross to

the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts in 1714. The foundation of the ancient structure was laid in July, 1702, and January 24 of the following year, St. Paul's Day, Rev. John Talbot preached the first sermon delivered therein. The church was of stone, twenty-five feet in height, with a wooden steeple containing the bell. In 1835 extensive repairs were made, the number of pews was increased, the large pews subdivided, the old fashioned highbacks lowered, a gallery built in the west end, and under it a large main entrance made. In 1850 agitation was started among the congregation for an entirely new church structure, preparations were made, and the corner stone was laid July 25, 1859, on the north side of Third street, addresses being made by Right Rev. Alfred Lee, D. D., Bishop of Delaware, and Rev. Charles W. Quick. The building was built of pointed stone, in Gothic style, with a spire one hundred and twenty-four feet high. In 1872, the building was once more remodeled, later suffering two accidents, being struck by lightning on June 3, 1777, and catching fire on March 9, 1884.

Calvary Episcopal Church was organized by Richard S. Smith, in an upper room of his nail factory at Rockdale, Aston township. There was no other Episcopal church within five miles, so the mission was well attended. A Sunday school was all that was attempted at first, Mr. Smith acting as superintendent, and his wife and daughters fulfilling the duties of teachers. Soon it was resolved to form a church congregation. Bishop Onderdonk authorized Kingston Goddard, a student of Divinity, to fill the offices of lay-reader at Rockdale, and, the field being promising, the Rev. Marmaduke Hurst was detailed as missionary, under the auspices of the Advancement Society, the church receiving the name of Calvary, and being admitted to representation in the Episcopal Convention. On August 18, 1836, Bishop Onderdonk laid the corner stone for a building, a movement which Mr. Smith had labored diligently to further. The basement was pushed to completion, and here church and Sunday school services were held until sufficient funds could be raised to finish the entire work. In 1868 the church was enlarged and in other ways improved, the whole being "as a thank-offering for the blessings of peace."

Rev. J. Coupland, rector of St. John's Church, Concord, held services at Chadds Ford, according to the Episcopal church ritual, at irregular intervals, as did his successor, Rev. J. J. Sleeper, but it was not until 1884 that St. Luke's Church was organized. J. M. Baker was largely instrumental in the erection of the church, the corner-stone of which was laid June 11, 1883, by Rev. W. H. Graff, of Philadelphia, and which was first used for divine service on May 1, 1884.

Another church dedicated to St. Luke was organized in Chester, November 28, 1868, and was at first in the parish of St. Paul's Church. Rev. Henry Brown had charge of the chapel, for such it was at first intended to be. The congregation began worship in the uncompleted building, as the construction funds had been exhausted. Thomas R. List, a student at the Philadelphia Divinity School, discharged the duties of lay-reader from May 8, 1870, to June

19, 1873, when he was ordained as rector. In 1880 the entire debt of the church was paid, and work begun afresh on an unencumbered basis.

The ground upon which St. Martin's Episcopal Church of Birmingham township was later erected was given to the adherents of the Church of England by Walter Martin, a Friend of Upper Chichester, who had become embittered against his sect because of being "dealt with" according to the customs of that society. In 1702 the few believers of that faith purchased a rude frame building, formerly a blacksmith shop, from John and Tobias Hendrickson, for the sum of £5, which they moved to the ground granted them by Walter Martin. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts established it as a missionary station, in connection with St. Paul's of Chester and the church at Concord. In 1745 the old frame structure becoming insufficient, a fund was raised and a small brick church erected, the old sanctuary coming into use as a school-house. In 1845, one hundred years later, the building had fallen into such dilapidation that it was determined to build a new edifice, which was accordingly done, making the third building occupied by the congregation. In 1822, St. Martin's separated itself from St. Paul's parish, and has since continued as an independent organization. John Larkin Jr., in 1879 presented the church with a tract of two acres adjoining the old churchyard of St. Martin's, which had been crowded with the bodies of those who had fallen under the scythe of the Grim Reaper.

The Rev. Evan Evans first mentions what later became St. John's Episcopal Church of Concord, in a letter dated London, September 18, 1707, in which he writes on "the state of the church in Pennsylvania, most humbly offered to the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts." In 1702 John Hannum donated a plot of ground at the northwest corner of his tract, on which to erect a church, and a log structure was built that year. In 1769 part of the proceeds of a lottery held in the province was assigned to St. John's, and with this sum a brick end was added to the church in 1773, and in 1790 a stone end was erected adjoining the brick section on the site of the frame building. Another addition was made in 1837, but on June 15, 1844, a new building was begun, since the scope of the church work had been so enlarged and widened that this step was made necessary. In this building was placed a large chancel window, a memorial to Bishop On'erdonk, whose long service had endeared him to the members of the church of which he was so sturdy a pillar.

On May 5, 1872, Rev. James S. Brooke, rector of St. George's Church, West End, officiated at the first services of St. Stephen's Church in Upper Darby, held in the village school-house, and on October 27 that year communion was administered for the first time, fourteen persons uniting. In May of the following year a Sunday school was organized, and led a prosperous existence. The congregation was composed mainly of the mill-workers and their families, and although their slender incomes were not sufficient to support the mission in a pretentious manner, nevertheless, their earnest efforts were bent toward the realization of a church of their own. Oborn Lewis

donated several lots on the Baltimore turnpike, and enough money was raised to warrant the erection of a church, even with the handicap of a sum of money lost in the failure of the Franklin Savings Fund of Philadelphia. The corner stone was laid October 12, 1878, and on Sunday morning, March 16, of the following year, the house of worship was dedicated by Bishop Stevens, and, owing to the generous subscription, was able to begin its existence free from any hampering debt. The building was of pressed brick, stone trimmed, ornamented with colored brick design, and finished inside with hard stained wood. On October 9, 1880, the corner stone of a Sunday-school and parish building was laid, with impressive exercises. The structure was the gift of Thomas A. Scott, then president of the Pennsylvania railroad. A brass tablet on its walls bears this inscription: "Erected in memory of Thomas A. Scott, Jr., who died Ascension Day, 1879. Of such is the Kingdom of God." Ground adjoining the church vestry was received by gift of Dr. R. A. Given and Thomas A. Scott, and thereon, in the fall of 1882, the erection of a rectory begun and the building completed the following year. The church grew rapidly, and in the midst of the rapid increase in the population of Clifton Heights has been expanding its activities and has offered a church home to many who have accepted its offer of Christian fellowship, always carrying out its mission as an active instrument for good.

The first religious services in Media under the Episcopalian ritual, were held in the court house during the summer of 1853, the congregation later erecting Christ Church. From that time until the erection of a church edifice, services were held in the courthouse, and the Methodist church. Letters of incorporation were granted by the court of Delaware county, August 28, 1854, and the cornerstone of the church laid July 5, 1858, Right Rev. Alfred Lee, D. D., Bishop of Delaware, officiating. Consecration was made June 21, 1860, by Right Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D., LL.D., Bishop of Pennsylvania, Right Rev. Alfred Lee assisting. During the rectorship of Rev. Edward Lounsberry, formerly of the diocese of Iowa, a tower was built upon the church, and a pipe-organ installed. The young ladies of Brooke Hall made presentation of a chancel-rail and marble font. To meet the needs of the younger members of the parish, a Sunday school was organized, an institution which has grown steadily and prospered exceedingly from its inception.

Prior to the organization of the Church of the Good Shepherd, in Radnor township, the congregation frequently held divine service at Woodfield, while Sunday school was conducted at the house of Mrs. Supplee, in Radnor township. At a meeting held in Wayne Hall, July 7, 1869, the parish was organized and services were begun there in July, 1869, Rev. H. P. Hay, D. D., being elected rector in the fall of that year, all former services having been conducted by supply clergymen. The corner-stone of the church was laid July 25, 1871, Bishop Stevens conducting the services. Mission services had been held in the public school-house, near Radnor station since 1869, but on July 25, 1880, Bishop Stevens officiated at the laying of the corner-stone of the Chapel of the Good Shepherd, which was completed the next year. A parish building

and rectory have also been built on ground adjoining the Church of the Good Shepherd, the former in 1888, the latter, 1884. Various institutions have sprung up about this church, not the least important of which was the Hospital of the Good Shepherd, opened formally by Bishop Stevens, on June 11, 1874, with accommodations for twelve children, to whose use the building is restricted. As proof of the need and usefulness of this hospital, two children were entered as soon as the institution was opened.

Christ Church of Media holds supervision over the Church of the Atone-ment, an Episcopal church erected in 1880. The early meetings were held at the home of Miss Sue Pearce, later in a cottage belonging to J. H. Irwin, who donated the lot upon which the church was built.

Presbyterian Churches.—Presbyterianism is the contribution of those sturdy settlers of Scotch-Irish descent to the religious life of this country. The denomination is widespread in its influence, embraces all sections of the land, and has as permanent, as extensive and as efficient an organization as any religious sect in the United States. The founding of this church in Chester county dates from shortly after 1718, as in that year the Scotch-Irish began their settlement, and it was characteristic of the people that the establishing of the church followed soon after or simultaneous with that of the home. The earliest church records have been destroyed, but it is highly probable that the church was founded in 1728 or early in 1729, as on April 1, 1729, the New Castle Presbytery, responding to the request of the people of Newtown to be permitted to build a church, acceded thereto, with the condition that the members would continue "a united congregation with Brandywine." In 1729 a log church was built in Middletown, although the land was not conveyed to the trustees until 1751, when the building is mentioned in the deed. It has been incontrovertibly established that a full organization of the church was effected and a meeting-house built in 1735, in which year Dr. Isaac Watts presented the "Protestant Dissenters" with a folio copy of one of Baxter's works. There was no regular pastor until 1770, and until that date services were held on an average of once a month. The congregation was widely scattered, many journeying ten or twelve miles to hear the two sermons preached on a Sunday, which, if the specimens which have been preserved to us intact are fair examples, were not of the best. On May 10, 1762, Robert McClellan, one of the congregation, conveyed to William Lindsay, Hugh Linn, James Lindsay, John McMinn, James Black, Charles Linn, Joseph Black, James Hemphill, and Thomas Trimble, three-quarters of an acre of land for the use of a Presbyterian church, which was erected soon after. In 1770 Rev. James Anderson, a young man of twenty-one years of age, was called to the pulpit, spending almost all the years of his manhood in that service, until his death in 1793. In 1846 the ancient building was so out of repair that it was entirely rebuilt, and was used until 1879, when it was burned to the ground.

The Lower Brandywine Presbyterian Church was established in Birmingham township in 1720, the first house of worship being a log structure. After the Revolution the site of the church home was moved to Centreville, Dela-

ware, where services were held at the "old log meeting," as often as a speaker could be procured. June 3, 1878, a church was dedicated at Dilworthtown, and a short time afterward Sunday school work was begun.

Previous to 1850, the Presbyterian residents of Chester had been compelled to attend divine service conducted after the ritual of some other denomination than their own, since there was no Presbyterian church in the city. But in the fall of that year, Rev. James W. Dale began to hold services according to the Presbyterian formula in the court house, every Sunday afternoon, continuing for over a year, when, largely through the generosity of I. E. Cochran Sr., and Joseph H. Hinkson, a church was erected on ground donated by Mr. Cochran. The sanctuary has been considerably enlarged and remodeled since its erection.

The founding of the Chester City Presbyterian Church was a direct outgrowth from the establishment of a Sunday school in the western end of the city, designed to meet the necessity for religious instruction among the children of that neighborhood. On December 14, 1862, the school was organized in the Academy building, and so rapid was its growth that it was determined to enlarge the works so as to include the adult population. To this end, Thomas Reaney, of the firm of Reaney, Son & Archbold, erected a building and tendered it to the congregation as his contribution, the expense of the furnishing being borne jointly by Mr. Reaney and Mr. Perkins. Until the completion of the church proper, worship was held in the lecture room, after organization had been effected under the direction of the Presbytery of Philadelphia. The first pastor was the Rev. Martin P. Jones, who was called in 1866.

The Third Presbyterian Church of Chester was organized as a result of division in the First Presbyterian Church, the organization first named holding their early services in a Sunday school mission erected by the latter body. The congregation in 1873 enlarged and rebuilt the structure at a cost of \$15,000 and dedicated it October 5 that year.

The Presbyterian Church of Darby Borough was organized by the congregation of the mission conducted by the Darby or Knowle's Presbyterian Church of Darby, during the pastorate of Rev. J. Addison Whittaker. Services were first held in the public school house, and in January, 1854, a fund had been raised for the erection of a church building. In 1858 the edifice was completed and ready for use. In 1862 a parsonage was built on a lot adjoining the church. In the course of all this improvement and advancement, the church had contracted a heavy debt, the dissipation of which in 1873 was marked by a joyous jubilee meeting. There is a large Sunday school connected with the church, which, under excellent management, has been a force of inestimable potency in the preparation of the younger generations for the assumption of the duties and responsibilities of church work. Charles O. Baird, son of Matthew Baird, erected a handsome stone chapel in the spring of 1881 as a monument to the honored memory of his father and mother. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Cattell, of Princeton.

The first services of what later grew into the Presbyterian Church of Media, were held in a room over John C. Beatty's store, the Rev. Dale, pastor of the Middletown Presbyterian Church, officiating. Soon after, before a church was built, a Sunday school was organized, with Mr. Beatty's home as a meeting place. The corner-stone of the church was laid July 4, 1854, on a site of one acre donated by Mr. Beatty, who was the moving spirit. On October 11, 1855, the church, of Doric design, was dedicated amid most impressive ceremonies. Since then the church has prospered, and its value to the community is inestimable. With its increasing financial prosperity, a parsonage was erected adjoining the church.

One of the church structures erected about the middle of the 19th century, to which more than usual interest was attached, was that built at Todmorden, by William T. Crook, for the benefit of the employees of his mills. The building was erected to serve not only as a church, but was provided with reading, school, and lecture rooms. It was dedicated September 30, 1850, and marked a new epoch in the relations between employer and men which boded well for peaceful and profitable business, as well as inspiring and helpful social and religious work.

From public services held in Wayne Hall, beginning Sunday, June 5, 1870, and the organization of a Sunday school on June 19, of the same year, grew what came to be known as the Wayne Presbyterian Church of Radnor township. On June 21, 1870, a meeting preliminary to church organization was held in Wayne Hall, and commissioners appointed by the Presbytery met in the same place three days later, organizing the Wayne Presbyterian Church, with a membership of nine. A call was extended to Rev. S. P. Linn to become pastor, which he accepted, and was duly installed on July 5, 1870. Until the completion of the church edifice, for which ground was broken March 21, 1870, meetings were held each Sabbath morning in Wayne Hall. The laying of the corner-stone was performed by Rev. John Chambers, Rev. R. H. Allen, D. D., Rev. John McLeod and Rev. T. J. Aiken, assisting. At the dedication services on December 8, 1870, the sermon was preached by Rev. Charles Wadsworth, D. D. The building and ground was the gift of J. Henry Askin, Esq., whose deep and heartfelt interest in the church life found its outlet in the presentation of this handsome sanctuary. A parsonage was likewise the gift of Mr. Askin, a building which was recently sold and another, more spacious than the first, erected. The various departments of church work, foreign and home missionary, guild, and Christian Endeavor societies, as well as a large Sunday school, are in excellent and efficient working order, producing remarkable results.

Before the erection of the Ridley Park Presbyterian Church in 1876, two attempts had been made to establish there a church of that denomination, but both had failed, the first by Rev. Ewing, in 1873, when he held Sunday afternoon services in the depot; and the second, by Rev. J. E. Alexander, in 1874. In the latter year Mr. Smith, superintendent of Ridley Park, tendered the use of the hotel dining room for Sunday school services during the win-

ter, an offer which was gratefully accepted. The next year, after securing the services of Dr. Grier for a year, a movement was inaugurated for a church organization. A stone church of Gothic architecture was erected, Rev. Dr. M. Grier and Rev. Mowry, of Chester, conducting the services.

Baptist Churches.—Delaware county boasts of the third Baptist church erected in Pennsylvania a log structure built in 1718, when the church organization, formed in 1715, had outgrown the homes of its various members as meeting places. It is said that religious services were held on the same ground in Birmingham township twenty-five years previous to the erection of the church, but this is merely tradition. In 1770 the primitive building was razed and a stone structure erected on its site, which did duty until 1876, when the third church home of the congregation was dedicated. Several of the pastors have been graduates of the county's Baptist educational institution, Crozer Theological Seminary, their endeavors and labors casting a worthy reflection upon their *alma mater*.

A church erected in the interests of Methodism, May 17, 1860, later becoming a Church of England mission, was purchased by Mrs. Sarah K. Crozer, and for ten years was conducted as a mission by the Crozer Theological Seminary, the students of the seminary filling the pulpit. In 1881 it was released from its dependency and became a separate church, Rev. Miller Jones being the first pastor, and has since flourished exceedingly well.

A mission under the control of the Upland Baptist Church was established at Bridgewater in 1874, on a lot purchased from Samuel Haigh & Company. The services are held by students from Crozer Theological Seminary, an arrangement satisfactory to both parties, as the cost of maintenance of the church is considerably lessened by this plan, and the students acquire practical speaking experience.

The first services held in Chester by Baptist clergymen were conducted by itinerant ministers at irregular intervals, and it was not until 1854 that services were had at regularly stated times, when Rev. William Wilder, of the Upland Baptist Church, established worship in the court house, this continuing as a meeting place for four years. In 1858 John P. Crozer donated land which he had kept idle until the time should come when it could be used for a Baptist church. In the summer of that same year Benjamin Gartside built a chapel for temporary use, at his own expense, and herein worship was held every Sunday afternoon. In the spring of 1863 an effort was made to have a building erected, unsuccessful because of the excitement attendant upon the invasion of the north by Lee's army, but in the fall of that year, September 24, the chapel was dedicated as the First Baptist Church of Chester, and Rev. Levi G. Beck was called as its first pastor, May 24, 1864. In the same year a sufficient sum of money was pledged for the building of a house of worship, proceedings were begun, and July 2, 1864, the corner stone was laid. By fall the structure was so far advanced that the lecture room was put into immediate use, and in the fall following the entire building was ready for occupancy, but as the congregation had decided that the main part of the church

should not be used while it was under a debt of any kind, the large auditorium remained unused for several weeks, when the debt of \$16,000 was paid in full. On December 28, 1865, amid great rejoicing, the dedication services were held, Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, D. D., officiating.

John P. Crozer, prominent in Baptist enterprises and institutions, and founder of Crozer Theological Seminary, in 1851 began the erection of a Baptist church in Upland borough, a locality which had previously been dependent upon the chance of a Baptist clergyman being in the vicinity to conduct worship. In March, 1852, the edifice was dedicated, and November 17, 1852, when it was fully completed, prominent Baptist church dignitaries publicly recognized it as a house of worship, Rev. John Duncan occupying the pulpit as the first pastor. In 1860 and 1873 extensive additions and alterations were made to the original building, and not only did the church grow and prosper at home, but caused its influence to be felt abroad by the establishment of four missions,—at Leiperville, Bridgewater, Village Green and South Chester.

At a meeting held at the home of James Irving, in North Chester borough, a few representative Baptists of the locality decided upon the erection of a church. This was later done, the sanctuary being the gift of James Irving. The dedication services were held in June of 1873.

The Baptist Church of Marcus Hook was organized May 3, 1789, with seventeen members, the funds for the church edifice being raised by popular subscription. The cost of the building was £164 16s. ½d. The church was admitted into the Philadelphia Baptist Association, October 6, 1789. When the original building had outlived its usefulness, a new one was erected, the corner-stone of which was laid September 10, 1853. The evening of the day of the corner-stone laying, the box deposited in the stone was broken open and despoiled of its contents.

In October, 1832, several Baptist residents of Newtown township and the neighboring region met at the residence of Deacon Samuel Davis, in Haverford, to discuss the organization of a Baptist church. Meetings had been held in the locality by H. G. Jones, Joseph H. Kennard, William S. Hall, and others, before the existence of the Newtown Baptist Church, but this was the first concerted effort at organization. At a meeting held November 10, 1832, at Dr. Gardiner's residence, the church was organized. Letters of dismissal from various churches were read, a church covenant and articles of faith were agreed to and signed, and, on behalf of the church, Dr. Gardiner was given the right hand of fellowship. Before a church was erected, meetings were held in the upper part of Dr. Gardiner's carriage house, while his daughters organized a Sunday school, using the house as a place of meeting. Immediately after his ordination in 1834, Rev. Samuel J. Creswell was installed as pastor, and August 30 that year a house of worship was dedicated, Rev. H. G. Jones, of Lower Merion, officiating.

The Radnor Baptist Church originated in the days of the slavery agitation, in the Great Valley Baptist Church. Members of the latter church, strongly opposed to slavery, were desirous of forming an organization where there

would be no dissension or argument over this issue, and obtained letters to form a new church. This took the name of the Radnor Baptist Church, and worship was conducted in a hall originally known as the Radnor Scientific and Musical Hall, where formerly meetings of an atheistical character had been held. The first pastor was Rev. J. Newton Hobart.

The first Baptist organization perfected in Ridley township was the Ridley Park Baptist Church, founded in 1832, a stone house on the Lazaretto road doing service as a sanctuary. In 1872 a new church building was erected and the old structure used as a Sunday school. On December 11, 1837, the trustees purchased one hundred and seventeen square perches of land adjoining the old church lot for burial purposes, reserving the right to dam a run near by for a space of twenty-four hours for baptismal purposes. The members of the Ridley Park Baptist church, not to be left in the rear by the onward march of progress, determined to build a new church at the time when the Ridley Park Association began work on improving what is now Ridley Park. The town of Ridley Park was chosen as a good central location, the Ridley Park Company donating the lot upon which the edifice, whose cornerstone was laid July 3, 1873, was erected. The church and all its departments have flourished, and the organization wields a mighty influence for good.

Methodist Episcopal Churches.—The oldest Methodist Episcopal church in Delaware county is the Radnor church, whose record extends far back into the history of Methodism and touches upon the lives of many of the most illustrious pioneers of that faith in this continent. Soon after the Revolutionary war, Radnor became a regular preaching place and was supplied by circuit preachers, the house of worship then being the home of the James family. "The Mansion House." When this little group was first organized, Radnor was included in the Philadelphia circuit, the preachers being John Cooper and George Main. In 1873 the name of the circuit became Chester, it having once before been changed from Philadelphia to Pennsylvania circuit, and October 20th of the same year Evan Jones and his wife Margaret go on record as having recorded with Justice Thomas Lewis that for the sum of seven shillings they sold one-half an acre of land "on which a meeting house was to be built for Francis Asbury and his assistants, in which the doctrines of John Wesley, as set forth in his four volumes of 'Sermons' and his 'Notes on the New Testament,' were to be preached, and no other." Work on the church was immediately begun and after seemingly unsurmountable difficulties had been overcome, the project was pushed to completion. By 1833 the congregation had so increased that it was necessary to erect a new church, and while the same was in process of construction, open-air services were held under the trees in front of the building. Because of the necessity of having the house of worship completed before winter set in, the work was rushed to the utmost, and in the fall of the year it was begun, Rev. (afterwards Bishop) E. L. James, preached the dedicatory sermon, soon after which the building was ready for occupancy. In 1822 considerable inside alteration and repair work was done,

and in the following year Radnor Church, which had previously been affiliated with the Bryn Mawr and Bethesda churches, was made a separate station.

The Mount Hope Methodist Church was erected over a century ago, on land in Aston township, donated by Aaron Mattson, a noted paper-manufacturer of the day, whose body rests in the old churchyard. In the deed to Powell Clayton, Edward Carter, Daniel Carter, Robert Johnson, John Little, George Sneath, and Peter Longacre, it states that the lot shall be held "forever in trust, that they shall erect and build thereon a house or place of worship for the use of the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America, only those preachers appointed by the general conference, and none others, to preach and expound God's Holy word therein." The church was built of stone, and was plainly furnished. For many years the church was dependent upon the services of a circuit preacher, and in his absence the local minister led the congregation. In the early struggles of the church, valuable and timely aid was lent by a visit from Rev. James Caughey, a famous revivalist from England, whose preaching at the Mount Hope Church was heard by the people for miles around, greatly stimulating the pulse of interest in the institution, whose life and vitality had become exceedingly low. From then on, the number of its members steadily increased, a strong independent congregation being the result. In 1851 the church was part of Mount Hope Station, and the following year became Village Green Circuit.

In the autumn of 1851 a number of the members of the Mount Hope Circuit, residing in or near Rockdale, actuated by the belief that the erection of a church at Rockdale would be of great benefit, met at the home of Rev. John B. Maddox, near Village Green. After deliberation, trustees were elected, and a committee on building appointed. At the first meeting of the trustees, held in the Parkmount school house, November 18, 1851, John P. Crozer donated a lot and subscribed a generous amount to the building fund. In 1852, although no structure had been erected, a petition was presented at the Philadelphia Conference, urging that body to separate the Rockdale church from Mount Hope, and establish it as a regular station. Upon the favorable consideration of this request, Rev. George W. McLaughlin was appointed the first pastor, holding his initial services in Temperance Hall at Taylortown, later known as Lenni. In the meanwhile the construction of the church building had been pushed forward at a rapid rate, and June 27, 1852, Rev. Dr. William Ryan, of Philadelphia, preached the dedicatory sermon, and conducted the contributory service, at which nearly \$750 was realized. A resolution was presented at the Quarterly Conference, held February 19, 1853, that, as a recognition of the generosity and favors extended to the society by Mr. Crozer, the name of the church be changed from Rockdale to Crozerville, an order which was made, and under that title incorporation papers were granted in December, 1860. Attendance and membership increased rapidly, and by the indefatigable efforts of the trustees the congregation was entirely free from debt in 1866. Ten years later a parsonage was erected near the church, and a few years later the church was completely renovated and remodeled.

An association of Methodists in 1872 purchased a farm in Aston township, on the Baltimore Central railroad, and was incorporated as the Chester Heights Camp Meeting Association. The tract purchased contained about 162 acres, of which sixty was woodland, and was inclosed with a fence seven feet in height. Within is a large building, 70 by 120 feet, a portion of which was two stories in height, and was used as lodging rooms, while the remainder was one-story, open at the sides, so constructed that in bad weather it could be used for religious services. In front of this structure were backed benches with a seating capacity of about 3500. The use of these grounds was not confined to camp meetings, but any organization renting them for any purpose whatsoever was required to conform with the discipline of the Methodist Church.

The Siloam Methodist Church is a branch of the Bethel Church of Delaware, and was organized in 1852. Ground for a church in Bethel township was donated by Samuel Hanby and Samuel Hance, and thereon was erected a stone edifice. The basement was in condition to be used before the main body of the church was completed, and services were held there until September 24, 1854, when Rev. Hurey and Rev. Andrew Manship, of Philadelphia, conducted the dedication services. The cost of the building was \$4,500, of which sum one-half had been raised from time to time, when the edifice was in the course of construction, the remaining half being made up by subscriptions on dedication day. The church was embraced in the Mount Lebanon circuit, and the first pastor was Rev. William H. Burrell. The growth and expansion of the church led to the establishment of a mission at Chelsea, in a chapel originally built by Dr. Phineas Price, which was purchased by the congregation and dedicated July 22, 1871.

The Union African Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in Chester by a freed slave, Robert Morris. An humble beginning was made in a room of a house occupied by a colored family, named Williams, the attendance and interest gradually increasing, until in 1831 a lot was purchased and a frame house of worship erected thereon. Rev. Samuel Smith was the first local preacher. During the second pastorate of Rev. Benjamin Jefferson, the stone structure, which had been built during his first ministry, was rebuilt. Union Church became a strong institution, and established a mission church at Media, which has likewise prospered.

Rev. Stephen Smith, of Philadelphia, was the founder of the Asbury African Methodist Episcopal Church, which he organized on October 26, 1845. In this same year church property was purchased and a building erected, the pulpit being filled at first by circuit preachers, although later local clergymen conducted the services. The first regular pastor was Rev. Henry Davis, appointed in 1849. During the ministry of Rev. Jeremiah Young, who came to Chester in 1863, the church was rebuilt, and on November 25, 1867, the Asbury African Methodist Episcopal Church was incorporated. While Rev. C. C. Felts was pastor, a parsonage was purchased on Madison street. The church conducted

the William Murphy church as a mission for a time, the Rev. M. F. Shubey being installed as its first pastor in 1883.

The South Chester Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in South Chester, under the direction of Rev. S. W. Gehrett, in 1870, and in this year a chapel was erected as a mission chapel of Trinity Methodist Episcopal church of Chester, and was dedicated in November, 1871, Rev. Urie, of Wilmington, preaching the dedicatory sermon.

The Madison Street Methodist Episcopal Church of Chester had its beginning in meetings conducted by John Kelley, in 1818. Mr. Kelley had formerly been a preacher in St. George's Church, Philadelphia, and through his influence a class was formed and the conference prevailed upon to make the place a regular station on the circuit preacher's route. For many years services were held in the court house, where it is said the noted Bishop Asbury preached on several occasions. The congregation grew rapidly, but all efforts for the erection of a house of worship were futile until 1830, when a stone church was erected on Second street, largely through the efforts of David Abbott, and was named Asbury Chapel, in honor of the bishop. In 1845 the congregation had become so large that it was freed from dependency upon the circuit preachers, and was established as a regular station, with Rev. Isaac R. Merrill as the first pastor. In May, 1846, the church was incorporated, and the erection of a second stone meeting-house was begun, Rev. Dr. Hodgson, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Kennedy, of Wilmington, assisting the pastor in the laying of the corner-stone. From 1847 to 1872, thirteen pastors occupied the church pulpit as duly appointed preachers, and in 1872, the old building being inadequate, the corner-stone of a new edifice was laid by the pastor, Rev. James Cunningham, Rev. Henry Brown, rector, of St. Paul's, and Rev. A. W. Spruill, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, assisting. The church was constructed of green serpentine stone, trimmed with granite, and having corner-blocks of the same material.

For the convenience of the Methodist residents in the South Ward of Chester, the Quarterly Conference decided to effect a church organization in that section of the city, in consequence of which services were held in Crozer Academy, on Second street, while on June 26, 1865, Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church was incorporated, and August 25 of that year the court granted an amended charter. In the summer of that year, under the leadership of Rev. Twiggs, the erection of a building began, but the structure had been barely roofed in, when, in October of 1865, a terrific northeast storm sweeping through the city, entirely demolishing the whole work, heaping it in the cellar, a mass of ruin and debris. In this condition affairs remained until the following year, when a chapel was erected on the ground to the west, a Sunday school built, and work recommenced on the main building. In the fall of 1866 the chapel was completed and dedicated, \$5000 of the \$20,000 debt which the congregation had incurred, being raised on the occasion. During the pastorate of Rev. George W. F. Graff, the main church was completed, and at the dedication services Bishop Simpson received subscriptions amounting to \$5000.

By 1875 the entire debt was paid, and the church was free from any obligation for the first time in ten years. Even during this period of adversity, the missionary spirit had been alive, and a mission chapel was supported, which has since grown into the South Chester Methodist Episcopal Church.

St. Daniel's Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in South Chester, with Rev. Henson, officiating as the first pastor.

The African Methodist Episcopal Bethel Church was organized in the old school house on the public grounds in South Chester. A lot was purchased for the consideration of one dollar (a gift) from John M. Broomall, and by the efforts of William Murphy sufficient money was subscribed for the erection of a brick edifice which was dedicated June 6, 1872, and Rev. G. T. Waters installed as pastor.

In 1835 the organization of St. George's Methodist Church was effected, the indirect cause of which was the visit of Rev. Brooke Eyre to Marcus Hook. He preached a sermon in a shoemaker's shop, and succeeded in arousing such interest that immediately after his departure subscriptions were taken and a plain wooden structure erected on Discord Lane, William McLaughlin selling the land upon which it was built for a small consideration. The congregation was poor and depended entirely upon circuit preachers for regular services, but what it lacked in wealth it made up in interest and earnestness of purpose. On February 20, 1839, Lewis Massey and wife made a deed of a house and lot on Broad street in Marcus Hook, as a parsonage for the minister of the Chester circuit, which was held by the Wilmington Conference until St. George's Church became a station in 1870. At that date the trustees petitioned the court to be empowered to convey to the trustees of Marcus Hook Methodist Church one hundred feet on Broad street and extending in depth the whole length of the lot, to be used for the erection of a church thereon, and to sell the remaining part of the lot to John A. Stevenson for \$2500, which sum was to be used in the purchase of another parsonage, the house in Marcus Hook, then dilapidated, being six miles distant from the place where the clergyman of Chester circuit was appointed to preach. The court authorized the trustees, in November, 1873, to make the deed to Stevenson in fee-simple, and discharged from all the trusts mentioned in the deed of trust. On Saturday, July 8, 1871, the cornerstone of a new building was laid, as the old church, in thirty-five years of constant use, had begun to show the ravages of time and was fast becoming too small. The new edifice was a large and imposing structure, a worthy instrument for a holy use.

The Hebron African Methodist Church was organized about 1837, the first meetings being held in a little log house on the road from Dutton's cross roads to Upper Chichester cross roads, in Lower Chichester township. A lot was purchased from John Mustin in 1844, and a frame church erected during the pastorate of Rev. Abraham C. Crippin. The first pastor was Rev. Israel Geott.

In 1842 the African Methodist Episcopal Church of Darby township was

organized, a frame church being erected on Horntown road, which was replaced in 1854 by a brick edifice. The first pastor was Rev. J. W. Davis.

The nucleus of Mount Zion Methodist Episcopal Church was founded in 1807, when about twenty believers in the Methodist faith residing near Darby, formed a class for divine worship. At some time subsequent to that date, Dr. Phineas Price purchased a lot on the Springfield road from Joseph Wood, and erected thereon a stone church. Upon the death of Dr. Price, who had held title during his lifetime, Mary, Ann M. and Henry Price conveyed the building and ground to Samuel Levis, Charles Levis, Samuel Sungren, David Dunbar and Jonas Morton, trustees of the church. When the congregation decided to move the church seat to Darby, a lot in the borough was purchased and a brick church costing \$9,400 was erected, and the dedication services held by Bishop Matthew Simpson.

A society of Methodists in Upper Darby township, who held meetings for worship at the homes of the various members from 1834 to 1837, resolved to erect a place of worship, and June 27 of the latter year laid the corner-stone of the Methodist Episcopal church at Pleasant Hill, Rev. M. Coomer officiating. The church was under the care of the Philadelphia Conference, and after the organization of the Clifton Methodist Church, in 1871, the older organization was placed under that charge.

The Clifton Methodist Episcopal church was organized in 1871, and that year the building of a brick sanctuary was begun, the funds being furnished largely by Richard Young, of Springfield. The corner-stone was laid August 10, 1871, Rev. F. A. Fernley and other clergymen prominent in the denomination, assisting the pastor, Rev. M. H. Sisty. A Sunday school also sprang from the main body of the church, and is both well supported and enthusiastically attended. In 1884 a parsonage was built on a lot adjoining the church property.

In 1831 an organization was formed in Haverford township under the name of the Bethesda Methodist Episcopal Church, with Rev. William Crider as its first pastor. The following year a building for worship was erected in the southwest quarter of the township, which was enlarged and remodeled in 1871.

The Methodists hold the honor of being the pioneers in organized religious work of any kind in Media, for in 1851 Rev. John B. Maddox, pastor of the Village Green Church, preached in the Media Temperance Hall, after which a class of five members was organized, of which John Hardcastle was the leader. During the winter, prayer and class meetings were held in the home of Joseph Iliff, and in August, 1851, a lot was purchased, with the idea of erecting a house of worship as soon as possible. Until 1854 meetings were held under the apple tree in the lot in summer; in the winter, in the court house and an upper room in Mark Packard's barn. Rev. Ignatius Cooper, who had charge of the circuit, published an appeal for aid in the "Delaware County Republican." By August 7, 1854, the \$2000 necessary to complete the fund of \$3500 had been raised, and on that date Rev. Dr. H. G. King and Rev. J. S. Lane

conducted services at the laying of the corner-stone. In the spring of 1858 the entire structure was completed and an excellent and impressive dedication service was preached by Rev. Franklin Moore, D. D., the church becoming an independent station the following year. During the pastorate of the Rev. G. T. Hurlock, extensive repairs and alterations were made to the church and a parsonage erected.

In 1833, William L. Fox, Eleanor Fox, James Permar, John Pyle and four other persons, organized a Methodist society at Lima, in Middletown township, with James Riddle, a local preacher, in charge. For about six months services were held in the dwelling of Mr. Fox; later the school house was rented for the purpose, and services conducted there by the circuit preacher. On August 19, 1835, in consideration of \$75, John Rattew conveyed to Henry Permer, Charles McCally, John Pyle, Lewis M. Pike, John Daniels, Seth Rigby, William L. Fox of Middletown, Caleb G. Archer of Aston, and Joshua Smith, of Edgemont, trustees, an acre of land "forever, in trust, that they shall erect and build or cause to be built thereon a house of worship for Methodist Episcopal church of United States of America." On this site was built a stone meeting house which in 1873 was rebuilt and enlarged. The dedication services of the new building were held Sunday, April 6, 1873, and March 23, 1873, the court of Delaware county incorporated the Lima Methodist Episcopal Church. A Sunday school has also been formed, its advancement being steady from the date of organization.

The Honeycomb Methodist Episcopal Church was formed by a number of colored people of Middletown in 1872, and a building erected near the Bishop Hollow road.

The Union Methodist Episcopal Church of Nether Providence township grew from a class organized in Hinkson's Corners, about 1812, composed of residents of Nether Providence and neighborhood. On January 28, 1813, the trustees, William Palmer of Aston, Edward Levis and William Coffman, of Springfield, Joseph Dicks, Caspar Coffman and John Esray of Nether Providence, Christopher Snyder and Rudolph Temple, of Springfield, and William Morris of Upper Providence, purchased a lot of eighty square perches of land from Benjamin Houlston, for \$110. Hereon a stone church was erected, which was enlarged and repaired about 1878. The church was under the same charge as the Mount Hope church, both being in Village Green Circuit.

The organization of the Stony Bank Methodist Church was effected in 1810, the first meetings being held in the Stony Bank schoolhouse while a place of worship was being erected. This was finished in 1812, a stone structure, that was used until 1870, when work was commenced on a new edifice, the cornerstone being laid on July 28 of that year. Dedication services were held May 27, 1871.

The Bethlehem Methodist Episcopal Church of Thornbury was not incorporated until November 26, 1860, but the class from which it grew was organized in 1845, and March 26 of the following year Albin Pyle conveyed a lot at Thornton to the trustees to be used for the erection of a church building,

as well as for a burial ground. Soon after a meeting house was built, remaining under the charge of the Chester circuit for many years, and being dependent upon that body for ministers to conduct services. In 1871 the building was repaired throughout and reopened on Sunday, November 19, 1871, with elaborate services at which Revs. Hughes, Wallace, Alcorn, and Watson spoke, \$500 being raised to defray the cost of renovation.

The Thornbury African Methodist Episcopal Church was organized from a class formed for worship, and used the old frame schoolhouse on the West-town road as a place of meeting.

The Kedron Methodist Episcopal Church of Springfield township was organized with about forty-five members in 1859, who, until the erection of their church, held meetings in the drawing-room of John S. Morton's mansion, later in a wind-mill back of the mansion, and for a time in a chapel built on the church lot. The lot was donated by Thomas T. Tasker, and the cornerstone of the building was laid September 6, 1860. The dedication services were held June 19, 1862, conducted by Bishop Levi Scott.

In April, 1878, a class of Methodists purchased a lot in Ridley township, and obtaining a charter August 1, 1878, erected a brick structure named the Prospect Methodist Episcopal Church, which was dedicated June 1, 1879, by Bishop Matthew Simpson. Rev. J. H. Pike was the first pastor.

Catholic Churches.—Although in the localities where they have placed their missions and churches the Roman Catholic church has been a potent factor in the development of the religious life of that community, in Delaware county the churches of that denomination are not numerous. The first Catholic church in this county was St. Denis', founded in 1825. Dennis Kelly, a woolen and cotton manufacturer, donated the ground and the burial lot, also subscribing largely to the building fund. The direct cause of its erection was for the accommodation of those of Catholic faith employed in Kelly's mills on Cobb's creek.

For many years the Catholic residents of Aston township attended worship at St. Mary's Church, the noted mansion of the Willcox family at Ivy Mills, Concord township, but eventually the congregation became so large that a place of worship for those living in Rockdale, was necessary. A tract of land was purchased from Nicholas F. Walter, the deed being dated August 26, 1852, and made to Right Rev. J. N. Newman, bishop of the diocese of Philadelphia, the ground to be held in trust for the congregation of Ivy Mills. On Sunday, August 29, 1852, the Rev. Sourin, of Philadelphia, conducted services at the laying of the cornerstone of the church of St. Thomas, the Apostle, an edifice which was completed in 1856, on October 20 of which year Rev. Charles Joseph Maugin was appointed the first pastor. In 1858 a frame parsonage was erected, which on Tuesday night, February 4, 1873, was entirely destroyed by fire, the church building, which stood in close proximity, being saved from a like fate only by the most strenuous exertions on the part of the fire-fighters.

The history of the church of St. Michael the Archangel dates back to 1842, when a number of Catholics in the city and vicinity determined to erect

a place of worship, the nearest sanctuary of that denomination being ten miles distant. Upon application to Right Rev. Francis Patrick Kenrick, Bishop of Philadelphia, Rev. Philip Sheridan was assigned to the parish. On July 12, 1842, a site was purchased on the Edgemont road, and September 29 the same year the cornerstone was laid by Bishop Kendrick. On June 25, 1843, Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty preached the sermon, dedicating the church under the patronage of St. Michael the Archangel. Until 1850 no regular pastor was assigned, although occasional visits were made by Fathers Sheridan, Lane, Sourin, Walsh, Amat, and Dr. O'Hara, but that year Rev. Arthur P. Haviland, who had been ordained the month previous, was appointed to the charge. His ardent and earnest labors soon increased the number of communicants to such an extent that the building became insufficient for the needs of the worshippers, so the congregation was divided, and the Church of the Immaculate Heart established in the South Ward. Notwithstanding this temporary relief from the overcrowded condition, the necessity for a new church was plainly evident, and on November 1, 1874, Right Rev. Bishop Wood laid the cornerstone of the new sanctuary, a building of Leipsville granite, trimmed with polished granite and columns from Maine. The church is handsomely decorated within, wonderful frescoes adorning the walls, and matchless work in carved marble, filling one with amazed admiration. On October 3, 1880, Archbishop Wood performed the solemn and impressive ceremony of blessing the cross surmounting the center tower of the church, in the presence of two thousand people.

The Church of the Immaculate Heart was, as before stated, an outgrowth of the Church of St. Michael the Archangel. The parish was organized in 1873, with Rev. John B. Kelly as pastor. A frame chapel was first erected as a meeting place, and September 23, 1874, Right Rev. Bishop Wood officiated at the laying of the corner-stone of the new church, which was dedicated on Rosary Sunday, October 1, 1876, by Most Rev. James F. Wood, D. D., Archbishop of Philadelphia, assisted by Rev. A. J. McConomy, chancellor of the arch-diocese, with Revs. E. F. Pendercese, Francis P. O'Neill, A. J. Gallagher, T. J. Barry, James Timmins, and Thomas J. McGlynn, assisting.

Several years previous to 1849, a Catholic mission was established at Kellyville, Upper Darby township, which later became the Church of St. Charles Borromeo. The ground for the church structure was donated by Charles Kelly, the building being erected and dedication services held Sunday, October 13, 1850, Very Rev. F. X. Gartland, V. G., conducting the ceremony, and Rev. Dr. Moriarty preaching the dedicatory sermon.

Undenominational Churches.—Other churches have sprung up in the county, which, either because of their irregular origin or because of their scarcity, could not be treated under separate denominational heads. The story of these churches follows:

In the early part of the nineteenth century a few residents of Ridley township organized a Free Christian Church, and erected on a lot conveyed, December 29, 1818, by Isaac Culin, to John L. Morton, John Price, Abraham Wood,

Jonathan Bond, and Samuel Tibbetts, trustees, a stone house of worship, Rev. Frederick Plummer, of Philadelphia, becoming its pastor. At his death the organization weakened and finally dissolved, the last meeting being held about 1865.

In 1832, George Bolton Lownes, of Springfield, who seems to have had the true essence of religion in his heart, set apart a tract of land on his farm for church and burial purposes. He erected a church building, dedicated to no denomination, but free to the use of any which cared to hold services therein. Services were held by Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian ministers, and at times members of the Society of Friends have made it their meeting house.

The Wayside Church, erected by a society of Protestants of different faiths, organized in 1871, was intended for much the same purpose that the Free Church was erected, with this difference, that the Free Church was for the use of all faiths, while the latter confined its invitation to all of Protestant faiths. The lot upon which the church was built was donated by William H. Erwin, the building being dedicated May 3, 1874, by Rev. Dr. Speer, an Episcopal divine of Philadelphia, assisted by Rev. George W. Gaul, of the Methodist church, Rev. Abel C. Thomas, of the Universalist church, Rev. Lynn, of the Presbyterian church, Rev. Worrell, of the Baptist church, and Darlington Hoopes, a Friend.

James Lindsay about 1818 erected on the Logtown road, in Aston township, a church building which was always known as the Blue Church, and which on March 1, 1822, he conveyed to William Glenn, James McMullen, and Samuel Hunter, trustees of the First Branch of the United Presbyterian Congregation of Aston, Providence and Springfield, "for and in consideration of the love of God and promotion of Religion, and also in consideration of the sum of one dollar."

Rev. John Smith was the first and only pastor of the Mount Gilead Church, as he named it. The church later fell into disuse.

In August, 1878, the organization of St. Paul's German Lutheran Church was effected under the charge of Rev. J. T. Boyer, and in May, 1879, a meeting house, formerly the property of the Methodists, was purchased from George H. Crozer. The church was consecrated Sunday, May 18, 1879, by Rev. Dr. C. Shaeffer, president of the Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania, A. T. Geissenheimer, of Philadelphia, and J. Lewberger, of New Jersey. The building was remodeled throughout, and July 10, 1879, was dedicated by the pastor. The services are held in the German language.

Prior to 1830, James Robinson, who had been a lay preacher of the Swedenborgian Church in England before emigrating to America, began the teaching of that faith in Upper Darby, holding services in the picker room of the factory now owned by the Thomas Kent Manufacturing Company, and in the academy building at Haddington. At the laying of the corner stone for a church of the denomination Mr. Robinson explained the principles of the New Jerusalem faith. The Rev. Carll, of Philadelphia, also spoke, stating that "they had laid the corner-stone of that church in the name of Jehovah, one

God, and that Jesus Christ was that God," expressing the hope "that the church erected thereon might never be appropriated to the worship of a Trinity, or more than one God, as distinct and separate beings." The church was built on land owned by Frederick and Edward Levis, and it was not until July 31, 1833, that the ground was conveyed to Morris W. Heston and George G. Trites, church trustees. Incorporation papers were obtained September 2, 1861, under the name of the New Jerusalem Society of Edenfield, Delaware county.

DENOMINATIONAL STATISTICS.

Methodist Episcopal.—Delaware County Methodist Episcopal churches, with the twenty-three churches in Philadelphia, and a few others in Chester county, form the South District of the Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Bishop Joseph F. Berry, president. From the minutes of the Annual Conference held in 1913, the following statistics are taken:

Churches.	Pastor of	Value of church property.
Madison street	William H. Shafer	\$52,000
Providence Avenue	F. J. Andrews	11,000
South Chester	Geo. W. Sheetz	35,000
Trinity	Samuel McWilliams	25,000
Clifton	J. W. Perkinpine	28,000
Crozierville	G. E. Archer	10,000
Darby	J. W. Bennett	20,000
East Lansdowne	W. S. Housman	9,000
Eddystone	H. F. Hamer	*30,000
Elam and Bethlehem	C. J. Benjamin	\$3,000 and 8,000
Glen Mills and Stony Bank	Geo. R. Tompkins	6,500
Gradyville	R. J. Knox	3,000
Lansdowne	N. B. Masters	21,000
Lima	A. B. Peterson	6,300
Llanerch and Bethesda	J. H. Royer	21,000
Marcus Hook	J. R. McDade	10,000
Media (First Church)	H. S. Noon	13,000
Morton	F. W. Z. Barnett	12,000
Mt Hope	J. G. Smith	16,000
Norwood	R. H. Kiser	12,000
Ridley Park	Bertram Shay	16,000
Sharon Hill	S. W. Purvis	15,000
Siloam	J. S. Tomlinson	5,000
Swarthmore	W. L. McKinney	12,000
Trainer	T. W. Bare	10,000
Union and South Media	John Stringer	6,000
Upland	A. A. Thompson	5,000

Baptist.—Delaware County Baptist Churches form a part of the Delaware Union Association of the Pennsylvania Baptist General Convention. From the minutes of that convention the following statistics are taken:

Churches are located as follows:

Brandywine Church, Chadds Ford, organized 1715; pastor, J. L. Foreman; membership, 172; value of church property, \$16,000; seating capacity, 600.

Chester:—six churches. First church, organized 1863; pastor, Frank MacDonald; membership, 540; value of church property, \$53,900; seating capacity, 900. Calvary, organized 1903; A. R. Robinson, pastor; membership, 660; value church property, \$10,400. Emmanuel, organized 1899; H. J. Lane, pastor; membership, 258; value of church property, \$25,000; seating capacity, 450. North Chester, organized 1873; pastor, M. M. Lewis; membership, 86; value church property, \$12,500; seating capacity, 450. South Chester, organized 1873; pastor, R. A. Rook; value of church property, \$11,500; seating capacity, 1400; membership, 268. Union, organized 1902; pastor, J. W. Brown; membership, 50.

Crum Lynne, organized 1879; pastor, C. J. Dauphin; membership, 46; value church property, \$24,500; seating capacity, 300.

Marcus Hook, organized 1878; pastor, W. H. Van Toor; membership, 137; value church property, \$13,000; seating capacity, 350.

Media, First Church, organized 1832; pastor, W. S. Staub; membership, 313; value church property, \$40,000; seating capacity, 450.

Moore's, Prospect Hill, organized 1889; pastor, W. R. McNutt; membership, 206; value church property, \$28,500; seating capacity, 500.

Ridley Park, organized 1830; membership, 78; value of church property, \$20,000; seating capacity, 400.

Village Green, organized 1880; pastor, Alfred Lawrence; membership, 46; value of church property, \$9,000; seating capacity, 250.

Churches of Delaware county belonging to the Philadelphia Association:

Media, Second Baptist, organized 1894; membership, 163; value of church property, \$6,000; seating capacity, 250.

Moore's, Second Church, organized 1908; pastor, G. E. Chambers; membership, 30.

Newtown Square, organized 1832; pastor, G. H. Dooley; membership, 183; church property value, \$14,000; seating capacity, 500.

Lansdowne, organized 1808; pastor, C. M. Phillips; membership, 136; value of church property, \$14,000; capacity, 300.

Garrettford, organized 1908; pastor, L. C. Drake; membership, 61; value of church property, \$12,000; seating capacity, 250.

Collingdale, organized 1888; pastor, F. P. Langhorne; membership, 128; church property value, \$15,000; seating capacity, 250.

Upland, organized 1852; pastor, R. D. Stelle; membership, 625.

Churches of Delaware county, belonging to the Central Union Association:

Wayne, First Church, organized 1841; pastor, W. O. Beazley; membership, 75.

Second Church, organized 1897; pastor, George Washington; membership, 105.

Central Church, organized 1897; pastor, P. E. Wilmot; membership, 126.

The church at Yeaton was organized in 1912 with twenty-one members, the church having a seating capacity of 150.

Presbyterian Churches.—The Presbyterian churches of Delaware county are part of the Chester Presbytery of the Pennsylvania Synod. The churches follow:

Bethany church, of Chester, organized 1890, Egidius Kellmayer, pastor; Chambers Memorial of Rutledge, organized 1889, George L. Van Alen, pastor; First Church of Chester, organized 1852, P. H. Mowry, D. D., pastor, membership 258; Second Church of Chester, organized 1866, Harvey W. Koehler, pastor, membership 316; Third Church of Chester, organized 1872, Abraham L. Latham, Ph. D., pastor, membership 902; Fifth Church of Chester, organized 1890, Thomas M. Thomas, pastor; First Italian Church

of Chester, organized 1911; Memorial Church of Chichester, organized 1886, Josiah L. Estlin, D. D., pastor, membership 65; First Church of Clifton Heights, organized 1887, William R. Huston, pastor, membership 123; Church of Darby Borough, organized 1855, James R. Kerr, pastor, membership 521; Church of Dilworthtown, organized 1878, Martin L. Ross, D. D., pastor, membership 70; First Church of Glenolden, organized 1840, David Winters, LL.D., pastor, membership 204; Glen Riddle, organized 1880, vacant; First Church of Lansdowne, organized 1887, William Boyd, pastor, membership 530. Leiper Memorial, G. A. Marr, stated supply; Llanerch, organized 1909, Charles S. Richardson, D. D., pastor; Marple, organized 1834, Ralph A. Garrison, pastor, membership 132; Media, organized 1866, S. Harper Leeper, pastor, membership 256; Middletown, organized 1720, William Tenton Kruse, pastor; Radnor, of Wayne, organized 1906, Frank C. Putnam, pastor, membership 176; Ridley Park, organized 1875, Samuel T. Linton, pastor, membership 335; Sharon Hill, organized 1908, Alexander Mackie, pastor; Swarthmore, organized 1895, William M. Woodfin, pastor; Wallingford, organized 1891, Edwin E. Riley, pastor, membership 107; Wayne, organized 1870, W. A. Patton, D. D., pastor.

Protestant Episcopal Church.—The Protestant Episcopal Church of Delaware county is a part of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, the officials of which follow: Bishop of the Diocese, Right Rev. Philip Mercer Rhinelander, D. D., LL.D., D. C. L.; Bishop Suffragan of the Diocese, Right Rev. Thomas James Garland, D. D., D. C. L.; secretary to the Bishop and of the Diocesan Committees, Rev. W. Arthur Warner; Treasurer of the Diocese, Mr. Ewing L. Miller. The churches of the county, as listed in the report of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, for 1912, are as follows:

St. Luke's, of Chadds Ford; St. Luke's of Chester, admitted to the diocese 1874, rector, Rev. Henry J. Beagen, membership 115, aggregate value of church property, \$19,000; St. Paul's of Chester, admitted to diocese 1786, Rev. Francis M. Taitt, rector, membership 684; St. Stephen's of Clifton, admitted to diocese 1879, no rector, value parish property \$25,000, membership 120, (at direction of Bishop of the Diocese, Rev. H. M. G. Huff assumed duties of minister in charge until appointment of minister in charge); Trinity Mission of Collingdale, Rev. Charles A. Ricksecker, missionary, (this mission, February 15, 1912, established Darby Mission); St. John's of Concord, admitted to diocese 1786, Rev. Thomas L. Josephs, rector, membership 35, value of parish property \$8,000; Darby Mission, Rev. Charles A. Ricksecker, missionary, membership 100, value parish property, \$8,500; St. David's of Devon, admitted to diocese 1786, Rev. James Hart Lamb, rector, membership 160, value parish property \$16,500, endowment fund, \$10,000; St. John the Evangelist Mission of Essington, Rev. Gilbert Pember, B. D., rector, membership 38; St. John the Evangelist of Lansdowne, admitted to diocese 1897, Rev. Crosswell McBee, rector, membership 529, value parish property, \$45,000; St. Martin's of Marcus Hook, admitted to diocese 1786, Rev. R. M. Doherty, rector, membership, 85; Christ's of Media, admitted to diocese 1858, Rev. Harry Ransome, rector, membership 381, value parish property, \$25,000; Church of the Atonement of Morton, admitted to diocese 1886, no rector, membership 95, value parish property, \$12,000; St. Stephen's of Norwood, admitted to diocese 1908, Rev. H. Bakewell Green, rector, membership 114, value parish property, \$8,800; St. James Mission of Prospect Park, Rev. William Howard Davis, missionary, membership 43, value parish property \$8,000; St. Martin's of Radnor, admitted to diocese 1887, Rev. George Warrington Lamb, M. D., rector, membership 129, value parish property, \$10,000; Christ's of Ridley Park, admitted to diocese 1881, Rev. Gilbert Pember, B. D., rector, membership 200, value parish property \$26,000; Calvary of Rockdale, admitted to diocese 1835, Rev. J. Frederic Weinmarm, rector,

membership 153; Trinity of Swarthmore, Rev. Walter A. Matos, priest-in-charge, membership 77, value parish property, \$9,000; St. Mary's Memorial of Wayne, admitted to diocese 1889, Rev. C. M. Armstrong, rector, membership 350, value parish property, \$105,000.

Society of Friends.—The Meetings of the Orthodox Branch of the Society of Friends in Delaware county, are as follows:

Chester, held 1st and 4th days, 10 o'clock; Middletown, 1st and 5th days, 10 o'clock; Media, 1st and 4th days, 10 o'clock, 4th day meetings are omitted in weeks of quarterly and monthly meetings; Landsdowne, 1st and 5th days, 10.30 o'clock; Concordville, 1st day at 10 o'clock, and 4th day at same hour, except monthly meeting, which is on 3d day, at 9.30.

Friends Meetings (Hicksite):

Darby, founded 1684, meeting house at Darby; Lansdowne, at Lansdowne; Chester Monthly Meeting, founded 1681, preparative meetings at Providence, Middletown and Chester; Concord Monthly Meeting, founded 1684, preparative meetings at Concord and Chichester; Swarthmore, founded 1893, meeting house at Swarthmore; Birmingham, founded 1815, set off from Concord, preparative Meeting at Birmingham; Newton, at Newtown Square.

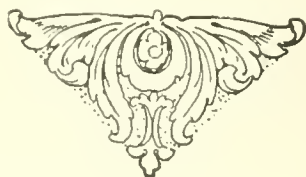
Catholic Churches.—The Roman Catholic church in Delaware county is embodied in the Archdiocese of Philadelphia, with Most Rev. Edmond F. Prendergast, D. D., as Archbishop. The Archdiocese of Philadelphia contains a Catholic population of approximately 605,000, and to it are assigned one Archbishop, two Bishops and 654 priests. In it are contained 271 churches, 3 colleges, and 149 parochial schools, the latter having an attendance of 65,912. The various Catholic churches in Delaware county, are enumerated below:

Chester, six churches:—St. Michael's, Rev. Joseph F. Timmins, rector; Rev. Joseph V. Sweeney, assistant rector; school-sisters of the Holy Child. Immaculate Heart of Mary, Rev. Peter J. Ryan, rector; Revs. John J. McMahon and Francis P. McGinn, assistant rectors; school-sisters of Immaculate Heart of Mary. St. Hedwigs (Polish), Rev. Leon Wierzynski, rector, *pro tem.*; school-sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth. Holy Ghost (Rutherian), Rev. Lucas Bilansky, rector. Chapel of St. Anthony of Padua (Italian), Rev. Antonio Garritano. Church of the Resurrection, Rev. August L. Ganister, rector.

Clifton:—Sacred Heart (Polish), Rev. A. Kulawy, rector *pro tem.*; mission, Our Lady of Czestechowa B. V. M. Eddystone—St. Rose of Lima; Rev. Thomas F. Ryan, rector; Rev. Patrick D. Houston, assistant. Ivy Mills—St. Thomas the Apostle, Rev. Daniel A. Dever, D. D., rector; Rev. James J. Devine, assistant. Mission, Kaolin, first Sunday each month, station, Glen Mills, House of Refuge every Sunday. Kellyville—St. Charles Borromeo, Rev. Michael G. Scully, rector; Rev. John J. Cuniff, assistant; school-sisters of Immaculate Heart of Mary. Lansdowne—St. Philomena's, Rev. F. J. Markee, rector; Rev. John J. Toohey; school-sisters of Immaculate Heart of Mary. Lenni—St. Francis de Sales, Rev. William C. Farrell, rector; Rev. Joseph J. Conway, assistant; school-sisters of St. Francis; station, Delaware County House of Refuge for Girls. Media—Nativity of Blessed Virgin Mary; Rev. Francis A. Brady, rector; school-sisters of St. Francis. Morton—Our Lady of Perpetual Help, Rev. James J. Wilson, rector. Norwood—St. Gabriel's, attended from Ridley Park. Ridley Park—St. Made-

lines, Rev. William J. McCallen, Ph. D., rector. Sharon Hill—Holy Spirit, Rev. Joseph Paul Monville, rector; Rev. Francis E. Higgins, assistant; school-sisters of the Holy Child; Chapel, Convent of Sisters of Holy Child. Villanova—St. Thomas of Villanova, Rev. H. A. Gallagher, O. S. A., rector; Rev. A. J. Viger, O. S. A., and Augustinian Father assistant; school-sisters of Mercy; chapel, Augustinian Monastery, Reverend Augustinian Fathers; St. Rita's in St. Rita's Hall. Wayne—St. Katherine of Sienna, Very Rev. Joseph F. O'Keefe, V. F., rector.

There are churches of other denominations than those mentioned in the foregoing chronicle, whose work for the advancement of the cause of Christianity and the uplift of the community in which they have been placed, has been just as productive of good as have the efforts of the churches of the more numerous denominations, to whom more space has been granted.

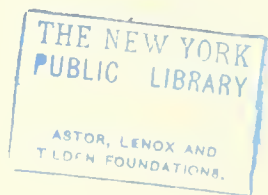




Drawn by Ch. P. Tholey

THE BURD ORPHAN ASYLUM OF ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.

Bowen & Co. lith. Philada.



EDUCATION*

With the first settlement of the territory now known as Delaware county, began the fight for educational advantages, now so marked a feature of the progress and enlightenment of the county. From 1684, when the first employment of a teacher is noted, the advance along educational lines has been rapid, until now no locality is without its public school, no borough without its high school; many private schools flourish, while three great institutions of national fame are located within the borders of Delaware county—Swarthmore College, Haverford College, and Pennsylvania Military Institute, all of which will have further and extended mention.

The first public utterance on the question of education for the people at large, is found in the general laws enacted by the second General Assembly, held at Philadelphia, March 10, 1683, over which William Penn presided. Chapter CXII, general laws provided:

"And to the End that Poor as well as Rich may be instructed in good and commendable learning, Which is to be preferred before Wealth be it, etc. That all persons in this Province and Territories thereof, having Children and all the Guardians or Trustees of Orphans, shall cause such to be instructed in Reading and writing; so that they may be able to read the Scriptures and to write by that time they attain to twelve years of age. And that they may be taught some useful trade or skill that the poor may work to live and the rich if they become poor may not want. Of which every county court shall take care: And if such parents, guardians or overseer, shall be found deficient in this respect every such parent, guardian or overseer shall pay for every such Child, five pounds. Except there should appear an incapacity in body or understanding to hinder it."

This law was in force for ten years; it was repealed when William and Mary took the government of the Province out of the hands of Penn and commissioned Benjamin Fletcher, the Governor of New York to be Captain General of Pennsylvania and the territories annexed. However, in the laws made that year the one numbered 25, entitled "The law about education of youth," the same law was reenacted with some changes—that part applying to guardians and trustees of orphan children, their obligation to have such minors taught to read and write depending upon their wards having, "sufficient estate and ability to do so." Neither of these acts, however, can be considered as meaning free public instruction, as no public funds were set apart to pay even the slight cost of education in the branches named, reading and writing. Free public education did not come for many years thereafter, and only then after a fierce fight.

The first schools were established by the Society of Friends, Christopher Taylor, a classical scholar, and prominent in the public life of the first decade, had a school on the island of Tinicum about which little is known. It was the first school of high grade in Pennsylvania. It was ordered by the Monthly Meeting, held at Darby, September 7, 1693, "that Benjamin Clift is to teach

*For much of the material of this chapter we are indebted to the excellent "History of Delaware County" of Henry Graham Ashmead.

school," his term to begin "ye 12th of ye 7 mo." and to continue "One whole yeare except two weeks." The annual salary was £12, but board was probably included. These Friends schools have always been a feature of the educational system of Delaware county. Teachers that had the proper qualifications were few, therefore progress was slow, but each monthly meeting maintained a committee on education which had oversight of those schools established. In 1788, Concord Meeting had three schools, and the report of the committee was that they believed there were no Friends' children "but what received a sufficiency of learning to fit them in a good degree for the business they are designed for." There were also schools at Darby, Radnor, Haverford, Middletown, Springfield and Upper Chichester and in connection with almost every Friends Meeting throughout the county. These schools, although established for the benefit of the Friends, were open to every denomination and being superior to any other schools of that day were well patronized. Many, indeed, were of so high a character that when the general system of free public education was finally established, there were many who doubted whether any benefit would result from the change. It must also be set down to the credit of the Friends that the proper education of the colored population claimed a share of their attention.

In 1777, while the British troops were scouring the territory, the Friend Yearly Meeting recommended that each local meeting should buy ground sufficient for a school house and a house, garden and cow pasture for the teacher. The idea was to secure a permanent teacher for each neighborhood of Friends. This plan practically covered Delaware County.

The education of the youth of Delaware county, outside these Friends schools, during the early years, was largely through a system of subscription schools established in the several townships. The subscriptions were voluntary, but when once made could be collected by law. This practice had become quite general by 1750 and many townships had school houses built and schools maintained through this system of voluntary contribution. The school houses were usually built of logs, with desks and seats of pine slabs. The teachers, some of whom were men of learning, were as a rule hardfisted failures in life, who ruled as despots in their little kingdoms. They were often itinerant, mostly poorly paid, and had difficulty in collecting their dues. A few were perfect Godsend to their children. But the quality of the teachers improved as the population increased, better text books came into use and better facilities were afforded the boys and girls. Yet, from these rude schools, boys and girls were turned out who went forward and rose to heights of prominence in both state and church.

The Delaware county superintendent in describing these schools in 1877, says: "There was no system of public instruction but the education of children was almost wholly a matter of private concern. The family school was succeeded by the neighborhood school. . . . Township lines were disregarded. Certain persons were made trustees, who had charge of the property and mostly appointed the teachers. The teachers were paid by their patrons

at the rate of two or three dollars a quarter for each child and sometimes something additional for wood and ink."

The pay of the early teacher averaged about \$25 monthly, the terms varying in length from three to seven months. The old subscription and Quaker paved the way to the public schools and only gave way before that great advance in educational methods. They did a great work in the training of the children of the early settlers, and, it must be remembered, trained and launched upon the seas of every vocation, craft and profession, many men and women who became famous, many who became noted, and many, many thousands who filled the humbler walks of life faithfully and well. They furnished the only opportunity for general education during the long period between 1700 and the public schools of 1834, and were, next to the churches, the greatest force for good in the new world.

All through these years of "subscription" schools, however, there had been the great idea of a "free school for every child," and in the constitution of 1776 there was a clause which provided that "A school or schools shall be established in each county by the legislature for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the teachers paid by the public as may enable them to instruct youth at low prices." This did not, however, bring the free school into existence, and in the constitution of 1790 another effort was made by the friends of education to reach the goal of free education. The seventh clause of the new constitution provided that "The legislature shall, as soon as conveniently may be, provide by law for the establishment of schools throughout the state, in such manner that the poor may be taught gratis." But friends were arising who made valiant effort. In 1794, Dr. William Martin, of Chester, advocated in a lengthy article in the "Aurora" (published in Philadelphia), the necessity of establishing public seminaries of learning, and on April 4, 1809, the legislature passed a law that the children of parents too poor to provide for their child's education, should be properly instructed at the public cost, and directed the manner in which this expense should be defrayed.

All effort along the line of public education had been in behalf of the poor child, and was not regarded at all as a duty the state owed its citizens. However, by the passage of the act of April 3, 1831, a real start was made and means provided for the cost of maintaining public schools. This act provided that all money due the State by holders of patented land, and all fees received by the land office, should be invested until the interest annually would amount to \$100,000, after which time the interest was to apply to the support of the public schools throughout the commonwealth. When the act of April 1, 1834, providing for a system of general public education was passed, about \$500,000 had been received from the sources named, and the many opponents of the act contended that the legislature had violated the law of 1831 in providing for the support of the public school by direct taxation, instead of waiting until the fund set apart by that law had reached the sum of \$2,000,000, when the interest thereon would have been available for the support of the schools. The act of 1834 was violently opposed not by the illiterate, but by great numbers of the

ablest and best men of the State, who should have been loudest in its favor. Dr. George Smith and Samuel Anderson, senator and representative from Delaware county, were both warm friends of the law establishing public schools, Dr. Smith being particularly active in its support. When the act was submitted to the various townships of Delaware county, the canvass showed fourteen townships in its favor and seven opposed to the adoption of the law. The opponents of public schools in Delaware county held a meeting October 30, 1834, at the public house of Isaac Hall, in Nether Providence, that was presided over by so influential a man as Benjamin Pearson, Jonas P. Yarnall acting as secretary. This meeting adopted unanimously the following resolution: "Resolved, That we disapprove of the law passed at the last session of the legislature as a system of general education, believing that it is unjust and impolitic. That it was never intended by our constitution that the education of those children, whose parents were able to educate them, should be educated at the public expense."

The meeting also appointed Dr. Joseph Wilson, Joseph Gibson, James S. Peters, George Lewis and Benjamin Pearson, a committee to draft a memorial to the General Assembly, which, while it did not disapprove of the constitution of 1700 providing for the education of the poor, gratis, declared the law of 1834 was oppressive, because it: "imposed a disproportionate and unreasonable burden on the middle class of the community, who can partake but little of its benefits." The memorial also objected that the authority of the school directors, under the provisions of the new law, was unlimited, having power to tax the citizens to any extent, and "being responsible to nobody"; that the assessments for state and county purposes were sufficiently oppressive "without any addition to carry into operation an experiment of doubtful efficacy," and for these reasons they petitioned for the repeal of the law. Captain James Ser-rill and Joseph Bunting were appointed a committee to have the memorial printed, and a committee of sixty-four persons was appointed to circulate printed copies for signatures and return them to the chairman by November 1st following.

In the meantime, friends of the act creating a public school system were equally active. On November 4, 1834, the school delegates from all the townships except Aston and Concord met with the county commissioners in the court house at Chester, in accordance with the provisions of the act. George C. Leiper was chairman, and Homer Eachus secretary. The proceedings were stormy, but by a vote of thirteen to nine it was ordered that \$2500 should be appropriated for school purposes, and a meeting of the citizens at the usual place of election in each township was called to be held November 20th following, to ratify or reject the action of the delegates and commissioners. A meeting of those favoring the appropriation was held at Hall's Tavern, in Nether Providence, November 13, William Martin acting as president, J. Walker Jr. and I. E. Bonsall vice-presidents; J. S. White and A. D. Williamson, secretaries. The following resolution was adopted:

"That the tax levied by the commissioners and delegates ought to be extended to bonds, mortgages, stocks, etc., in the same proportion as on real estate, and that in order to raise an additional tax for the support of common schools, that the directors in the several districts shall meet as directed in the seventh section and determine whether there shall be an additional tax, and, if they decide in the affirmative, then the clerk of the board shall notify the directors, who shall determine the amount and be authorized to levy and collect such tax on bonds, mortgages and profitable occupations, as well as real estate, and the proper officers of the townships constitute a court of appeals in case any person may think himself aggrieved in the amount of tax so levied by said directors."

The same meeting adopted second and third resolutions. The second endorsed the course of Governor Wolf in the matter of public education, as also that of the members of the assembly who had voted for the measure; the third resolution appointed a committee to prepare a memorial to be presented to the legislature. This memorial declared that the signers were "deeply impressed with the importance of a proper system of education by common schools throughout the State. They have examined the last act passed at the last session of the legislature for that purpose, and are of the opinion that the objects contemplated by the law would be greatly promoted by an alteration in the mode of raising the money necessary to support public schools. So far as the law bears equally on all they cheerfully acquiesce in it, but some of its provisions they deem burdensome and unequal in their operations on a portion of their fellow citizens. The landed interest, as the law now exists, pays nearly the whole expense of the system, while many that are proper objects of taxation, contribute but a very small proportion." The memorial, after suggesting the taxation of bonds, mortgages and money at interest and the method of collecting from the townships concludes: "Your memorialists remonstrate against a repeal of the law, and are only desirous that the matter may have your deliberate consideration; sensible that such amendments will be adopted as you may deem most beneficial and just, tending to equalize the operations of the law, the effects of which will strengthen the system, disseminate knowledge among the people, the only sure means of perpetuating the principles of national liberty."

This memorial, with twelve other petitions against repeal, signed by 873 names, was presented to the legislature from Delaware county, a number three times greater than from any other county. Thirty-three petitions for repeal signed by 1024 names was also presented. The law was never repealed, but formed the basis of all following legislation under which the public school system of the State has been built up.

It was not wholly a mercenary motive which induced the opposition to the law. The religious denominations had grown up with the idea that education was a part of religion and could not be properly severed from it. With this idea they had at considerable sacrifice formed a school system which they feared, and as shown, justly feared, could not be continued in competition with a state supported scheme. It is a matter rather of surprise that so many Friends were willing to join with their neighbors, on the ground of the common good in supporting the new system of free schools. Dr. George Smith

one of their number was head of the committee on education in the Senate and much of the labor of passing the bill in the early critical days devolved on him.

The eleven townships of Delaware county that accepted the law on November 24, 1834, were: Chester, Haverford, Lower Chichester, Marple, Nether Providence, Radnor, Ridley, Upper Darby and Upper Chichester, but soon afterward it was accepted by all and placed in operation. The report of James Findlay, secretary of the commonwealth, dated March 2, 1835, states that in Delaware county all the school districts had accepted the law, that the State appropriation was \$1070.93, and that \$2200 had been voted to be raised in the county by tax. From that time each township has operated under the State law which determines the powers of school boards in school districts, and plainly outlines the course to be followed. Under this law Delaware county has built up a strong system of public schools; the buildings in which they are housed are creditable; the personnel of the teaching corps is as high as present salaries will allow. The county is divided into forty-four school districts, each township being supreme in its power over the districts within its borders. In 1912 the value of school property within the county outside the independent districts of Chester, Radnor and Darby, was \$1,143,663.11; the average monthly salary paid men was \$114, and women \$53. High schools where students can prepare for college are maintained in eight districts, while in six schools a course of manual training is part of the curriculum. The county has been fortunate in its selection of superintendents of public instruction, they having been uniformly men in full sympathy with the cause of public education, each striving to place the schools upon a higher plane of efficiency.

A great number of parochial schools and those of higher grade have always been maintained by the Roman Catholic Church for the education of their youth, and at present, schools, seminaries and academies adequate in scope, with a sufficient corps of experienced teachers, flourish within the borders of Delaware county. No other strictly denominational schools are now maintained in the county, others being open to all religious bodies.

TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS.

Aston.—That schools existed in Aston prior to 1777 is proven by the testimony of Thomas Dutton, a centenarian, who related that on the day the battle of Brandywine was fought, he, then a lad of nine years, heard the aged school master, James Rigby, say, on hearing booming of the cannon at Chadd's Ford, but a few miles away: "Go home, children; I can't keep school to-day." There was, however, no school building, so far as known, until 1802, when on May 11 of that year Samuel Hewes, of Aston, conveyed to William Pennell and Thomas Dutton "for the use of a school, a house thereon to be built," a lot of land comprising an acre. The lot was to be held "in trust and for the use of a school, a house to be built thereon for the use, benefit and behoof of the subscribers towards building said house." The building thus erected was known as the Octagon building, at Village Green, and therein, about 1820, James McMullen was the teacher. In 1836, when the public school act had gone into ef-

fect and the board of directors for Aston township was organized, the old school house passed into the possession of the township, and on September 30, 1836, a school was opened there with Nicholas F. Walter as teacher of the lower room, at a salary of \$25 monthly, and Mrs. Moore was appointed teacher of the upper room. The Stony Bank school was next opened; Martins school-house next, later known as the "Logtown" school, that name giving way in 1880 to its present name—Chester Heights school. Rockdale followed with temporary quarters until 1853, when the Aston public school was built at Rockdale. The township now employs eight teachers, the schools being kept open nine months in the year. The salaries of teachers range from \$40 to \$50 monthly, and the estimated value of school property in the township is \$20,800.

Bethel.—About the year 1800, Caesar Paschal, a colored servant of Mark Wilcox, sold a tract of ground to a committee, on which a log school house was erected which was used but a short time. Twenty years prior, in 1780, a subscription school house of stone was erected on the corner of Kirk road, where in later years Thomas Booth had his shops. This building was torn down in 1825, having ceased to be used for school purposes several years earlier. In 1824 a school was opened in a stone building erected on a lot purchased from John Larkin, on the Bethel road, east of Booth's Corner, that was later known as public school No. 1, having prior to the act of 1834 been a subscription school. This building was torn down in 1868 to make way for a new school house costing \$1600. In 1839 a one-story octagon house was erected at Booth's Corner that was used as a school until it was destroyed by fire several years later. It was at once replaced by a new building that was used until 1870, when it was torn down and a building erected, known as public school No. 2. School No. 3 was erected in 1860 on the Bethel road, a short distance west of Chelsea. The township now employs three teachers for a term of nine months, at salaries of \$40 to \$50 monthly. The value of school property is \$7,700.

Birmingham.—The first school house in this township was built on a lot conveyed by John Burgess, April 30, 1806, "for the use of a school, but for no other purpose whatever," Burgess reserving the timber growing on the lot. A stone school house was built thereon, the cost being defrayed by the neighboring residents. The building was located in the southeastern part of the township, and was known for many years as Mount Racket. In 1825 Eli Harvey gave the use of an old hipped roof house, built before the Revolution, it is said, for school purposes. In addition to the free use of this house, Mr. Harvey also furnished firewood grates. About 1826 Joseph Russell lived at the Baptist church, and taught school in the shed adjoining his dwelling. About 1828-30. Milcena Gilpin taught a subscription school in the dwelling house near the old Butcher mill, the property then being owned by her father, Isaac G. Gilpin. Near Dilworthtown, on Thomas Williamson's property was a frame school house which Williamson sold for one dollar. This school was discontinued in 1841. There was also an octagon shaped building, erected near the residence of Squire Robert Frame, that was known as the "Frame school house"; another

er near Robert Bullock's, called the Bullock school house. All these buildings, after the public school law was accepted, became the property of the township. The township at the present time is divided into three school districts, and employs three teachers, receiving salaries from \$40 to \$50 monthly. The estimated value of school property in the district is \$6550, and the schools are open for a term of nine months.

Upper Chichester.—In 1793 the Society of Friends established a school in Upper Chichester which was maintained by the Society until the public school system was introduced. There was also, previous to 1825, a subscription school maintained in a brick house built for the purpose on the site of the present public school building No. 1, within a short distance of the village known successively as Chichester Cross Road, McCaysville and Chichester. After the adoption of the public law this building became the property of the township and was continued for school purposes until 1867, when it was torn down and replaced with a two-story building at a cost of \$2500, for the lower story, the second story being paid for by subscriptions of citizens of the township, in order that they might have a room for Sunday school purposes and for public meetings. John Talbot was the first teacher under the new law, but, being unable to maintain discipline, the school was closed until the directors could secure a more efficient teacher, he appearing in the person of Joseph Henderson.

The Dutton school house, on the road leading from Aston to Marcus Hook, was built many years prior to the adoption of the free school system, and was known as the Stone, or White school house. After the schools became free, this school passed under the control of the township, and an addition was added in 1838. In May, 1837, Elizabeth Harvey began teaching there, but December 18 of the same year John Lloyd was teacher. In 1870 the school directors purchased land adjoining the school lot, the ancient stone building was removed, and a modern school building erected. By 1842 these two schools became so overcrowded that an additional school was opened December 9, in a house of Salkeld Larkin on the Chichester and Concord road, Luke Pennell being the first teacher. This school, known as No. 3, was kept at the Larkin house until 1859, when the Larkin school house was erected; school continued in the building until 1874, then was discontinued, but again opened and continued until June, 1876, when the school was finally closed. The township now contains four school districts, and employs four teachers, for a term of nine months, at salaries varying from \$45 to \$65 monthly; value of school property, \$5500.

Lower Chichester.—The first school of which there is record in Lower Chichester was conducted under the auspices of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and was held in the frame house of worship on St. Martin's lot, after the first brick church was erected in 1745, and continued for nearly sixty years. In 1801 a brick school house was erected on the church lot, the cost being borne by members of the parish. Here all public meetings of the township were held it would appear, but certainly so after 1805. The old church house was torn down in 1860 by William Trainer, who

gave \$100 for the materials. About 1854 the Cedar Grove school house, near the Baptist graveyard, was erected, and old St. Martin's school, after sixty years of usefulness, was discontinued. After the passage of the school law of 1834, the directors erected a school house near Linwood Station, on land donated by John D. White, one of the directors. The building was so poorly constructed that it was torn down, and in 1844 another school house was built at Rocky Hill. In 1880 a modern school building was erected on the Southern post road at Trainer's Station. In 1860 and for some time thereafter, the Misses Emanuel conducted a private educational institution in Lower Chichester, known as Linwood Seminary. The township now comprises seven school districts, employing seven teachers, for a term of nine months. The value of school property in the township is estimated at \$15,000.

Concord.—The first schools known in Concord were conducted by the Society of Friends. In 1827 a two-story school house was erected, and in it there was a separation of the children into grades. In the following year the Friends division came, and henceforth Orthodox and Hicksite children were educated in separate schools. The first board of directors, under the act of 1836, met and arrived at a decision, best expressed in the following notice posted throughout the township:

"Notice: At a meeting, Concord, September 2, 1836. To all concerned: The directors of the district of Concord have resolved to open three schools in said district, viz: At Millers or Lower school and Union school near Newlin's store and Upper school, Concord Hill, on Second Day, the 12th inst. for the reception of all children over four years old, for tuition and instruction. By order of the Board, Reece Pyle, Secretary."

The first teachers employed were Neal Duffee, at Mattson's; Jesse Green, for the Elam school; and Alexander McKeever for Concord. In 1853 the school houses in the township were Hatton's No. 1; Mattson's No. 2; Gamble's, No. 3; and Sharpless No. 4.

The first school house erected in the township, except that of the Friends, was upon land donated for the purpose by Levi Mattson. It was a one-story stone building, the lot containing half an acre, located on the north side of the great road from Concord to Chester. The cost of the building was borne by subscriptions from those living near by, and school was held therein and is the school mentioned in the foregoing notice as Miller's, or Lower School. From 1812 to 1815, John McClugen whose Saturday night libations at the Cross Keys Tavern often incapacitated him from Monday morning appearance at school, was the teacher. In 1859 another stone school house was erected on the lot at a cost of \$944. A school house was also built on the road leading from Naaman's creek to Concord road in 1827, which under the public school act became in 1836 public school No. 3, and so continued until 1856, when a new school house was erected at Johnson's Corners, and the old property sold. In 1837 a school was established at the house of Matthew Ash, in the vicinity of Concord Friends' meeting house, in which a public school was maintained for a long time. The first agitation for a school house in Concordville was

made in 1860, but nothing was accomplished until 1873-74, when a commodious two-story brick building was erected at a cost of \$4000, located on the State road at the western end of the village.

On June 15, 1847, the directors purchased land of Caspar Sharpless and erected a stone school house which was opened May 15, 1848, with Sarah C. Walton as the first teacher. In 1870 the lot was exchanged with Fairman Rogers for one in close proximity to Markham Station, on which a building forty by forty feet was erected. The Spring Valley school house was erected in 1852, and was in use for school purposes until 1870, when it was abandoned, the district being combined with Concordville and McCartney districts. The McCartney lot was purchased about 1878, and a school house erected, now known as No. 5, situated in the southern part of the township, below Smith's Crossing. The Concord township was the home for years of Maplewood Institute, founded in 1862, by Prof. Joseph Shortlidge; and of Ward Academy, founded in 1882, both now passed out of existence. The township employs six teachers, at salaries varying from \$45 to \$65 monthly, who teach nine months each year. School property in the district is valued at \$20,560.

Darby.—On September 25, 1837, the school directors of the western school district purchased a lot from the administrator of the estate of John Shaw Jr., on which they erected a one-story building which was used until 1874, then replaced by a modern brick school building. The Southern school, located on Calcon Hook, has existed since 1850, when the first school house was built, but replaced in 1871 by the present building. African school is located on the Horntown road. The first school building was of frame, and stood on a lot originally owned by George G. Knowles until 1875, when it was replaced by the present brick structure. The schools of Darby borough will appear elsewhere. Darby township is now divided into seven districts, and employs seven teachers, for a term of nine months, at salaries varying from \$45 to \$55; value of school property \$69,000.

Upper Darby.—The first official record of land being set apart for school purposes in Upper Darby is in a deed made in 1779, conveying twenty-four perches of ground on the Darby and Haverford road, near the residence of Isaac Garrett. On this lot a school house was erected, that is distinctly shown on John Hill's "Map of Philadelphia and its Environs," published in 1807. In that school Isaac Garrett was one time a teacher, and William and John Sellers pupils. Formerly under control of a board of trustees, it was transferred to the township school directors after the passage of the public school act of 1836. On February 18, 1833, a lot was granted, and later a school house erected and a school maintained there, known as the Union school. On this site the present stone school house near the William Walker grist mill was erected, the Union school being transferred by its trustees to the township, after the passage of the act of 1836.

On the Springfield road, west of Clifton, is a building which for many years was used as a school house, continuing as such until 1871. On March 23, 1871, a lot was purchased and the present two-story brick school house

erected at a cost of nearly \$6000, the old school house and lot being sold for \$1000. The Central school house above Garrettsford was erected in 1838, and in 1873 another school house was built on the same lot, and schools have since been conducted in both buildings. In 1851 a school house was built at Kelleyville, and used until 1871, when the school was discontinued.

On June 6, 1873, the residents of Pattonville (now Fernwood) petitioned for a school, which was granted, and the old Methodist church was leased for a schoolroom and used until 1875, when the present two-story brick building was erected. In 1869 the brick building used for the parochial school of St. Charles Borromeo Church at Kelleyville was erected, and is under the control of the Catholic church. Upper Darby now employs the services of twenty teachers, for a term of ten months. Value of school property, \$80,000. The township maintains a high school with five teachers, also for a term of ten months, the course covering four years of study. A special course in music is also included in the course. The building is a two-story brick, on Lansdowne Drive; Henderson M. Mendenhall, principal.

Edgmont.—One of the first school houses in Edgmont of which there is record, was built about 1760, in the eastern part of the township, near the line of Upper Providence. This house was of stone, the mortar used, a composition of clay and straw. Thomas Hammer was a teacher there, and also taught in Upper Providence, but in 1799 was a shot keeper in Edgmont. This old school house was not in use in 1800, and about 1800 was torn down. What was later the Central District, was known as Big Edgmont. There a stone school house was erected in 1749, and in 1809 a new stone building was erected upon its site, which remained in use until 1870, when the present school house was erected. Isaac Wood was the first teacher in the second house. In 1841 the school directors purchased a lot in the southern part of the township, on which they erected a stone school house, that was abandoned after being in use about ten years. The stone school house in the western district, known as No. 1, was built in 1867. A stone school house erected in the southern district in 1843, known as No. 3, was in use until 1875, when a lot was purchased from Jesse Green and Isaac Sharpless, about three hundred yards from the old building, and a new stone school building erected.

A private school building known as Edgmont Central Seminary was erected in 1809, and a school maintained for several years. This building erected of stone was torn down in 1870. Edgmont now employs three teachers, for a term of nine months, at salaries from \$40 to \$50; value of school property, \$6500.

Haverford.—While doubtless schools were maintained from a much earlier date, the first recorded purchase of land for school purposes was on October 28, 1799, when a lot was bought in the southwestern part of the township, near the present school building, "for the purpose of erecting a school house thereon, and for no other purpose or use." A stone building was erected which was used for school purposes until 1883, when it was abandoned, a substantial stone building having been erected to take its place.

On the Townsend Cooper property, formerly owned by Levi Lukes, a stone school house was built about 1814. It was torn down about 1835, not having been used as a school house for several years prior to that date. About 1830 another school house was built on the lands of Jonathan Miller, near the Dickinson grist mill, on Cobb's creek. John Moore was a teacher there for several years. On a corner of the Darby road and a road leading from the West Chester road to Clifton mills, a stone school house was built about 1874, on a lot purchased from William Davis. Another school house was built near the Montgomery county line, on Mrs. Sarah O'Connor's property, east of Cobb's Creek. In Haverford township is also located that prosperous and useful institution—Haverford College, that will have extended mention elsewhere. Haverford township employs twenty-two teachers, for a term of nine and a half months, at salaries varying from \$40 to \$160 monthly. A two-story stone high school building has recently been completed at Oakmont, within which five teachers give instruction in a four years course of study, with special teachers in drawing and music. School property in the township is valued at \$122,800; while \$178,000 has been voted for school buildings not yet completed. Principal of high school, Joseph W. Huff.

Marple.—The first school of record in Marple was established in 1785. On May 31, 1791, Enoch Taylor and wife conveyed a quarter of an acre of ground on the west side of the Marple road, in trust, for use of a school to be kept under the direction of the Chester Meeting of Friends. On December 20 of the same year, David Hall and wife conveyed a lot adjoining for the same purpose. On these lots a school house was erected and used until about 1836, when it was abandoned. On December 24, 1830, the school directors purchased land in which they erected a school house to succeed the first mentioned one. In 1857 the second school house was sold to Nathan W. Latcher, and a new building erected on the site which was used until 1877. In the latter year the present brick school house, known as No. 2, was erected. On August 28, 1877, the court authorized the Chester Friends Meeting to sell the old lot, and it became the property of Malachi Stone, he paying \$1000 for the property. On March 21, 1818, John Craig, in consideration of one dollar and that a school house should be built thereon, conveyed a piece of ground near Broomall, on which a stone school house was erected. This school was under the care of trustees until the school law of 1836 went into effect, when it was transferred to directors. The house of 1818 was used until 1855, when it was removed and a two-story building erected in its place. On February 22, 1837, a lot was bought from Benjamin Garrett and a stone building erected. This lot was conveyed in "consideration of promoting the education and literary instruction of the youth, resident in or belonging to the township of Marple." That building was used until the present stone building was erected in 1877, on the same lot but nearer the road. This is known as the Cedar Grove school house. Marple school district employs four teachers, at salaries of \$50 to \$55 monthly; value of school property \$6500.

Middletown.—Documents are extant that show that as early as 1740 a

school of considerable importance existed in Middletown, the building in which it was located having been donated by Thomas Yarnall and Thomas Minshall. This school was at one time in charge of George Deeble, a one-armed Englishman, a very capable instructor. On May 16, 1749, a plot near the Presbyterian Church, on the Edgemont road, was conveyed to trustees for school purposes. On this lot a stone school house was built, which was standing in 1835, as in that year it was mentioned by the school directors as "near Middletown Meeting House" and designated as school No. 3. As early as 1783, Friends of Middletown established a school at their meeting house, the old stone building in which it was held now standing unused on the church lot. The society maintained this school until 1827, when the separation into two bodies placed it under the control of the Hicksite branch, who continued it for several years. Three well known teachers—John Hutton, Jacob Haines and Jehu Broomall—taught in this school during the period 1815-20. James Emlen, at the time the Friends separated, was teaching a private school in a house near the old Emlen mill. At the same house the Orthodox Friends held their meetings and kept their school until 1836. After completing their meeting house, about that year, they erected a stone school house upon the same lot that has been used as a school building until a recent date.

In 1813 a school house is mentioned in the road docket as "William Smedley's school house," which was used as a house in 1808. It was located at the forks of the Rose Tree and Middletown roads; was accepted by the school directors in 1835; designated school No. 2 and discontinued in 1839. In 1837 a half-acre of land was bought from Nicholas Fairlamb and a school house was erected. At a meeting of the school directors in November of that year, it was determined that the Fairlamb school house "lately erected, shall be called No. 1; the school house near William Smedley, No. 2; the school house at the Middletown Meeting House, No. 3; and the school house lately erected near Riddle factory, No. 4." On December 1, 1837, the directors decided these schools should open December 19 that year. Public notice was given that four teachers would be employed, but five were examined and employed for a term of three months, the fifth school being located in a house near the Pitts farm, where later a school house was erected.

In 1839 a school house was built in the western part of the township, on land purchased from Joshua Sharpless. In 1841 another school house was built at what is known as the "Barrens," which was used until 1868, when it was replaced by a much larger and better building, known as No. 8. The building known as No. 5 was completed in June, 1840. The report of the directors, dated July 16, 1849, show that in the township at that time there were six schools open seven months of the year, employing four male and two female teachers, instructing 192 male and 228 female pupils. The average number attending each school was 70; the amount of tax collected \$1015.43; cost of instruction, \$1008. School No. 7 was built near Knowlton in 1850, and at the same time a hall was rented at Spring Hill for school purposes. In 1858 Samuel Riddle's offer to furnish a room for school purposes was accepted, and

the school was known as Glen Riddle school. This was later abandoned and the Knowlton lot sold in 1869. In 1861 the present No. 7 school was built at Lima. In 1864 a school house was built on land secured from Samuel Riddle and school opened there November 28, 1864. The old buildings becoming aged and inadequate, were in the following years replaced with ones more modern and changes made in the numbering. The township employs nine teachers, at salaries varying from \$45 to \$65; value of school property, \$11,100.

Newtown.—One of the earliest schools in Delaware county was maintained at old Newtown Square, early in the last century. It was used as early as 1750, for Benjamin West, the famous painter, then a lad of twelve years, attended school there that year. It was built of logs, the rude desks being fastened to the sides of the building. The log house was removed in 1815 and a similar building erected which was used until 1820. No trace of it now remains. For many years a copybook was preserved in which young West, "while at school in Newtown Square, had drawn numerous pictures of various animals, etc., and there is a tradition that these were made as compensation for assistance given him in arithmetic by another schoolboy named Williamson, the owner of the book, the youthful artist not having much taste for figures."

In 1749, a stone school house was erected on a knoll in front of St. David's Church, in which school was kept until 1820. This building was removed in comparatively recent years. About 1815, the Friends of Newtown Meeting erected a one-story octagon shaped school house on the meeting house lot. This school was maintained by subscription, as was usual in the early days, and on the death of Dr. Jonas Preston, in 1836, by his will, his estate was charged with the annual payment of \$200 towards the support of this school. This fund for a great many years paid the salary of the teacher. After the law of 1834 became operative there being no school houses in the township except this one, application was made by the school directors to the Society for its use, but the request was denied. On August 11, 1836, a stone octagonal shaped school house was erected on the West Chester road, above Newtown Square, which was continued in use for many years, until the stone building known as Chestnut Grove Seminary was built to take its place. On July 23, 1839, a piece of land was bought from Isaac Thomas, located on the road leading from Berwyn to St. David's post office, and was erected thereon a stone school house which continued in use until 1870, when a lot was purchased on the Leopard road, at St. David's post office, and a stone house erected in the same year, the old building then being abandoned for school purposes. In 1841 a lot located on the west side of the West Chester road, east of Newtown Square, was donated for school purposes by Isaac Foulk, the deed providing that in case the ground ceased to be used for school purposes it should revert to his heirs. A stone school house was erected thereon by the directors and used for about twenty-five years, then was abandoned. There are now employed five teachers, for a nine months term, at salaries of \$53 to \$73. A high

school is maintained in the township, giving a two years course. M. Adele Caley, teacher; value of school property, \$13,500.

Nether Providence.—On February 10, 1810, a lot was purchased and later a stone school house erected at what is now Hinkson's Corners. A school was there maintained, known as a Union school until April 26, 1841, when it was transferred by the trustees to the school directors. In January, 1861, it was transferred of the school district, which at the same time purchased land adjoining. In June, 1866, the old house was torn down and the present structure erected, and in 1881 an addition was built. One of the early teachers was Caleb Pierce, a noted pedagogue, who taught there in 1821. In 1812 the Friends near what is now the borough of Media built a school house on their land, in which school was kept until 1840, when a school house was built in what is now the borough of Media. When the borough schools were organized in 1856, this school was used jointly by borough and township for a time, then became the property of the borough, then sold and converted into a dwelling house. In 1857 the township being without a school in that section, erected the present brick school house at Briggsville.

In 1840 a lot was purchased at Pleasant Hill, and a stone school house was erected at a cost of \$3000. The Todmorton school was first kept in the lower story of the Presbyterian church, erected by William T. Cook, at his mills. This is in Crookville school district, over which there were legal proceedings necessary in order to establish their right to be a separate school district and maintain a school. The school at Avondale Mills was built in 1840 of stone, one-story high. This was used until after 1861, when it was abandoned and became a ruin. Although Nether Providence at first refused to recognize the validity of the public school act of 1834, they later came into line, and the cause of education is there warmly supported. There are ten teachers now employed in the township, for a term of nine and a half months, at salaries ranging from \$58 to \$90 monthly. A high school is also maintained, giving a two years course. This school, known as Wallingford High School, is housed in a two-story stone building, employs two regular teachers, with special teachers in vocal music and drawing; value of school property, \$22,500.

Upper Providence.—The present Blue Hill school house stands on the site of one of the ancient school buildings of the county. When the first building was erected is not known, but in 1877 a school was in existence there. Some of the early teachers of this school were Jesse Haines, Martha Cromwell, Thomas Hammer, Samuel Brown, Thomas Megarge, Elizabeth Passmore, John Hammer and W. Lightfoot. The first building was evidently of logs, but prior to 1797 a stone school house was built by subscription. George Miller, by will dated January 12, 1794, probated 1797, devised to Jacob Minshall one acre, two square perches, of land, "with all buildings thereon," in trust, for the "Society of Protestants, commonly called Quakers," of Chester Monthly Meeting, for "the use of a school to be kept thereon" under the care of Friends. School was kept there under the direction of the Chester Meet-

ing until 1837, when the old Blue Hill school passed to the school directors of the township. In 1872 the old school house was rebuilt.

Sandy Bank school No. 2 was established on the Providence road below Rose Tree in 1837, and school maintained in the original building until 1870, when a brick building was erected on a lot adjoining. Prior to 1872 a school had been maintained in a house belonging to Samuel Bancroft, near the Burnt Mills (Manchester Mills), the present brick building known as district No. 1, having been erected in 1872. Upper Providence now employs six teachers for a term of nine months, at salaries varying from \$50 to \$65 monthly; value of school property, \$15,500.

Radnor.—Prior to the adoption of the public school law of 1834, schools had been maintained in the township from its early settlement. They were subscription schools, mainly kept open only in the winter and for periods of varying length. The first court record of schools is in 1825, when it is known school trustees ("school men") were elected. In 1827 it is recorded that land was purchased by the "school men" of Mordecai Lewis, on which to erect a Union school.

In 1837 the first purchase of land by school directors under the new act was made. In 1855 another purchase was made, and others have continued as necessity required. Suitable buildings have at all times been provided, and in public education Radnor compares favorably with other townships. In this township Villanova College, belonging to the Catholic Brotherhood of St. Augustine, is located. This college, an offshoot of St. Augustine's, of Philadelphia, was founded by Rev. John Possidius O'Dwyer. The first building was the two and a half story stone house, the former residence of John Rudolf, from whom the property was purchased. Building after building has been added on a large scale until now the college comprises a convent with novitiate and study house for members of the order; a college for the education of the laity of the church, in the classics, arts and sciences; church, chapel and all the varied buildings attached to a complete monastic and educational institution of this class. The grounds are extensive, the buildings costly, stately and beautiful, wholly adapted to their intended uses.

Radnor township is an independent school district, of the third class, employing thirty-six teachers for a term of nine and a half months, at salaries varying from \$45 to \$168 monthly. This includes all grades from primary to high school inclusive.

Tinicum.—From the earliest settlement of the island of Tinicum in the Delaware, schools in form not differing from those of other townships of Delaware county, have been maintained. Public schools have existed since their creation by the act of 1834, and the township now employs five teachers for a term of nine months, at salaries ranging from \$50 to \$60 monthly. School property in the township is valued at \$19,000, including the new school building dedicated to educational purposes, November 11, 1911. The building contains four large well lighted rooms, with suitable furniture, light and heat.

Thornbury.—In 1715 a deed was made for a lot located near the Chester

county line, on the road leading from Concord to Dilworthtown, and there at about the same time a school house was built that was destroyed by fire in 1810 and rebuilt. The lot was transferred to the school directors of the township in 1837, and school was kept in the second building until December, 1842, when that building also was destroyed by fire. A third stone house was built on the site and used until 1872, when it was removed and the present brick building erected, now known as Western District school house. In the ancient deed the right to a foot path three feet wide to a spring not far distant, was granted. This right granted in 1715 was taken advantage of by the pupils until 1880, when a water supply was furnished much nearer the school house.

The Eastern District school house, erected in 1863, was substituted in that year for a stone school house built in 1839, a half mile south of the present building. The first school house in the Central District of Thornbury was built in 1820, located on ground belonging to Nathan Hunt, who taught school in a frame house built by himself. Here in 1840 the school directors built a stone school house that existed until 1863, when the present brick building was erected.

A school district exists in the northwestern part of the township, which is formed from a part of Westtown township, Chester county, the school house for this district lying in Westtown township. This district, created by act of legislature, May 1, 1852, is known as the Westtown and Thornbury School District. In 1861 the residents living east of the district just named also petitioned for the erection of an independent and separate school district. This was granted by act of April 1, 1861, and the district was enlarged by act of April 9, 1873—the district known as Union School District of Chester and Delaware counties. Thornbury employs five teachers, at salaries of \$45 to \$55 monthly; value of school property, \$13,300.

Springfield.—A school was maintained in Springfield as early as 1703, under the care of the Society of Friends. The Yellow school house was erected prior to 1800, on land lying along the Springfield and Darby road, at its intersection by the road from the Rhoads farm to the Chester and Springfield road. One of the early teachers was an Englishman named McCue, who taught for several years, but at last fell a victim to his intemperate habits, being found dead in a haymow. The Yellow school house was used until 1852, when the present Central school house was built. About 1822 a stone school house was built near the line of Ridley township, one mile south of Oakdale post office, that was used until 1857, when the Oakdale school house, called Oakdale Seminary, was built, and the old school house near Ridley abandoned. In 1855 the school house on Darby creek, near Hey's mill, was erected, and is still standing. In 1830 a school house was erected by trustees, that was in use from 1836 to 1857 by the township as a public school. On April 1, 1857, Seth Pancoast, the surviving trustee, sold the lot to the school directors, who erected the present two-story stone building, the upper story being used for a hall, the expense of its construction having been defrayed by subscription.

The present two-story brick house at Morton was erected in 1875, at a

cost of \$3500. The lower part was built by the township, the upper story by a stock company, the township having the right to take it for school purposes, should necessity require, by paying the stockholders \$2000. The lot on which it is built was donated by Alexander Young. The township now employs five teachers, at salaries of \$50 to \$60 monthly; value of school property, \$14,294.

Springfield township is also the home of Swarthmore College, founded in 1866, that is the subject of a separate article. Swarthmore Preparatory School is a flourishing school for boys, near the college. During its whole history it has been under the efficient control and ownership of Arthur H. Tomlinson.

Ridley.—In 1800 a school house was erected by subscription on land donated by Caleb Davis, located on the north side of the great road. The first teacher was Jacob Fenton, a graduate of Dartmouth College. An agreement made with him is of interest. It provided he should "teach a regular day school, subject to the direction of the trustees of said school, in the rudiments of the English language, reading, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, geography, and either or every branch of the mathematics, at the rate of \$2 a quarter, for every scholar subscribed for the term of three months to commence on the twentieth day of tenth month 1800; and the undersigned subscribers to said school agree to pay the said Fenton, or order, \$2 for every scholar subscribed, together with a reasonable charge for wood and ink." Before the winter had passed, Fenton was in financial difficulties. He sent his bills before they were due, refused to allow for time lost by absence, and at the end of his term bade the trustees defiance and kept possession of the school. The trustees resolved to eject him. The following brief entry, January, 1801, is significant: "On the morning of the 23rd, the foregoing resolution of the trustees was carried into effect."

On August 20, 1800, a school lot was conveyed, lying on the Lazaretto between the Southern post road and Moore's Station. The donor was Lewis Morey, the land to be used "to build a school house thereon, and for no other purpose." The school house was built at once, as it appears on Hill's maps: was under the charge of trustees, then passed to the control of the school directors of the township, who maintained a school there until 1879, when the Norwood school house was built. The old house was then abandoned and sold. In 1810, Thomas Leiper erected a stone school house on the Leiper church lot, which was in use until the Thomas Leiper school house was erected in 1870 by the school directors, just across from the old building that has long been in ruins.

The Kedron school house, a one story structure, was built in 1862, on the road from Morton to Norwood Station. In 1870 the two-story brick school house on the south side of the Southern post road, a short distance south of Crum Lyne, was erected, and in 1873 enlarged. In 1876 the building at the northwest corner of Lexington and second street, Eddystone, was built, and in 1879 the directors erected the two-story brick school house at Norwood. Ridley is now employing twelve teachers, for a term of nine months, at salaries \$45 to \$65 monthly; value of school property, \$26,000.

Borough schools, in addition to the foregoing have been built and maintained; these will be treated separately, as will the schools of Chester, the only city in Delaware county.

CHESTER CITY.

Chester City Schools.—There is abundant evidence that in the early days the youth of the locality, now known as the city of Chester, were educated in the rudiments at least, in subscription schools, or by the ministers of the Church of England sent out by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. It was a part of the duties of these ministers to give instruction in reading and writing, but the records are silent concerning the establishment of schools prior to 1770.

Joseph Hoskins, in his will, dated 12 mo. 31 day, 1769, devised a lot of land for school purposes. He did not die until 1773, but so secure were his neighbors, that the ground had been so devised, that in 1770 they built a school house on the lot, their only security being his word that the land would come to the trustees at his death, which it did and more with it. He allowed more land to be taken than was at first intended, so that an ample play ground was provided. In his will he further directed that £30, then a large sum, should be paid to John Eyre and James Barton, to be applied "for the schooling and educating of such poor children belonging to the inhabitants of the borough and township of Chester, as the said Preparative Meeting for the time being shall think fit to order and direct." The school house was built of bricks, laid in Flemish bond, the ends of the headers being burnt black, a style much in vogue at that time. In the south gable large numerals, 1770, were inserted in the wall, the figures being formed by the black ends of the headers. This was the beginning of free public instruction in Chester, and the important part played therein by Mr. Hoskins has been recognized in the naming of the new building erected at the corner of Fifth and Welsh streets, in 1882, the Joseph Hoskins school. One of the noted pupils who attended the first Welsh street school was the future Admiral Farragut, then living in the family of Commodore Porter. From 1824 to 1830, William Neal was in charge of the school, at which time it was known as Chester academy.

The first private school of record in the borough was taught by Mrs. Irvin, and restricted to primary pupils. The following years Miss Eliza Finch kept a school in the old Logan house, on Second street, near Edgmont. Among her pupils was the future Admiral David D. Porter and his brothers. She retired from teaching in 1830, and was followed by Caleb Pierce, who in a summer house in the rear of the Columbia instructed in his select school the youths of Chester whose parents would not allow them to attend the Welsh street school, which was classified under the act of 1802 as a "charity school." In 1834, James Campbell, a graduate of Union College, New York, taught the Chester Academy, and the same year a Mr. Jones was principal of the Chester High School.

In 1840, the public school system having been generally accepted, Caleb Pierce discontinued his "select" school and accepted a position as teacher in the Old Welsh street school. In 1843 that school was enlarged, James Riddle was appointed principal, and four women teachers appointed. In that year Mrs. Frances Biddle established a day school for young ladies in the Sunday school room of St. Paul's Church. In 1845, James Dawson had a private school in one of the rooms of the school building, the public demand not requiring the use of all rooms in that building. In 1850, however, the school was so taxed for room that the Franklin street school in the south ward was built in 1853, and the Eleventh street school in the north ward erected in 1858. The pressure became so great on the schools that in 1864 schools were established in Crozer Academy on Second street; in 1864 and 1867 primary schools were opened in the Baptist chapel on Penn street, and in the basement of the African Methodist church on Second street, the latter exclusively for colored pupils. At this date a school for advanced colored scholars was maintained by the directors in a frame house on Second street. In 1867 the high school building was erected, in 1870 the Morton avenue building, and in 1871 the Patterson street school house was built and set aside as a colored school. In 1874 the Eleventh street house was enlarged and remodeled. In 1875 the old school building on Welsh street was taken down, and a large brick school house built. In 1878 the Howell street school house was erected, and in 1882 the Joseph Hoskins school building was dedicated, followed in 1883 by the purchase of the lot at the corner of Eleventh and Madison streets, formerly occupied by the Larkintown Sunday school, and a large building erected there in 1885.

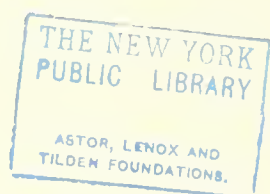
Other school buildings have been added as needed, until Chester, a school district of the second class, has a public school system of which a larger city might justly be proud. In December, 1912, the total number of scholars enrolled in all grades was 5068, distributed among the twenty-two named schools of the city as follows:

High school	488	Lincoln	467
Dr. Starr	209	Howell	245
Harvey	115	Dewey Grammar	296
Morton	251	Horace Mann	320
Larkin Grammar	570	Thurlow	248
Graham	240	Clayton	156
Martin	301	McCay	27
Powell	142	John A. Watts	360
John Wetherill	20	Harrison	48
Gartside	322	George Jones	55
Patterson	171	Ungraded school	18

These twenty-two schools employ, for a school year of nine and a half months, the services of 156 teachers, under the management of a board of directors of nine persons, who appoint a city superintendent, and four supervisors in primary work, drawing, music and penmanship. A system of medical



HIGH SCHOOL, CHESTER.



inspection by four physicians safeguards the health of the pupils and teachers. The assessed valuation of school real estate on June 30, 1912, was \$562,352, and of school personal property, \$30,000. The financial condition of the school district of Chester city was shown on the same date to be most satisfactory, assets over liabilities being \$391,250. There was paid in teachers' salaries during the year, \$91,000, and for other salaries, \$5620. The city superintendent receives a salary of \$2500 per year, with a secretary's service at \$1000. In the department of supervision, the supervisor of primary grades receives a salary of \$80 monthly; the supervisors of writing, drawing and music, \$75 monthly; attendance officer, \$20 weekly. Principals' salaries are graded from \$210.52 per month down to \$52.50, the principal of the high school receiving the higher amount, principals of two room buildings, the latter. Teachers in the high school receive salaries graded from \$60 to \$110 monthly; those in the Larkin and Dewey Grammar schools, \$65 per month; teachers holding permanent certificates, \$55 per month; teachers having two years experience and holding professional certificates, \$50 per month; teachers with less than two years experience, or not having a professional certificate, \$40 monthly. A Teachers' retirement fund has been established and a savings fund for the pupils. This latter fund, established February 24, 1890, showed for the year ending June 30, 1891, a total amount deposited of \$12,315.87, and a balance on hand of \$8055.83. For the year ending June 30, 1912, deposits were \$17,597.26, with a balance on hand of \$36,224.67.

The course of study in the high school covers four years, and four free scholarships in Swarthmore College are among the prizes for which graduates may strive. The city superintendent of schools, Thomas S. Cole, is a man well fitted by education and experience for the responsible position he occupies. The principal of the high school, Joseph G. E. Smedley, A. B., is an educator of high standing, while the principals of the grammar, intermediate and primary schools have been selected for their peculiar fitness. The teachers in the various schools are chosen as far as practicable from those holding diplomas from the city normal school, and it is hoped that soon holders of these diplomas will be placed upon a level with graduates of state normal schools.

BOROUGH SCHOOLS.

Aldan.—Employs four teachers for a term of ten months, at salaries ranging from \$55 to \$65. School property is valued at \$16,250.

Clifton Heights.—The borough employs ten teachers for a term of ten months, at salaries ranging from \$40 to \$90 monthly. School property is valued at \$37,000.

Collingdale.—Collingdale school property is valued at \$28,800; employs nine teachers for a term of nine and a half months; salaries paid vary from \$45 to \$75 monthly.

Colwyn.—Eight teachers are employed in Colwyn schools for a term of ten months, at salaries of \$40 to \$70 monthly; value of school property, \$0800.

Eddystone.—Schools in Eddystone are open for a term of nine and a

half months, six teachers being employed at salaries of \$40 to \$65; school property valued at \$20,800.

Darby.—The first record of a school within the limits of what is now Darby borough is found in the minutes of Darby Monthly Meeting, 7 mo. 7 day, 1692. This record relates to the engagement of Benjamin Clift to teach school beginning 7 mo. 12 day, 1692, to continue one year, except two weeks. He was also hired for the next year at a salary of £12. It is supposed this school was kept in Friends' Meeting House. This school in Darby was supported by Friends Society all through the years up to 1800. Michael Blunston, who died there in 1736, bequeathed "£50 in trust to school the children of poor Friends in Darby Monthly Meeting." Mention is also made of Friends Meeting in 1788, and in 1793 the Friends Society had seven schools in Delaware county, one located at Darby. Friends' schools have regularly kept since that date, and since 1820 women have been members of school committees. The law providing for free public education gradually superseded Friends' schools, although as late as 1854 John H. Bunting, of Darby, gave the sum of \$10,000, the interest to be used to support schools maintained by the Society. Such of these schools as yet remain are of an elementary character, but excellent results are obtained from them.

Prior to 1735, Davis Thomas of Darby, granted a lot on which to build a school house. The building was erected, another school was kept in a one-story brick house which stood until 1843 on part of the site of Mt. Zion burial ground. In this old building, on June 6, 1818, a meeting of citizens of Darby and adjoining townships was held, when it was resolved "that we will discourage the use of ardent spirits as an article of drink; we will not procure, use or give it to others as such in the time of gathering our hay and harvest, at the raising of buildings or on other public or social occasions." In 1841 the directors erected a stone school house in the village of Darby, which was used until 1855, when it was abandoned on the completion of the "Yellow" school house. The borough of Darby was incorporated in 1853 and became an independent school district. The old school house built in 1841, was sold to the borough and later was used as a jail. After the creation of the borough, a two-story stone building was erected, to which a two-story brick addition was built and rooms for six grades provided. In 1878 a one-story brick school house was built at Sharon Hill. After the population of Darby as a borough had reached the required number, 5000, application was made for the creation of an independent school district of the third class, under which classification the borough schools now exist. The governing body is a board of seven school directors, elected for a term of six years. The management of the schools is under a superintendent who is responsible to the board and appointed by them. Two buildings, known as the Walnut and Ridge Avenue buildings, are in use, the former being the home of the high school. Thirty-four regular teachers are employed, and three substitutes for a school year of ten months. In the high school, five teachers are employed, including Ellen S. Bonstein, principal. In the same building the grammar school employs

six teachers and the primary grades eight teachers. A special department of manual training and a drawing department, with one teacher each, is also maintained in the Walnut street building.

The Ridge Avenue school, Elizabeth A. Hemphill, principal, employs four teachers in the grammar school grades, eight in the primary grades, and a special teacher in drawing. The high school course covers four years of study in two courses:—Latin, scientific and commercial. The minimum salary in the high school is \$500 yearly, with an annual increase of \$25 until a maximum salary of \$700 is reached. Grammar and primary teachers receive a minimum salary of \$400 yearly, with an annual increase of \$25 until a maximum salary of \$600 is reached. The Walnut street building, built in 1896, was enlarged to its present size in 1907. In it are located the high school, grammar and primary schools, also the high school auditorium, with a seating capacity of 600. Here also the superintendent has his office. The Ridge Avenue building, erected in 1903, contains fifteen rooms, accommodating grammar and primary departments, also a room used by the board of school directors for the meetings. The real estate of the borough was valued at \$110,000; furniture, apparatus and books, \$15,000. A later assessment increases the total valuation to \$135,000. For the year ending July 11, 1911, 1286 pupils were enrolled, with an average daily attendance of 911. For the year 1911 these figures were slightly increased. For the same year, 117 high school scholars were enrolled, with an average daily attendance of 89.

Charles P. Sweeney, borough superintendent of public instruction, is an educator of forty-five years experience. He began teaching at the age of eighteen years, in Delaware county, New York; taught one year in Ohio, several years in New York, nine years in Cape May county, New Jersey, then taught in the Classical Institute on Thirteenth street, Philadelphia; was principal of Lykens borough school, Pennsylvania; principal of Orwigsburg, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania; principal of Slatington schools, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania; then in 1898 came to the Darby schools. He was principal of the Lykens and of the Orwigsburg schools when the first classes were graduated, and of Darby high school when the first class graduated from that institution. In 1913 he will complete his fifteen years of successful educational work in Darby Borough.

Glenolden.—Schools in Glenolden are open nine months in the year; seven teachers are employed at salaries varying from \$50 to \$75 monthly; value of school property, \$27,500.

East Lansdowne.—This newly created borough had no school buildings at the time of its erection. Ground, however, was at once secured, and in 1913 a handsome new building was completed. Three teachers are employed for a term of ten months, at salaries of \$45 to \$60 monthly.

Lansdowne.—This borough employs 26 teachers in its various schools, including ten in the high school, one in the department of manual training, one in physical culture classes, and two in kindergarten work. A gymnasium is connected with the high school, and a special course in art and music is pro-

vided. A playground owned by the borough is used for organized play work, with teachers specially fitted for that position. School property in the borough was valued at \$130,000 at the close of the school year of 1912. The high school course covers four years of study; Principal, Walter L. Phillips.

Marcus Hook.—Six teachers are employed in Marcus Hook schools, for a term of nine months, at salaries varying from \$50 to \$85; school property is valued at \$17,000.

Media.—Sixteen teachers are employed in Media schools for a term of nine and a half months, salaries ranging from \$65 to \$180 dollars. Six teachers are employed in the high school and ten in the grades below. The high school course covers four years of study, including a special course in art and music, also a commercial course for those electing that branch. The high school is presided over by W. C. Joslin, Ph.D. School property in the borough is valued at \$50,500, and a bond issue of \$75,000 has recently been authorized for the erection of a new high school building.

Morton.—In Morton the school term is nine months, and four teachers are employed at salaries of \$50 to \$75 monthly. School property is valued at \$4800.

Norwood.—This borough has school property valued at \$15,500, and employs for a term of nine months nine teachers, at salaries of \$55 to \$80 monthly.

Prospect Park.—Thirteen teachers are employed in Prospect Park schools for a term of nine months. This includes five teachers employed in the high school, the course covering a period of three years. A commercial course is also provided for those desiring it. Salaries varying from \$50 to \$140 monthly. Value of school property, \$20,000. Principal of high school, Owen E. Batt.

Ridley Falls.—This is an independent school district, employing one teacher at a salary of \$40 monthly, for a nine months term. The school property is valued at \$2500.

Ridley Park.—Thirteen teachers are employed in Ridley Park schools, five in the high school and eight in the grades below. The high school course covers four years of study, and includes a course in domestic science; also a course in music. Salaries range from \$60 to \$180 monthly, the school term being nine and a half months. Principal of high school, J. Fred Parsons. Value of school property, \$49,000.

Rutledge.—Rutledge employs five teachers for a term of nine months, at salaries of \$50 to \$75 monthly; value of school property, \$8000.

Sharon Hill.—Sharon Hill has school property valued at \$26,000. Six teachers are employed for a term of nine and a half months, at salaries varying from \$60 to \$80 monthly.

Swarthmore.—Swarthmore employs sixteen teachers in its various schools, seven being assigned to the high school, B. Holmes Wallace, principal. The high school building was completed in 1912 at a cost of \$60,000, on ground costing \$13,000. The course covers a period of four years, and regular instruction is given in manual training, art, domestic science and music. The high school building contains twenty-one class-rooms, board room and

library, principal's room, manual training room, art room, domestic science room, gymnasium, lunch room, and an auditorium seating 400, all of which are suitably furnished and equipped for their intended purposes. Value of school property in the borough, \$92,300. Length of school term, nine months; salaries paid vary from \$72 to \$244 monthly.

Upland.—The schools of Upland are presided over by eight teachers, drawing salaries ranging from \$56 to \$85 monthly, for a school term of nine and a half months. School property is valued at \$21,500.

Yeadon.—On September 16, 1911, Yeadon school board, teachers and scholars celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of public schools at that place. The printed programme contained pictures of the new school building, and of the old building that only gave way to the new after a continuous service of seventy-six years. Many who attended the old school forty and fifty-eight years ago gave interesting reminiscence of the "olden times." The borough now employs teachers for a term of nine and a half months, at salaries of \$55 to \$67 monthly. School property is valued at \$16,525.

Milbourne.—This borough as yet has no school property, it being so situated that it is deemed advisable to pay for the tuition of the children of the borough in neighboring schools.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

A great number of private schools have existed in addition to the early "subscription" and Quaker schools. During the war of 1812, Joseph Neef, a Frenchman, attempted to establish a school at Village Green, wherein pupils should be taught according to the system employed by Pestalozzi, but prior to 1820 the school was closed.

About 1845, Rev. Benjamin S. Huntington established a seminary for young ladies at Aston Ridge, which flourished greatly, his scholars being drawn largely from the southern states. Rev. Huntington, however, was so constantly enlarging his building that he became bankrupt. About 1857, J. Harvey Barton established a seminary at Aston Ridge in a large brick building on the Rockdale road, near the Baptist church. Both sexes were received, a fine corps of instructors employed, the school attaining high rank and flourishing until 1866, when it passed out of existence.

The city of Chester, aside from its most excellent public schools, is also the home of the Pennsylvania Military Academy (see special article), and Chester Academy, founded in 1862, by Charles W. Deans, at one time superintendent of public instruction for Delaware county. It was first known as the Chester Academy and Normal School. In 1865, Professor George Gilbert, then of Philadelphia, purchased Mr. Deans' interest, reorganized the institution, enlarged the building, thoroughly revised and advanced the course of study and employed additional teachers. This school has had a successful career, has doubled in size, and affords facilities for students preparing for college, for the teacher's profession, or for a business career.

In 1793 the Friends established a school in Upper Chichester, which was continued by the meeting until the public school system was accepted, when it was discontinued.

In Lower Chichester the first school of mention was conducted under the auspices of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and was continued for sixty years. In 1801 a new brick school house was erected on the church lot, the expense being borne by subscription by the members of the parish.

A noted school of the long ago was located in Darby, at Sharon Hill, known as Sharon Hill Academy. John Jackson, a noted Friend of Darby, after his marriage to Rachel T. Tyson, a highly educated woman, in 1834 determined to establish a female boarding school, and about 1835, after the death of his father, Halliday Jackson, located at Sharon Hill, the family estate. The school soon became famous and was at one time one of the most noted of female educational institutions in the middle states. John Jackson died in 1855, his widow continuing the school until 1858, after which it was conducted by Israel J. Graham and Jane P. Graham. About 1870 the school was purchased by the Rev. C. J. H. Carter, a Catholic priest, and has since been conducted as a church school for females.

In Haverford township is located Haverford College, founded in 1832 by prominent members of the Society of Friends in the middle states, principally, however, from Philadelphia. This valuable institution, now presided over by Dr. Isaac Sharpless, will have special mention elsewhere.

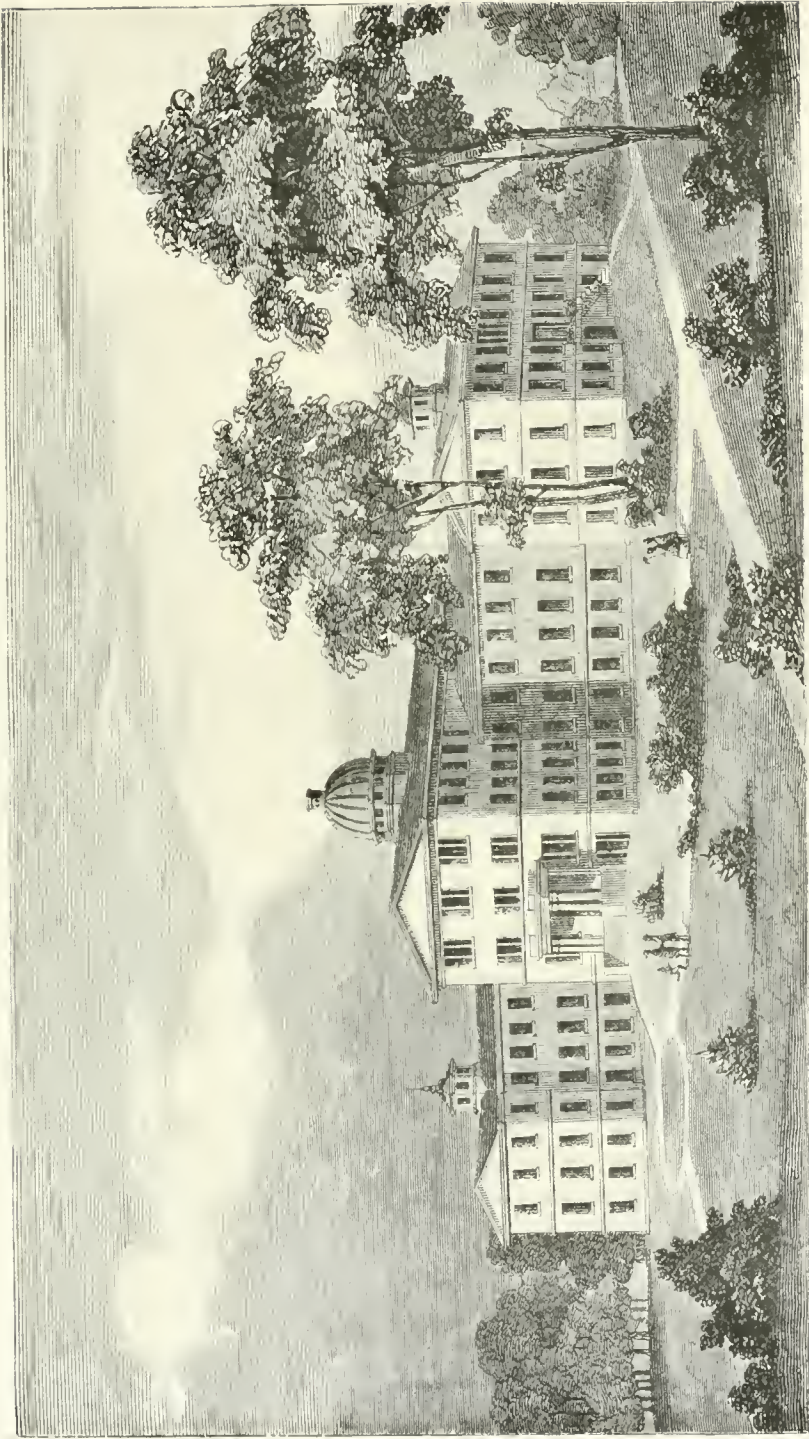
The borough of Media long had its Brooke Hall Female Seminary. The buildings were erected in 1856 by H. Jones Brooke, after whom the school is named, a warm friend of education, and one of Delaware county's honored citizens. In the fall of 1856 the school was opened as a seminary for young ladies by Miss M. L. Eastman, and had a long career of usefulness. Brooke Hall, conducted under the influence of the Episcopal church, became widely known as one of the best seminaries of its class in the state.

In 1874 Swithin C. Shortlidge removed his school for boys from West Chester to Media, opening in the building formerly known as the Haldeman House. This was enlarged until it contained fifty-five lodging rooms, with study, class and dining rooms, and near the main structure a well equipped gymnasium. A large corps of teachers was employed and the school for many years enjoyed great popularity, but is now closed.

Joseph Shortlidge in 1862 established at Concordville, Maplewood Institute, a school for both sexes, incorporated in 1870, that was well conducted and popular and was continued under the care of his son, Chauncey Shortlidge.

In the fall of 1872, Miss Anna M. Walter, for several years a teacher in the grammar school, established a private school that later was known as Media Academy. This school prospered until 1884, when it was closed, Miss Walter accepting a position in Friends' school at Fifteenth and Race streets, Philadelphia.

In Middletown township, is located the Pennsylvania Training School for



THE PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING-SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

Feeble Minded Children, the third institution of its kind erected in the United States.

In Radnor township is located Villa Nova College, belonging to the Catholic brotherhood of St. Augustine, established as a branch of the parent house in Philadelphia in 1842. In 1848 the college was empowered by the legislature of Pennsylvania to confer degrees. The buildings are ample and the college ranks as one of the leading colleges of the church.

In Springfield township the Friends have another educational institution that has acquired a national reputation—Swarthmore College, the cornerstone of which was laid in 1866. This institution, now presided over by Dr. Joseph Swain, will have more extended notice elsewhere.

The first man elected Superintendent of Public Instruction in Delaware county was Dr. George Smith, elected in June, 1854, serving until September, 1855, when he resigned. He was followed by Charles W. Deans, appointed in September, 1855, to fill out Dr. Smith's unexpired term, then was elected, serving until June, 1863. James W. McCracken, the next superintendent, served from June, 1863, until December, 1868, when he resigned. James W. Baker, appointed to fill out Mr. McCracken's term, was elected later, and served until June, 1878. He was followed by Albert B. Stewart, who served from June, 1878, to June, 1887. The sixth superintendent, A. G. C. Smith, assumed the duties of the office in June, 1887, and has been continuously in office until the present date, 1913. Beginning with 1914, the term of county superintendent will be four years instead of three, as heretofore. All teachers are examined for fitness by the county superintendent, except State Normal graduates, holders of permanent certificates and holders of professional certificates, the holders of such certificates being greater in proportion in Delaware county than in other counties of the state.

In 1887 Delaware county contained twenty-eight school districts, twenty-one townships, six boroughs, and one independent district. Two boroughs, North Chester and South Chester, have been annexed to the city of Chester. There was but one high school in the county—that at Media. One hundred and seventy-one teachers were employed, of whom twelve were males; of these, forty-four held normal diplomas. The average wages then paid was: male teachers, \$47.95; female teachers, \$42.57. The highest salary was \$100 per month, paid in Media, to a female teacher. The highest salary paid a male teacher was \$60 paid in Lower Chichester.

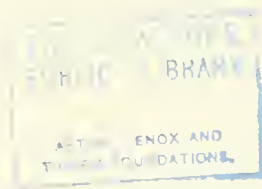
In 1911 there were forty-one school districts, twenty townships, twenty boroughs and one independent district under the care of the County Superintendent. Besides these Chester, Darby and Radnor have their own organizations. There were ninety school houses in the county, against ninety-seven in 1887, ten having been taken from the county by the annexation of North and South Chester boroughs to the city of Chester; seven by the creation of Radnor township into an independent district, and two in Darby borough, the latter two having superintendents of their own, and not included in county figures. At the close of the school year, June, 1911, after twenty-five years under Sup-

crintendent Smith's administration, there were 286 teachers employed in the county, under his jurisdiction, the number now being 309. Of these 286 teachers in 1911, 159 were normal graduates, 52 had permanent certificates, 27 had professional certificates, and 28 were college graduates. But 18 of the teachers were males. It is further to be noted that North Chester, South Chester, Radnor and Darby, which employ about one hundred teachers, that were under the supervision of the county superintendent in 1887, are no longer so. The average salary paid for the year ending June, 1910, for male teachers, was \$114.21, the highest being paid in Lansdowne, \$250. The average salary paid female teachers for the same year was \$53.27, the highest being \$100, paid by Radnor and Swarthmore.

During most of the time since 1887, Delaware county has stood at the head of the list of counties in the state for average length of school term and average wages paid for teachers, both male and female. Allegheny county is the only county in the state that challenges Delaware in average salaries paid, and this comes from the fact that Pittsburgh, where higher salaries are paid, is included in the report. In 1910, Lackawanna county led in average length of school term, with 9.46 months, Delaware county second, with 9.44 months.

In 1887 the cost per pupil was \$1.23 and in 1910 \$2.16 per pupil. This means better salaries, and more free text books furnished. While Delaware county leads in average salary paid male and female teachers and in average length of school term, the tax rate for school purposes and building purposes, 5.80 mills in 1910, was three mills less than the average school tax for the state. The directors of Swarthmore organized a manual training department in their public schools in 1894, Lansdowne and Colwyn following later. Lansdowne has maintained a Kindergarten department since 1894, two teachers now being regularly employed. Nether Providence also has a Kindergarten department. Special instruction in drawing and music has for several years been given in the schools of Darby, Lansdowne, Media, Radnor, Haverford, Nether Providence and Swarthmore. Special instruction in music is also given in Aldan, Clifton Heights, Collingdale, Colwyn, Glenolden, Upper Darby and other districts. Yeadon has special instruction in drawing; Colwyn in sewing. In several districts one of the regular teachers gives special instruction in music or drawing. Ridley Park and Swarthmore maintain domestic science departments. A well equipped playground has been established in Ridley Park, to be kept open all the summer months in charge of a specially instructed playground teacher. Lansdowne also has acquired a suitable piece of ground for organized playground work, and in Colwyn and Collingdale one or more of the regular teachers have taken courses of study in organized playground work and supervise the children's play during recess periods, when the schools are open. Medical inspection is required in Colwyn, Lansdowne and Media.

In 1897 Radnor township elected their supervising principal, township superintendent, which resulted in bringing the schools under closer supervision and greatly increasing their efficiency. In December, 1908, Darby borough followed the example of Radnor, with the same good results.





HAVERFORD UNION--ROBERTS HALL AND BARCLAY HALL.



FOUNDERS' HALL, HAVERFORD COLLEGE

In 1888 the school directors of the county formed a Directors Association, which has held two meetings annually ever since, one in connection with the Teachers' Institute, the other in February. Representatives from the association assisted in forming the State School Directors Association, and regularly appointed delegates to attend the annual meeting of the State Association.

In 1888, a committee from the Directors Association, acting with County Superintendent Smith, prepared a course of study for the rural schools. It provided for a county diploma to be given those who could pass a satisfactory examination in specified studies. This plan has been the means of keeping the children in the rural schools two or three years longer and making the attendance more regular. At present the superintendent, assisted by six teachers, conducts the examinations at seven different centers, the same day. The next day they meet, examine the papers, and announce the results. From eighty to one hundred scholars have presented themselves annually for several years, and from sixty to seventy-five of them have been successful. The school directors are required by law to send the successful ones to the nearest high school and pay their tuition. This becomes an additional incentive to more regular attendance, and the plan as carried out has been very beneficial to the school interests of the county.

A Teachers' Institute is held in the county each year, at which every teacher in the county, outside of the city of Chester, must be present, unless satisfactory reason for absence is given the county superintendent. Three dollars daily is allowed the teachers for attendance at the institute, and a like amount deducted from salaries for non-attendance.

In conclusion it must be noted that, all through the county, good school buildings is the rule. The furniture and equipment of the schools is of the best modern type; ventilation, light and heat is carefully considered in all new buildings; and ample playgrounds surround each school. The teaching ability of the instructors is high. Salaries, if not always adequate, are the highest in the state outside of a few cities, and there is a "free school for every child," as contemplated by the fathers of the public school system. While all concerned in bringing about these most excellent results are deserving of high praise, too much cannot be said of the results accomplished under the present and for twenty-six years past, Superintendent A. G. C. Smith.

HIGHER INSTITUTIONS.

Haverford College.—Although there is no documentary evidence to the effect that the founding of Friends' Central School, afterward Haverford School and Haverford College, was due to the great schism which in 1827 rent asunder the Society of Friends in America, the coincidence of time points to that supposition. At the yearly meeting of Friends held in Philadelphia in 1830, a committee was appointed consisting of five Friends from each Quarterly Meeting, to "enter fully into a consideration in all its parts, of the deeply interesting subject of the right education of our youth." That there was

great feeling on the subject of a school exclusively for Friends is evidenced by the following extract from an article which appeared in a Friends' publication of the day: "It is a fact which, although painful, ought to be known to our members, that many children of Friends are placed at the colleges of other religious societies, such as Yale, Princeton, Muhlenberg's on Long Island, and at the Roman Catholic College in Maryland. The latter has frequently had as many as six or eight at once."

A corporation which was independent of the Yearly Meeting was formed for the proposed institution, which met on the 30th day, 12mo, 1830, and effected the first organization for the management of the school, as follows: Secretary, Henry Cope; treasurer, Benjamin H. Warder; managers—Samuel Bettle, Thomas P. Cope, Thomas C. James, John Paul, Isaac Davis, Abraham L. Pennock, John G. Hoskins, Thomas Evans, Daniel B. Smith, Thomas Kimber, Charles Yarnall, George Stewardson, Isaac Collins, Samuel B. Morris, Bartholomew Wistar, John Gummere, Thomas Cock, Samuel Parsons, Lindley Murray, Samuel F. Mott, John Griscom, Gerard T. Hopkins, Joseph King Jr., and Benjamin W. Ladd. The new managers were authorized to select a site and to purchase ground for the school, which, after extensive investigation and deliberation, they finally did—"an oblong tract of one hundred and ninety-eight and a half acres, lying on both sides of the Haverford road, near the ten-mile stone, and extending from that road to the Pennsylvania railroad, being nearly south of the eight-mile stone on the Lancaster turnpike."

After the incorporation of the organization as the Haverford School Association, the selection of a head and a corps of instructors for the infant institution was considered seriously, the final choice for superintendent falling upon Samuel Hilles, of Wilmington, Delaware, a man of singular gentleness and sweetness of character. Affiliated with him as the faculty were Dr. Joseph Thomas, the distinguished author of Thomas' "Biographical Dictionary" and Lippincott's "Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World," instructor in Latin and Greek; John Gummere, instructor in mathematics; and Daniel B. Smith. The latter was one of the best loved of the host of noble men who have graced Haverford College as members of the faculty. His genial companionable spirit made him a favorite of the students, a regard which continued no less in the class room than in recreation hours, and made the lesson periods more endurable and the lessons more understandable.

One of the principles which characterized the early days of the school was the enforcement upon the students of an adherence to the "doctrines and testimonies of the Society of Friends." Early in its history it held a position as merely a Friends' boarding school, later, as it broadened its course of study, enlarged its enrollment capacity and was incorporated as a college in 1856, it gradually grew into the Haverford College of to-day, historic, strong in vitality and usefulness, an educational center from which an ever-widening stream of graduates goes forth yearly.

To give a detailed history of Haverford College through all the stages of its development would require a volume the size of the one containing this

sketch. It is therefore necessary to touch but lightly upon the advancement of the school, its steady increase in size and influence until overcome by disaster in 1845, when lack of funds compelled the managers to close its doors. The dark years from 1845 to 1848, when the ultimate fate of the institution was in grave doubt, must be passed over with only a mention of the valiant efforts of those who labored so desperately for its revival. In 1848 the school was reopened, with Lindley Murray Moore as superintendent, and once more the institution entered upon what promised to be a prosperous career, a promise that has been more than fulfilled.

One phase of the college life at Haverford that has probably done more than any one thing towards making the Haverford man what is commonly known as "well-read," that is, truly well-educated, has been the society life. The large number of literary and debating societies that have been organized at Haverford since the founding of the school is eloquent testimony to the effect that the students were quite as interested in their mental improvement and the acquirement of culture as the most zealous of their professors. Of the societies of this nature the one first organized was the Loganian, founded 1st month 21, 1834, and reorganized 5th month 29, 1848. This was a literary society of high rank, composed of the college men whose ambitions were above mere pleasure seeking, and who were banded together for the sake of common fellowship and improvement. The society was the owner of a rather extensive library, and many a member confessed to a love of good literature acquired from the numerous volumes which lined the walls of the library.

The Penn Literary Society existed about 1840. The purpose of its organization was the promotion of the declamatory art, debating being their chief exercise. The Haverford Literary Society existed contemporaneously with the Penn Literary Society, its object being much the same. Other minor societies, whose term of life was shorter and whose activities were more fitful were the Franklin Literary Society, the Historical, the Rhetorical, and a society which, because of its cumbersome title, was universally known as the C. F. D. D., its full name being *Circulus Familiariter Disputando Delectandoque*.

The Haverford Lyceum was a literary society organized 10th month 25, 1853, which soon disintegrated, its chief distinction being that it was the parent institution of the Athenaeum Society. Another organization which led but a brief career was the Henry Society formed in 1854. A society whose purpose should have insured it a longer existence was in the Euthean Society. Its object was the promotion of good morals among the student body, its motto being "*Mens sibi conscia recti*." The society was in reality the forerunner of College Y. M. C. A. work, and with a stronger backing would have endured until supplanted by that association.

The most famous of Haverford's societies were the Athenaeum and the Everett. The former of these was established 12th month 17, 1855, by twelve students—George M. Tatum, James E. Carmalt, Thomas C. Steele, Stephen Underhill, Theodore H. Morris, James W. Cromwell, Walter G. Hopkins, Edwin Tomlinson, Roberts Vaux, John S. Witmer, George Wood, and Wil-

liam H. Wood. In the preamble of the constitution it was stated that "Being sensible of the influence of sound learning in disciplining the mind and maturing the understanding, and also being desirous of cultivating in themselves a correct taste for literature and a love for scientific pursuits, do hereby associate themselves together for these purposes." The organization acquired a large membership and flourished from the start. Great rivalry was felt between it and the Everett Society, and for years there was great competition in regard to membership, first one and then the other forging ahead in the race. At length, because of the increasing activities of the college, it was deemed expedient to effect a consolidation of the two, which was accordingly done.

The grounds of the college have been increased until they now cover two hundred and twenty-five acres, some of which is woodland, although, under the direction of a skillful landscape gardener, sixty acres were laid out in a level, smoothly rolling lawn, intersected by walks shaded by century-old trees, and plentifully dotted with shrubs and low-growing trees, making a campus unexcelled by any in the country. Here and there upon the grounds one comes upon a quaint old building, a relic of former days, standing proudly beside its fellow of a later day, the old mingling with the new and giving the whole an historical and almost a classical appearance. The various buildings which have been occupied by the college are as follows: Founders Hall, erected in 1833; the Observatory, built in 1852 and enlarged in 1883; Alumni Hall, established in 1863 and enlarged to meet the growing needs of the library; Barclay Hall, a dormitory, erected in 1877 by friends of the college; the Mechanical Laboratory, built in 1884, supplanted by a new building in 1890 which was burned in 1896 and whose place was taken by Whitall Hall, a building of three stories; the Biological Laboratory, established in 1886; the Physical Laboratory, built in 1888; Chase Hall, for recitations and lectures, erected in 1888; and the Cricket Shed, built in 1893. In later years, through the lively interest and hearty cooperation of the Alumni Association building operations have been progressing at a rapid rate and the college is being supplied with an equipment of which it may justly be proud. The augmenting of Haverford's natural beauties with architecture fitting gives an ideal result, and with the thousand memories and attachments connected with each spot, it is small wonder that the wandering steps of the alumnus ever bring him back to the place he came to know and love so well. Haverford's spell, once woven, is never broken, and the charm of the historic school begins to wind itself about the new student even while he is in the throes of his first homesickness, so that the final parting with the college in which he has spent four such joyous years is to him far more sad and cheerless than the leaving of his home upon matriculation.

The buildings which have been erected in recent years are Lloyd Hall, a dormitory built in 1899; the large and finely equipped gymnasium, completed in 1900; Roberts Hall, the gift of Lucy Branson Roberts, with college offices and a large auditorium, erected in 1902; Merion Hall, a dormitory remodeled in 1903 from the old Haverford Grammar School Building; a wing added to

the Founders Hall in 1905 for dining-rooms and a kitchen; a heating and lighting plant, installed in 1906; an enlargement of Merion Hall in 1907; Haverford Union, a building erected in 1909, presented to the college by Alfred Percival Smith, of the class of 1884; the Chemical Laboratory, built in 1910; and the Infirmary, completed in 1912, the gift of John T. Morris, of the class of 1867, and a new section of Lloyd Hall the gift of the Strawbridge family in 1913. In addition to these buildings there are a number of residences on the campus, occupied mainly by professors, thus making quite a college community.

Haverford College has had the prominent place it has held in the world of athletics, not always because it has turned out championship teams, but for the spirit and enthusiasm that has ever characterized her representatives. No team could ever be sure of a victory over Haverford, no matter how strong its lineup, for in the joy of contest and the glory of battle Haverford teams often became the possessors of prowess to which, on paper, they had absolutely no right. For many years cricket was chiefly indulged at the college, and in this sport the college ranked high. In due time foot-ball and soccer found their places in the recreation of the students, and at the present time the college is represented by many teams.

Previous mention has been made of the societies which have at different times existed in the college. Of these only one remains, the Loganian Society, whose chief object is for instruction and practice in debating. The Classical Club is an organization for the study of the life and literature of the Greeks and Romans. Membership is held by both faculty and students. There is also a chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa, an honor fraternity. The Campus Club is an association for the study and preservation of trees, shrubs, birds, and wild animals found on the campus and in the vicinity. Another college organization is the Haverford Union, open to alumni and students, whose aim is the promotion of social fellowship at the college. It is housed in a large and handsome building, the gift of Alfred Percival Smith, '84, and has a library, comfortable lounging rooms, and sleeping accommodations.

The periodicals of the institution are the Haverford College Bulletin, published eight times a year by the college; "The Haverfordian" issued monthly by the students; and the "College Weekly," also edited by the students.

Haverford College has real estate worth \$1,500,000, and a productive endowment of \$1,800,000. It owns a library of 60,000 volumes and many thousand pamphlets, and an excellent equipment in Astronomy, Biology, Chemistry and Physics. Its students nearly all reside in dormitories on the College grounds and take their meals in a common dining room. Picked by Entrance Examinations, and kept to their work by the stimulus of close association with the Professors and the necessity for a good record, they hold a high place at graduation. They are received at Harvard and other universities on equal standing with their own graduates, in advanced scholarly or technical work.

The College has given its energies to general cultural studies rather than professional. All of its courses embrace languages, literature, science and the

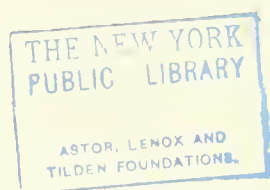
other essentials of a liberal education, and it is in this field that it has earned its laurels.

The curriculum of the college permits it to award degrees in three courses, arts, science, and engineering. The faculty is large and efficient for the number of students, and in 1913 is as follows: Isaac Sharpless, Sc. D., LL.D., L. H. D., president and professor of ethics; Allen Clapp Thomas, A. M., librarian and professor emeritus of history; Lyman Beecher Hall, Ph.D., John Farnum, professor of chemistry; Francis Barton Gummere, Ph.D., LL. D., Litt. D., professor of English literature; Henry Sherring Pratt, Ph.D., David Scull, professor of biology; James Addison Babbitt, A. M., M. D., professor of hygiene and physical education; Rufus Matthew Jones, A. M., Litt. D., professor of philosophy; Oscar Marshall Chase, S. M., registrar and instructor in drawing; Albert Sidney Bolles, Ph.D., LL. D., lecturer on commercial law and banking; Don Carlos Barrett, Ph.D., professor of economics; Albert Elmer Hancock, Ph.D., professor of English; Legh Wilber Reid, Ph.D., professor of mathematics; William Wilson Baker, Ph.D., associate professor of Greek; Frederic Palmer, Jr., Ph.D., dean and associate professor of physics; Leon Hawley Rittenhouse, M. E., associate professor of mechanics and electricity; Richard Mott Gummere, Ph.D., associate professor of Latin; Thomas Kite Brown, Jr., A. M., instructor in German; Alexander Guy Holborn Spiers, Ph.D., associate professor of romance languages; Rayner Wickersham Kelsey, Ph.D., associate professor of history; Albert Harris Wilson, Ph.D., associate professor of mathematics; Henry Joel Cadbury, Ph.D., instructor in Biblical literature; Edward Eugen Krauss, instructor in physical training; Victor Oscar Freeburg, A. M., instructor in English; William Otis Sawtelle, A. M., instructor in physics; William Henry Collins, A. M., superintendent of grounds and buildings; Helen Sharpless, assistant librarian; Charles Otis Young, S. B., assistant in chemical laboratory; Paul W. Weaver, assistant in engineering.

The corporation governing Haverford College has as its officers T. Wistar Brown, president; J. Stoddell Stokes, secretary; and Asa S. Wing, treasurer. There is also a board of managers of twenty-four members, of which the president of the corporation is president, *ex officio*.

The present president of the college, Isaac Sharpless, Sc. D., LL.D., L.H. D., has held that position of honor, trust, and responsibility for twenty-six years. He was born 12th month 16, 1848, and attended the Friends' Boarding School at Westtown, Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated in 1867, and where he taught for the four years following his graduation. In 1873 he was graduated S. B. from the Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard, and two years later his connection with Haverford began, when he was called to fill the chair of Mathematics at the college. In 1879 he became professor of astronomy, a subject upon which he is a well-known authority. In 1884 he was made dean of the college, and on May 17, 1887, his formal inauguration as president was held.

Doctor Sharpless is the author of several scientific works, and in connec-





SWARTHMORE COLLEGE.

tion with Professor Phillips, of West Chester State Normal School, has published treatises upon astronomy and physics. In early recognition of his scientific researches the University of Pennsylvania, in 1883, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Science.

He is also the author of a volume on "English Education," and of several treatises on Pennsylvania History—"A Quaker Experiment in Government," "Quakerism and Politics" and "Two Centuries of Pennsylvania History."

In the quarter of a century that Dr. Sharpless has been at the head of Haverford College, the institution has had an era of unprecedented growth and expansion, due to the loyal support of many friends.

Swarthmore College.—The Society of Friends, finding its immediate impulse in the Puritan Revolution, shared the sympathy of the Puritans in a widespread and thorough-going system of education. Throughout the subsequent history of the society it has laid especial stress upon the importance of education, not merely for the sake of a better understanding of the Bible afforded thereby, but because it has recognized as man's highest duty the cultivation of every means by which the Inner Light may be best comprehended, and the voice of the Christ Within may be distinctly heard and most effectually obeyed. The founders of the Society emphasized the value of education as the handmaid of religion, and when the Friends, very early in their history, turned their faces towards America, they brought with them this belief as the palladium of their intellectual and civil liberty.

It was not so much the meeting-house and the block-house, as in New England, nor the church and the courthouse, as in Virginia, as it was the meeting-house and the school which served as the bulwark of Quakerism in the wilds of the New World. The materializing influences of the Colonial struggle for existence were counteracted by the ideals of a common-school education; and when, in the first half of the nineteenth century, the more insidious influences of commercialism, following in the wake of the industrial revolution, asserted themselves so powerfully in America, the Friends came to appreciate the higher education as an idealizing force in sustaining the spiritual life. It is noteworthy that this conviction was first definitely expressed by Friends who dwelt in that part of America where the doctrine that "Cotton is King" had led to the enthronement of human slavery as well.

Benjamin Hallowell, of Alexandria, Virginia, and Martha Tyson, of Baltimore, Maryland, in the dark days just before the Civil War, made so earnest an appeal to their fellow-Friends in Baltimore that the Yearly meeting of that city appointed a committee to promote their plan of establishing a Friendly institution of higher education. This committee issued in the first year of the war an address to the Friends in the Middle States and Maryland urging "the establishment of a boarding-school for Friends' children and for the education of teachers," and it began the collection of \$150,000, the sum of money deemed necessary for the purpose. During the four years of the Great Struggle which solved the problem of slavery for America, the Friends furthered their educational project, and in 1864 a charter was secured from the General Assembly

and Governor of Pennsylvania incorporating Swarthmore College. This name was derived from Swarthmore Hall, the Northern England home of George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends. Its first suggestion for the college is ascribed to Benjamin Hallowell's wife Margaret, although Martha Tyson suggested and advocated it at the meeting in which the name was chosen.

The second section of the charter states thus succinctly the purposes of the corporation: "That the said corporation be authorized to establish and maintain a school and college, for the purpose of imparting to persons of both sexes knowledge in the various branches of science, literature and the arts; and the board of managers shall have power to confer upon the graduates of the said College, and upon others, when, by their proficiency in learning they may be entitled thereto, such degrees as are conferred by other colleges or universities in the United States."

The site chosen for the college, and purchased in 1864, combined the virtues of country environments with easy access to a great city. It was a large tract (now comprising over two hundred acres) of beautiful lawn and woodland, about ten miles west of Philadelphia and overlooking the Delaware river and its valley, all of which are so rich in historic memorials of the Quaker Founders of Pennsylvania. The United States postal authorities had given to the post office standing on the edge of the college tract the name of Westdale, in commemoration of the fact that Benjamin West, the first great American artist and president of the Royal Academy, had been born in a house still standing on the college campus—and had there given the first crude expression to the forms of beauty which his eye perceived amid the modest environments of his parents' Quaker home.

The selection of a site was followed in the same year by the appointment of a president. The choice of the managers for this important position fell upon Edward Parrish, of Philadelphia, who was at the time professor of materia medica in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and president of the American Pharmaceutical Association. Retiring from his arduous duties in the middle of the second year after the college opened its doors to students, Dr. Parrish was appointed soon afterward by President Grant to undertake a friendly mission to the Indians, and in the course of its performance he died, September 9, 1872, at Fort Sill, Indian Territory.

It was not until the second year after President Parrish's appointment that the corner-stone of the first college building was laid (May 10, 1866), and three years more elapsed before its doors were opened to students (November 8, 1869). The delay in commencing and completing the erection of the first building was due to the fact that the requisite sum of money (\$304,000) had come in slowly, and to the determination that the college should not enter on its career burdened by a load of debt. To this first and largest building has been given the name of Parrish Hall, in commemoration of the services of the first president.

Twelve years after its completion (September 25, 1881), Parrish Hall was almost completely destroyed by fire, only the solid stone wall and one sec-

tion containing the Friends' Historical Library being left standing. This misfortune, instead of being fatal to the young and struggling institution, only served to rally its friends the more enthusiastically to its aid, and by June of the following year the commencement exercises were held as usual in the rebuilt though still unplastered assembly hall; and in the following October the students were again installed in the resurrected building. During the interval of rebuilding, the college had taken up its abode in two large boarding-houses in the borough of Media three miles distant, where, with the loss of only a fortnight and of three students, it held its own against cramped quarters and inadequate equipments. The magazine published by the students for the past thirty-one years has borne the name of *The Phoenix*, in commemoration of the conflagration and the swift and complete rejuvenation which followed.

The students who first came to Swarthmore numbered 170, and comprised 82 girls and 88 boys. This approximate equality has been preserved to the present day, and has facilitated the maintenance of co-education. When Swarthmore was founded, co-education had been adopted by three colleges and one State University (Indiana) in the west, but it was still looked upon with doubt or disfavor in the eastern states. The theory and practice of the Society of Friends in home and church determined them, however, in their organization of school and college as well; and throughout the forty-four years of Swarthmore's history their faith in co-education—in "college life in a home setting"—has been justified and strengthened.

In order to encourage, and, when necessary, to make possible post-graduate study, especially on the part of those desirous of teaching, five fellowships of from \$400 to \$525, each, have been established.

More than seventy scholarships varying in sums from \$25 to \$350 are awarded annually by the college and individuals to undergraduate students of bright promise and limited means.

The completion of Parrish Hall in 1869 has been followed by the erection of 20 other college buildings. Most of these are built of Delaware county's famous building stone, and they form a group which dominate the Borough and serve as a land-mark for many miles around.

By 1871 the collection of books, which had commenced before the college opened, had become large enough to justify the appointment of a librarian; and ten years later there were 3600 volumes in the general library. These were all destroyed in the fire of 1881; but the friends of the college speedily repaired this disaster, and the number of bound volumes has grown to over 40,000. The Friends' Historical Library, founded in 1871 by Anson Lapham, of Skaneateles, New York, contains over 6,000 books and pamphlets, which, together with photographs and manuscripts, form one of the most valuable collections extant of materials relating to the history of the Society of Friends.

The five scientific departments have been equipped with adequate laboratory facilities, the expense and labor of whose collection and arrangement have been borne by many individuals. Perhaps the name which stands out

most prominently is that of Dr. Joseph Leidy, who for eleven years before the fire, and for four years after that disaster destroyed the first fruits of his labor, devoted himself with peculiar assiduity and success to building up the biological and geological museums and laboratories.

Commencing in 1869 with 170 students, the number rose to 289 in 1883. The gradual cutting-off of the preparatory school began soon afterwards and the number declined until, in 1897-8, five years after the abolition of the preparatory classes, it reached 162. From that time the number slowly increased to 207 in 1901; and beginning with the new era of 1902 the number has risen more rapidly to 420 in 1913-14. The present number comprises college students only, and as such represents a gain of more than 1500 per cent. over the 26 college students of the year the college opened 44 years ago. Although the great majority of the students have always come from the four Middle States and Maryland, they have come to represent in the present year twenty-five states of the Union, extending from Maine to Hawaii, and from Florida to Montana.

The first class graduated in 1873 and the 41st in 1913. The total number of graduates is 1265, of whom 27 women and 36 men have died; 33 women and 84 men have received second degrees at Swarthmore, with 4 as the smallest in 1885, and 83 as the largest in 1913. The twenty classes graduated before 1892, when the preparatory school was discontinued averaged 15; the twenty-one classes graduated since that time have averaged 43. A number of the children of alumni have entered the college, and several of these have also graduated from the college.

Although one of the younger colleges, with a comparatively small number of alumni, Swarthmore is justly proud of the useful and distinguished record of her sons and daughters; and one of her chief causes of gratitude as well as one of her most marked characteristics, is the enthusiastic loyalty and self-sacrificing devotion with which her alumni have encircled her spirit, even as the ivies planted by departing classes have enveloped her walls.

Commencing in 1869 with fourteen instructors, the number has grown to 44; at first there were three resident professors, now there are 15; then there were four separate departments, now there are 18. This increase not so much in the number of instructors as in the number of full professorships and departments of study, is an emphatic evidence of the growth of the institution into full college rank. For example, the subjects of ethics, chemistry and natural science were first taught by an instructor, who acted also as president of the college; at present there are 5 departments in languages and literature, 5 in science, 7 in history, economics, philosophy, law, art, political science, and education, and the department of physical training.

In accordance with the catalog of 1912-13 the 44 instructors have been students in 24 colleges and universities; 12 have studied in 16 universities in Europe; they have received degrees from 35 colleges and universities; 10 are Swarthmore graduates; 7 have taught at Swarthmore for more than 10 years each.

Among the historically prominent names are those of Dr. Joseph Leidy, who gave weekly lectures in natural history from 1870 to 1886; Dr. Joseph Thomas, who gave weekly lectures in English literature from 1873 to 1887; Professor Eugene Paulin, who filled the chair of French from 1872 to 1888; Arthur Beardsley, professor of engineering from 1872 to 1898, and the organizer and care-taker of the Friends' Historical Library from its establishment to the present time; Susan J. Cunningham, who had charge of the department of mathematics and astronomy from the opening of the college until 1906; and Dean Elizabeth Powell Bond, who for twenty years (1886-1906) infused into the social relations of the college those elements of sweetness and light which have done so much to realize Swarthmore's ideal of "a college life in a home setting." An important source of scholarly and moral impulse in the college has been lectures delivered each year by men and women of high character and distinction; among these have been Goldwin Smith, Thomas Hughes, Matthew Arnold, Mary A. Livermore, Julia Ward Howe, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, William Goodyear, David Starr Jordan, Charles Wagner, Baroness von Suttner, John W. Foster, Jacob A. Riis, Andrew D. White, Woodrow Wilson, William J. Bryan and Horace Howard Furness.

During the year and a half of Dr. Parrish's tenure of the presidency after college opened, Edward H. Magill, was professor of Latin and French and principal of the Preparatory School. When Dr. Parrish resigned in the middle of the year 1870-71, the president's duties devolved upon Dr. Magill, who was formally inaugurated president in June 1872 and continued to fill that office until June 1889. After one year spent abroad, Dr. Magill returned to assume the professorship of French, whose duties devolved upon him alone from 1890 to 1900; in the latter year an assistant professor was appointed, and from 1902 to 1907 Dr. Magill was emeritus professor, lecturing occasionally on French and other themes. Thus it is seen that Dr. Magill's name and services link the earliest days of the college with the recent past, and form a golden chain bright with achievements and lustrous with the affections of an entire generation of college students. Among his more important services to the college should be mentioned three things which were due in a large measure to him: the recovery from the great fire, the abolition of the preparatory school, the collection of a sum of money for the endowment of a professorship which led immediately to the endowment of three more. To the teaching of French he contributed a grammar and readings, and the system of international correspondence; and to the cause of education in general he contributed the foundation of the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland.

William Hyde Appleton, professor of Greek from 1872 to 1905, and of German and English for fifteen year periods each, was acting president in 1889-1890, and president in 1890-91. Preeminently a teacher, and finding his chief happiness in filling his students' minds with an abiding enthusiasm for the good, the true, and the beautiful in the literature of ancient Greece, of Ger-

many, and of England, Professor Appleton reluctantly accepted the office of president, and gladly returned as soon as possible to his professor's chair. Although the diplomas of twenty-four graduates bear his signature as president, he is best known to a thousand other Swarthmore students as the gentleman and scholar who first inspired them with a discriminating appreciation of the best things in the world's literature.

Charles De Garmo, at present the head of Cornell University's School of Pedagogy, came to Swarthmore as president in 1891, and for seven years devoted himself to its varied interests. His own chief interest and his chief success at Swarthmore lay in developing and organizing the course of study. The members of his class in pedagogy realized his logical strength and keenness as a teacher, and his colleagues in the faculty profited by the stimulus of his scholarship.

William W. Birdsall was elected Swarthmore's fifth president in 1898, and served a four years' term in that capacity. Having been engaged in the work of secondary schools during the twenty years since his graduation from college in 1878, President Birdsall was anxious to strengthen the relations between the college and its natural constituents, the Friends' preparatory schools, and he devoted himself largely to that task, resigning the presidency in 1902.

Joseph Swain coming to Swarthmore as president in 1902, at the end of the first generation of the college's career, commenced a new era in its history. Having found a most successful and congenial field of usefulness as president of Indiana University, with which as a student, professor and president he had been associated for twenty-one years, it was with great difficulty that he was persuaded to accept Swarthmore's leadership. One of the conditions of his acceptance was that the college should be placed upon a solid financial basis within three years by increasing its endowment from \$400,000 to \$1,000,000; this condition was fulfilled before the Commencement of 1905. The introduction of the system of prescribed, major, and elective studies, which Dr. Swain had helped to inaugurate and administer in Leland Stanford Junior and Indiana Universities; the strengthening of the faculty and the endowment of professorships; the erection of thirteen buildings; a closer relationship between the college and the public school system, with which he has been prominently identified in the West; a marked increase in the number of students; and the introduction of regular and frequent means of publicity, have followed his inauguration eleven years ago.

Crozer Theological Seminary.—A direct result of the deep interest in the cause of education displayed by John P. Crozer during his lifetime, this institution for the preparation of men for a holy calling stands not only as a monument to his memory, but also as a testimony to the public spirit and the generosity of his widow, sons, and daughters. The location is a beautiful elevation overlooking the Delaware river, at Upland, selected by Mr. Crozer, on which he erected a substantial stone building that was opened as a secular school in 1858. Many causes contributed to the non-success of this school, which only continued a few years under Mr. Crozer's patron-



CROZER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.



age. After his death, his children and widow, desiring that the property might in some way be used for the purpose intended, were favorably disposed toward a proposition made by one of their number that a school for the preparation of young men for the ministry of the Baptist church be therein established. Leading Baptists finally removed all objections by securing the consent of the officials of Lewisburg University for the removal of their theological department to the new institution, when it should be ready. Accordingly, on November 20, 1866, the Crozer heirs jointly endowed the new seminary with land, buildings, and invested funds, amounting in value to \$275,000, "a princely gift." On April 4, 1867, the legislature of Pennsylvania incorporated the board of trustees of Crozer Theological Seminary, with Samuel A. Crozer as president of the board. The first president of the seminary was Henry G. Weston, D. D., LL.D., a minister of the Baptist church, a man of learning, piety, tact, and great organizing ability. The first faculty consisted of Rev. G. D. B. Pepper, D. D., a graduate of Amherst, professor of Christian Theology, and Rev. Howard Osgood, D. D., a graduate of Harvard, professor of Hebrew and Church History. The first annual catalogue contained the names of twenty students, and at the first commencement exercises, in June, 1870, a class of eight was graduated. As the school prospered, new chairs were established: Biblical Interpretation, a separate chair of Church History, Systematic Theology, Old Testament Exegesis, Biblical Theology; and in 1900 a chair for the Interpretation of the English New Testament. Courses of study have been revised several times, the general plan now including three distinct courses—the regular course, including the study of the Scriptures in both Hebrew and Greek, and two years in Systematic Theology; the Greek course, identical with the regular, except that English is substituted for Hebrew in the study of the Old Testament; the English course, in which the English Bible only is studied, and a shorter course of one year in Systematic Theology. The first president of the institution, Dr. Weston, continued its honored head for forty-two years, then was succeeded in 1909 by Professor Milton G. Evans, D. D. The number of students steadily increased from 20 to 56 in 1886, then in 1895 to 103, the last annual catalogue (1913) containing the names of 83 students.

The founders have at various times made substantial additions to the original endowment fund, including \$50,000 given by the children of Mrs. John P. Crozer after her death to endow in her name the chair of Preaching and Pastoral Duties. The seminary campus contains twenty-five acres, heavily wooded with drives, shrubbery, and flower beds, making, with the handsome buildings, grounds unsurpassed, if equalled, among the theological schools of the United States. The buildings consist of a main building, two hundred feet front, in substantial colonial architecture; Pearl Hall; and residences for faculty members. Pearl Hall is a large fire-proof library building, the gift of William Bucknell in memory of his wife, Margaret, who was a daughter of John P. Crozer. In addition to the cost of the hall, \$30,000, he gave \$25,000 for the immediate purchase of books, and \$10,000 for an endowment fund.

The present faculty consists of Milton G. Evans, president, and Mrs. John P. Crozer, professor of Comparative Theology; Barnard C. Taylor, professor of Old Testament Literature and Exegesis; Henry C. Vedder, professor of Church History; Alvah S. Hobart, professor of Interpretation of the English New Testament, and secretary of the Faculty; Eugene E. Ayres, professor of New Testament Literature and Exegesis; Edward B. Pollard, professor of Homilectics; Spenser B. Meeser, professor of Systematic Theology; Frank G. Lewis, librarian and instructor in Hebrew. The following are the instructors appointed by the faculty: Eli S. Reinhold, instructor in rhetoric and logic; ———, instructor in elementary Greek; Silas S. Neff, instructor in public speaking and reading; Frank S. Dobbins, instructor in missions; Edward M. Stephenson, instructor in Sunday school method and pedagogy; Carlton B. Sanford, director of physical training; Eli S. Reinhold, registrar and director of correspondence courses; Edith M. West, assistant librarian. The officers of the present board of trustees are: George K. Crozer, president; Francis E. Weston, secretary; Robert H. Crozer, treasurer.

Inseparably linked with Crozer Theological Seminary, and bound to that institution with the associations of over forty years of continuous service, is the memory of Henry G. Weston. Beginning his connection with the seminary soon after its incorporation, as its first president, his tactful handling of all the school's problems brought it safely through a stormy infancy and into its full inheritance as an instrument for the preparation of men for the execution of the Great Commission.

He was born in Lynn, Massachusetts, September 11, 1820, son of Rev. John E. Weston, who founded the first Baptist weekly publication in America, "The Christian Watchman," now known as "The Watchman." He prepared for college in Lynn Academy, graduating from Brown University in 1840. He at once began study in the Newton Theological Institution, but hereditary weakness of the lungs compelled him to abandon his studies before the end of his second year. To offset his physical weakness he began the practice of deep breathing out of doors for an hour or an hour and a half daily. Compelled to seek a more favorable climate, he went to Kentucky, and was ordained at Frankfort in 1843, spending the next three years as a missionary in Illinois. For thirteen years he was pastor of a Baptist church in Peoria, and from 1859 to 1868 occupied the pulpit of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, New York City. The fruits of his pastorates were bountiful, his breath of human sympathy and lovable nature adding force to the doctrines he expounded from the Book he knew so well. A noble power was added to the educational world when Dr. Weston became president of Crozer Theological Seminary. Nature had intended him for a great preacher, had favored him with an impressive presence, a kindly bearing, and a voice powerful in volume and sympathetic in tone; but his qualifications and gifts as a teacher were no less abundant. His knowledge of human nature, his friendly aspect, his ready understanding and as ready humor, his loftiness of spirit and faith in mankind, all contributed to make him the honored and revered head of the seminary, the confidant of the



PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY COLLEGE

students, the "big brother" of the graduates, and the vital moving spirit of the entire institution. His magnetic personality was felt by all with whom he came into contact, and his absence from his accustomed place in morning chapel caused a void that persisted, whatever the occasion. When a delegation from a graduating class waited upon him to consider a change in the commencement program, he remarked, "You do not seem to be afraid of me, gentlemen," and in answer one of the committee, said, more in earnest than in jest, "You know, Doctor, that perfect love casteth out fear." His death, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years, was deeply and sincerely mourned by the wide circle of friends he had bound to him in spirit during the forty-one years of his connection with Crozer Theological Seminary. After his long life of labor and usefulness in the cause of the Master, his life with Him is surely one of perfect peace and happiness, confirmed and ratified by the Divine "Well done, thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

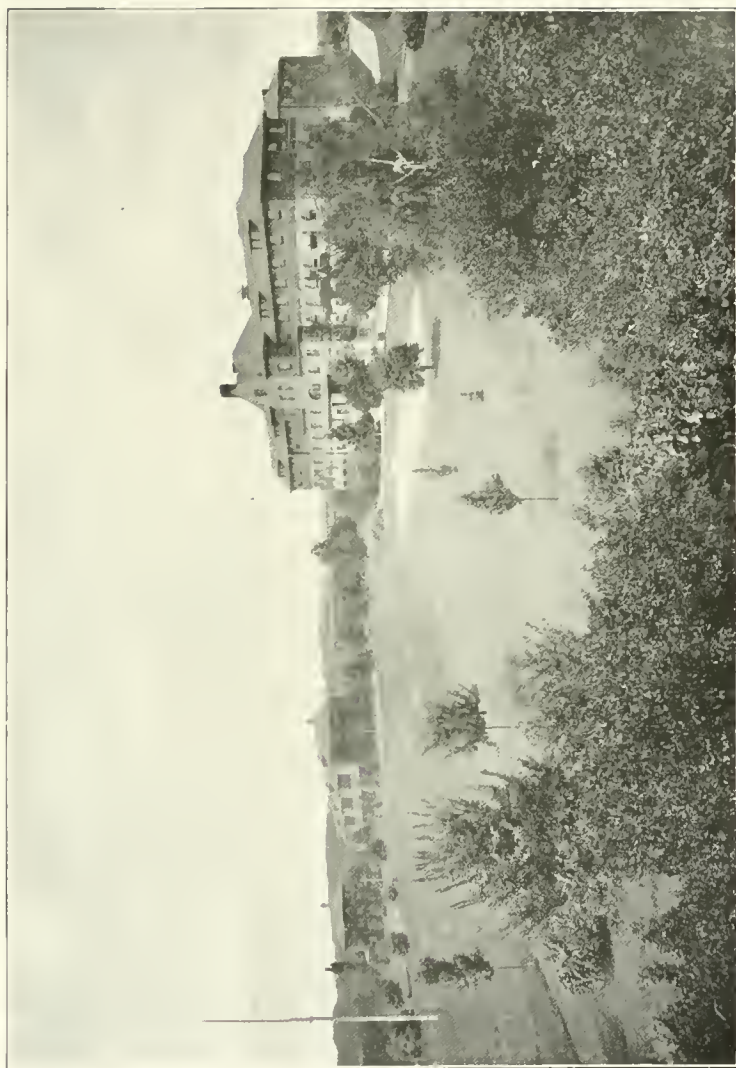
Pennsylvania Military College.—By act of Assembly, April 8, 1862, the Pennsylvania Military Academy was incorporated as a university under the title, Chester County Military Academy, which the court of common pleas of Chester county, on application for the board of trustees, immediately changed to Pennsylvania Military Academy, a name it held until the organization of a collegiate department, when the word "college" was substituted for "academy." Its first location was at West Chester, and as a military institution it was at once brought into the public eye by the enlistment of several of its students in the Union army. For the first few years of its life the academy specialized in military instruction rather to the neglect of academic and scholarly pursuits, but peace between the states turned it again to the original purpose, and a high educational standard was set up which, through the six decades since its inception, has never fallen, increasing, on the contrary, in scope and efficiency. At the close of the war, the buildings of the Crozer Normal School, which had been utilized by the United States government for hospitals but were then vacant, were procured by the officials of the academy, and the school was moved there in 1865. Three years later, the facilities at this site having been outgrown, a more spacious site was sought and found in its present location in Chester, northeast of the city, and an imposing group of buildings was here erected. The main edifice burned to the ground on the afternoon of February 16, 1882, the fire originating in the laboratory from an unknown cause. Although the school organization was somewhat demoralized by this accident, twenty days later the regular routine of the institution was being followed in temporary quarters at Ridley Park. After the necessary adjustment of the losses by the insurance companies, plans were submitted and work begun upon a new building, of pretentious size and ornate architecture. Besides the main hall and laboratory, a large drill hall and a gymnasium were built, both fitting to perfection the purposes for which they were designed. The present grounds are upwards of twenty acres in extent, including cadet limits, dotted with the following college buildings: the College building, accommodating one hundred and fifty cadets, together with the resident members of the faculty and mili-

tary staff the Chemical Laboratory; the Theodore Hyatt Memorial Observatory; the Hospital building; the Drill Hall, and Cannon House; the Gymnasium, and the Riding Hall.

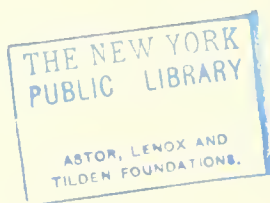
The courses of study include preparatory courses, courses in languages, and the collegiate—courses in civil engineering, chemistry and arts. The military department has an especially thorough course in military science, theoretical and practical. The faculty is composed of college graduates of high standing in the educational world, well fitted to carry on the work of an institution of such high scholastic standing. The combination of military and ordinary college life puts forth graduates of graceful carriage and vigorous powers of body, with habits of neatness, system, and punctuality, trained both to command and to obey, results obtained nowhere but in a military school. Believing that physical well being is essential to the best mental effort, athletics are given a prominent place in the curriculum of the Pennsylvania Military College. All indoor sports are encouraged, while the outdoor games are indulged in by almost the entire body of students. The teams representing the college have gained a wide reputation for both the cleanness and excellence of their play, and the generous manner in which they accept victory, as well as the sportsmanlike reception they accord defeat. The optional cavalry drill is another department of the routine which properly comes under the head of athletics, and is wonderfully popular with the students. The character of the drill gives it a peculiar value to an educational system, inasmuch as it develops alertness of mind and the prompt and vigorous response of body, together with a continuous demand for self-control under varying and trying conditions.

The faculty and instructors of the college are as follows: Charles E. Hyatt, C. E., LL. D., president; Milo C. Burt, A. M., Ph.D., vice-president, professor of geology; Carl H. Müller (graduate United States Military Academy), professor of military science and tactics; Levi P. Wyman, A. M., Ph.D., secretary and professor of chemistry; Herbert J. Wild, C. E. (member American Society of Civil Engineering), professor of engineering; Henry B. Sachs, A. M., Ph.D., professor of modern languages; Garton S. Greene, A. M., professor of English language and literature; Frank K. Hyatt, B. S., professor of mathematics; Edward Brautigam, C. E., assistant professor of mathematics and instructor in military science and tactics; Harold C. Bird, C. E., assistant professor of engineering; Albert Blohm, A. M., assistant professor of Latin and English; F. Otis Bryant, M. D., instructor in anatomy and physiology; Stanley F. Brown, A. B., instructor in chemistry; Frank R. Thomas, Jr., C. E., instructor in mathematics and engineering field work; Carleton B. Sanford, instructor in gymnastics. The board of trustees has the following officers: Hon. John Wanamaker, president; Hon. William N. Ashman, vice-president; Oliver B. Dickinson, secretary.

Williamson Free School of Mechanical Trades.—This school illustrates to the complete satisfaction of its friends the great value of vocational institutions of such character. When modern trade unionism closed the doors of many



WILLIAMSON FREE SCHOOL OF MECHANICAL TRADES.



trades to all but a few apprentices, hundreds of American youths were deprived of an opportunity to learn useful occupations that otherwise would have remained open to them. To reopen the closed doors is the mission of the vocational school. While not by any means the only trade school, nor the largest, it is apparent that under the apprenticeship system practiced at the Williamson School, has been found the ideal way to develop high-grade efficient workmen in the five trades there taught by instructional methods. Although the first class was not received until 1891, 965 pupils were graduated as follows up to the year 1913; Bricklayers, 223; carpenters, 210; stationary engineers, 95; machinists, 254; and pattern makers, 183. These graduates had not only pursued the three year courses as apprentices and had become intelligent, skillful journeymen mechanics, but the scientific and thorough methods of the courses had prepared them to embrace readily any opportunity for advancement in their respective trades, and a large number of them have reached positions of special responsibility, while others have entered into business for themselves as contractors, builders, etc.

The school was founded December 1, 1888, by Isaiah V. Williamson, a wealthy merchant and philanthropist of Philadelphia, for the purpose of giving poor and deserving boys a good education, for training them in habits of morality, economy, and industry, and for teaching them trades. Professional schools abounded but places were few where a knowledge of useful trades was taught and the boys provided for during their apprenticeship years. Himself a poor boy and the architect of his own fortunes, Mr. Williamson was desirous of using his wealth to aid other boys along life's pathway and chose as one method the founding of this vocational school. He outlined the plan in his deed and gave a generous sum for endowing the school that bears his name.

The school property consists of forty buildings located on two hundred and thirty acres of ground in the beautiful hill section of Delaware county, near Media, sixteen miles from Philadelphia, on the Central division of the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington railroad, and is also reached by trolley from Philadelphia, via Media. After suitable buildings were erected, pupils were received, but it was not until 1891 that all was in readiness for the first class. Admission is made in April of each year, none being received who are under sixteen or over eighteen years of age. Candidates are required to pass scholastic, moral, and physical examinations, after which a selection is made of the number the school can accommodate. Other things being equal, preference in admission is made in the following order: To those born in the city of Philadelphia; to those born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania; to those born in Montgomery and Delaware counties, Pennsylvania; to those born elsewhere in Pennsylvania; to those born in New Jersey. Only natives of the United States are eligible to admission and none are admitted save those who intend to follow for a livelihood the trades there taught them, and only those are accepted who are able-bodied, moral, intelligent, and possessed of a natural aptitude for mechanical pursuits. The candidates who are accepted are given a preliminary trial. Those acquitting themselves creditably are indentured for a term of

three years as apprentices to the trustees, each apprentice taking but one of the six courses, the assignment to the same being made at the time of admission. These courses or trades are: agriculture, including a practical and scientific course in dairying, horticulture, general farming, and poultry raising, carpentering; bricklaying, including range, furnace, and boiler setting; the machinists trade in all its usual branches; operating engineering, including care of steam and electrical appliances, steam-fitting, etc., and pattern making. The course for several years included only the five trades, agriculture having been recently added.

The school is in session eight hours daily on five days of the week, and three hours on Saturday, each apprentice spending about one half of the time in the shops during the first year, the proportion gradually increasing until the last few months of the senior year, when it includes the entire day. During the last year of the course there is evening instruction three days in the week in strength of materials, higher mathematics, and theory of the steam engine. The branches taught in the academic department are reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, physical and political geography, United States history, English literature, physical science, physiology and hygiene, civil government, chemistry, elementary vocal music, theory of the steam engine, strength of materials, building construction, mechanical and freehand drawing, and estimating. The instruction in drawing pertains directly to the apprentice's particular trade. The school is not a factory and nothing is made for sale, its sole object being the benefit of its apprentices. The school is open all the year but regular exercises are suspended during the month of August, when such students as desire it are given a vacation.

The domestic life of the school is that of good family government. The students are divided into families of twenty-four, each having its own matron and its own cottage, cared for by the occupants. The cottages contain no kitchens, dining-rooms, or laundries, these being located in other buildings. The central building is a larger stone and brick three story structure called the Administration building, although one family of twenty-four is located therein. Otherwise it is used for offices, class, and instruction rooms. By the terms of Mr. Williamson's deed of endowment, the benefits of the school are entirely free. This includes board, clothing and instruction during the entire course. The school is non-sectarian, but each student is required to name the church of his choice and thereafter attend its service regularly at its place of worship in the neighborhood.

The graduates' record is excellent. Ninety-five per cent. enter at once on trade work at wages of sixty to one hundred per cent. of full journeyman's pay, nearly all receiving the latter within twelve months, some within three, and not a few begin on full pay. Experience has proved the value of the instructional methods of the Williamson School, employers reporting that graduates are as an average more valuable and proficient than shop apprentices. The management of the school is in the hands of a board of trustees consisting of seven members, a president and superintendent. The board as now constituted con-

sists of Isaac H. Clothier, Lincoln Godfrey, Alfred C. Harrison, John Story Jenks, George H. McFadden, John M. Shrigley, John Wanamaker. The president is Harry S. Bitting.

If there were any doubts as to the efficacy and practicality of the methods pursued at Williamson School, a visit would dispel them all. To see the air of interest, industry, and activity that prevails everywhere, the well-disciplined and orderly groups of boys eagerly absorbing information and instruction from an expert mechanic or a professor, would prove to the most skeptical observer that, with the spirit that is present, Williamson School must needs be a success. The most desirable result obtained by the course of training at the school is not that it sends forth mechanics superior to those taught in the old method, but that it is graduating young men who are well equipped to consider the various questions of the day and to act upon their own judgment and not the advice of some one else; that tastes in literature and culture have been developed that will not be content with daily labor and drudgery, but will reach outward and upward for the better things of life; and that its graduates are men who in the coming days will make less plain the line of demarcation between the man of trade and the man of business or profession, and will raise the one to the level which it should occupy, upon the same plane as the other.

The founder, Isaiah V. Williamson, was born in Falsington, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, February 3, 1803, son of Mahlon and Charity (Vansant) Williamson, and fifth in line of descent from Duncan Williamson, a Scotchman, who came to Pennsylvania about 1661, twenty or more years prior to the coming of William Penn. Isaiah V. Williamson obtained a limited education in the public schools, and at the age of thirteen years became a clerk in Harvey Gillingham's store in Falsington, continuing until he was of legal age. During that period of his life he formed those strict habits of economy as to personal expenditure, and the careful investment and reinvestment of any surplus means, which continued throughout his long and useful life. In 1825 he opened a retail dry goods store on Second, near Pine street, Philadelphia, but after a few months formed a partnership with William Burton and moved his place of business to Second street and Coombe's alley. One year later the firm dissolved, Mr. Williamson purchasing the store of John S. Newlin, at 9 North Second street. In 1834 he formed a partnership with H. Nelson Burroughs, his clerk, which continued until 1837, when he retired from active business as a merchant but retaining an interest as special partner in the firm of Williamson, Burroughs & Clark. Thereafter he engaged in a variety of public enterprises, investing his means wisely, and at the age of seventy years was reputed to be worth about \$4,000,000. He then yielded to the impulse of his naturally kindly sympathetic nature, and began a system of wise, judicious, and liberal distribution of his fortune. He gave in a broad, catholic spirit, both money and property to hospitals, schools, homes, and similar charitable and educational institutions. He gave away in the years from the age of seventy to eighty-six, about \$5,000,000, yet so wisely had he administered his investments that he was far richer than when he began. He left at his death an estate valued at \$10,-

000,000, one-tenth of which was also used for charitable purposes. The par value of the securities given as a building and endowment fund to the Williamson Free School was \$1,596,000, having an appraised value at the then market price of \$2,119,250.

In founding his Free School for Mechanical Trades, Mr. Williamson profited by the failure of other philanthropists to have their wishes carried out after their deaths, and avoided hostile litigation by doing it during his lifetime. The trustees selected by himself in the foundation deed selected the present site, and but a few days before his last illness Mr. Williamson visited it and expressed in warm terms not only his satisfaction but his pleasure in the choice, this approval being the last business act of his life. Just before the closing of his long, honorable, and useful life on March 7, 1889, he sank into unconsciousness, from which he never rallied. He was eighty-six years of age at his death, but so correct had been his life and so regular his habits that he enjoyed uniformly good health. His physical activity was undiminished and his mental faculties unimpaired almost to the last, his death being due to the debility attending old age rather than to any acute disease. He lived a life of integrity, self-denial, and industry, regarding himself as only a steward of the vast fortune he had acquired. He carefully thought out his plan for the Free School and in his Foundation Deed outlined the method of procedure and operation to the minutest detail, the school being conducted at the present time upon practically the same lines laid down by the founder.

Institute for Colored Youth.—This institution had its origin in a bequest of \$10,000 made by Richard Humphreys in 1827, the object of which was defined as "the benevolent design of instructing descendants of the African race in school learning, in the various branches of the mechanic arts and trades, and in agriculture, in order to prepare, fit and qualify them to act as teachers." The following will show how thoroughly the terms of the bequest have been followed, and with what highly gratifying results.

In 1837 the Institute was established upon a farm on the York road, and in 1842 a charter was procured from the Pennsylvania legislature. In 1851 the work was located on Lombard street, Philadelphia, and in 1866 was moved to Tenth and Bainbridge streets. There, in 1885, an industrial department was added, and the school was continued with an enrollment of about 350 in the academic department, and 300 in the industrial department, until 1903. In this year the resignation of the principal, Fannie Jackson Coppin, was accepted, and the work was reorganized. In order to best carry out the wishes of the founder, the managers decided to move the school to the country, and to there concentrate the resources of the Institute upon the development of a high grade normal school for negro pupils. This was accordingly done, and the success of the school for the past ten years has more than vindicated the judgment of the managers and the wisdom of their decision. The school, located at Cheyney, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, consists of the three buildings originally erected—Humphreys Hall, Emlen Hall, and the principal's house—together with the Carnegie Library building, the Cassandra Smith cot-

tage, the Susanna Brinton cottage, and barns and other buildings for the accommodation of the live stock owned by the Institute. A new dormitory costing \$30,000 is in the process of construction, the nucleus of the building fund, \$5,000, having been donated by Joshua L. Baily, on the condition that the other \$25,000 be raised before Sixth month 30, 1912.

The Institute offers to the negro who has the true welfare of his race at heart, an education that will prepare him to enter upon a work in behalf of his people which will be of inestimable value to the negroes in raising them to a plane where they will be able to become useful members of American communities. Instruction is given in English, drawing, physiology, hygiene, gymnastics, wood-working, domestic science, domestic art, iron working, and agriculture, and the graduates are sent as teachers to colored schools in all parts of the country. Because of the increasing importance of all agricultural matters today, especial stress is laid upon this branch of the curriculum in training young men and women to be able to inspire negro rural communities with the worth and dignity of farm life. The agricultural department has charge of the garden from which much of the produce used in the Institute is procured. Although many of the graduates accept positions in the north, where they were born and reared, by far the greater number take up their work in the former slave states, where the need for their services is greater because of the lowly state of the negro in those places, caused by the degrading effects of his previous condition of servitude. All of the graduate teachers keep in constant touch with the Institute, writing for advice on particularly knotty problems in their schools, and receiving helpful suggestions in return. The Institute often offers aid in a much more substantial manner, in many cases sending discarded tools and other apparatus and appliances which have outlived their usefulness at the home institution.

The record of the Institute since moved from Philadelphia to Cheyney has been full of encouragement. In the ten years which have elapsed there have been sixty-nine graduates sent out from the Institute, now engaged in the occupations enumerated below: Teachers, fifty-one; secretarial work, three; teaching in private institutions, thirty-three; teaching in public institutions, eighteen; pursuing advanced studies, three; scientific embalmer, one; cabinet-maker, one; postal clerks, two; and dressmaker, one. Thirty-one of these are teaching in the former slave states, of whom thirteen were born and lived in the north.

Too much credit for this great and good work cannot be given to the Society of Friends, under whose direction the board of managers has constantly acted. The board of managers, always guided by the advice and counsel of an advisory educational board, consisting of men of well-known reputation in the educational world of to-day. That the work may have a prosperous continuance, that the teachings of the Institute at Cheyney may be world-wide in their effect, and that Divine guidance may direct the efforts of the graduates to the best possible good of the race, is the prayer that should rise from every hearth-

stone. The task is hard and the road rough, but the goal worthy of all the hardship and toil.

The board of managers consists of George M. Warner, Philadelphia, secretary; George S. Hutton, Philadelphia, treasurer; George Vaux, George Vaux Jr., and Walter Smedley, Philadelphia; Walter P. Stokes, Moorestown, New Jersey; James G. Biddle, Wallingford, Pennsylvania; J. Henry Bartlett, Tuckerton, New Jersey; Davis H. Forsythe, West Grove, Pennsylvania; Alfred C. Elkinton, Moylan, Pennsylvania; David G. Yarnall, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; John L. Balderston, Kennett Square, Pennsylvania; Edward Brinton, West Chester, Pennsylvania; Thomas C. Potts, Philadelphia; Stanley R. Yarnall, Philadelphia, secretary of the board of managers. The Advisory Educational Committee has as its members President Isaac Sharpless, of Haverford College, Pennsylvania; Principal Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee Institute; Dean James E. Russell, Teachers' College, New York City; Professor John Dewey, Teachers' College, New York City; President Joseph Swain, Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania. The members of the faculty of the Cheyney Institute for Colored Youth are (1912): Hugh M. Browne, principal, applied physics and general methods; Evangeline R. Hall, English and education; Naomi B. Spencer; Laura Wheeler, drawing; Clayda J. Williams, physiology, hygiene, and gymnastics; George K. Conway, iron-working; Lewis W. S. Comegys, wood-working; R. Mabel Moorman, domestic art; Julia Phillips, domestic science; Harriet M. Hodge, applied domestic science; William M. Berry, agriculture; Louise P. Walton, matron; Lottie N. Conway, secretary; Thomas L. Harrison, applied domestic science, and assistant secretary.

Convent of the Holy Child.—Sharon, now the Convent of the Holy Child, was once the Sharon Boarding School founded by John Jackson, Quaker minister, in 1837. The mutual interest which Mr. Jackson and his wife took in the subject of education led him to institute a school in which the usual course of instruction should be combined with a religious training. His own varied knowledge, his eloquence and governing powers fitted him for the task and his wife's accomplishments and refinement helped the project to its fulfilment. From a little volume, "A Brief Memoir of John Jackson," printed in 1856, after his death, these extracts are taken, proving the sincerity of the man and the deep seriousness which he brought to bear upon his mission:

"11 mo., 1837. The religious instruction of children has often been to my mind a subject of deep interest and concern. To direct the young mind to the influence of those principles of action which should govern the whole course of human conduct, is, in my view, one of the most effectual and powerful means of preserving them from the temptations of the world. And the improper indulgence of those feelings and propensities which are invariably followed by misery and unhappiness. The command which was given to the Israelites to teach diligently the law which God had given them, is, no doubt, a perpetual obligation binding upon all generations of men. The minds of children should be directed to principles, not to opinions. The soul by obedience advances in righteousness, and is prepared to receive new disclosures of the Divine Will. As the minds of children are directed to the important truths of religion, they learn to cultivate an acquaintance

with themselves, and understand their relation, as accountable creatures, to the Author of their being." "It was his aim," his Memoir tells us, "not only to cultivate and expand the intellect, but also to imbue the tender minds of the children with the necessity of a life of daily self-denial, in order to enjoy that peace which the world cannot give nor destroy."

It was a worthy object he had in view; it was a high ideal that he set before himself, and imparted to his pupils. That they respected him, and responded to his teaching, their own words prove. One of them, in writing of the influence of Mr. Jackson, said: "I can never tell what I owe to his instruction. How many and what pleasant memories come with his name! I feel that it was no ordinary privilege to be taught by him. I never went with a question to him without having it answered fully, plainly; there was always time, there was always a smile with which to answer every inquiry. And now I cannot look at a pebble, or go in imagination to the farthest extremity of the universe, but I feel that he has led the way, and I follow dimly and afar off, where he has gone shedding light on mystery. Truly can I say that I always felt in those Sharon days that worship was exalted when he mingled in it. Social life was purified when in his presence, and that as a teacher, he led and guided us with fatherly love and care."

Reference is made in this extract to his love of scientific studies. He considered a knowledge of natural science indispensable. "Every page of the great volume of nature," he said, "is full of living and instructive truth. There is a beautiful relation between mind and matter, between the works of God and our capacity to contemplate them. Our intellectual nature is as much a gift of God as the gift of grace, and we are as responsible for the culture and improvement of one as for the other. I have no idea that so noble a talent is to be buried in the earth, that it is to be employed merely in procuring food and raiment for these frail temples which are so soon to moulder into dust. Far otherwise! Placed in the midst of a beautiful creation, we are invited to meditate on the workmanship of its Author. Such an exercise of intellect is profitable to us, for it leads to humility, and while it makes manifest the feebleness of man, and our comparative nothingness amidst the immensity of Creation, it exalts our view of the wisdom, goodness, and power of the Creator."

Mr. Jackson was also an eminent astronomer, and had an observatory fitted up for his own use and that of his pupils, with a Fraunhofer equatorial telescope, at that time the largest in America. He had a fine collection of fossils and minerals, and an extensive library which was open to all who cared to use it. He was a botanist, and his conservatory contained plants and exotics of different countries. Even to-day the Sharon grounds show, in their rare trees and shrubs, the results of his labor in this direction. Besides being a member of the Delaware County Institute of Science, John Jackson was continually in communication with the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, and his observations and services were an acknowledged help to the Coast Survey Department of the Government.

It was natural that girls brought up under the care and direction of such a man should develop sterling qualities of mind and heart, and should go forth stamped with the hall mark of genuineness. Still Sharon life in those days was not without its escapades, its small breaches of discipline, its youthful reactionary rashness, its irrepressible mirth, and all the wild, windy outbursts which attend the "equinoctial gales of youth." Many old Quaker ladies, who come back from time to time to review the scenes of their school-days shake their heads in reminiscent enjoyment over "scrapes" and "pickles" which once called

forth the stern rebuke of "Uncle John" and the mild reproach of "Aunt Rebecca" Jackson. After all, these Quakeresses were not so demure and immovable as we once supposed!

In 1863 the Jackson school was purchased by Father Carter. For the work of Catholic education, he gave it to the Sisters of the Holy Child, and here the convent was established on the sixteenth of July, 1864.

The first days at Sharon were memorable ones for all. The quaint Quaker buildings with its peaceful aloofness, seemed to wield an attractive influence upon their children, who ever remain devotedly attached to their *alma mater*. The atmosphere seemed in every way suitable to the work undertaken, and the school soon became known, not alone for the thoroughness of the education imparted, but for the stamp of refinement and cultured life upon its pupils, and this in its measure may be claimed as a special characteristic of the work of the society wherever its schools have been established.

The old Jackson house was a three storied building, but the needs of the school, in a few years outgrew these limits. An addition became imperative and a mansard roof was planned. The quaint Quaker house submitted to this first innovation in 1870. In 1877, a chapel was built, which in its turn, was replaced by the beautiful little Gothic Church in 1899. The Holy Child's School was partially erected in 1890 and used in its unfinished state until 1900 when it was completed.

COURTS AND LAWYERS.

Crude as were the statutes administered, there is no doubt that at Tinicum, in the present county of Delaware, justice was first dispensed in the state of Pennsylvania, and there is little doubt that there was held the first court in the entire Delaware river territory. The Swedish Governor Printz was required, in obedience to instructions given him, to "decide all controversies according to the laws, customs and usages of Sweden." This was a difficult task to impose upon a military man, as the codification of all the Swedish statutes, manners and customs had then but recently been made. There were, fortunately for the peace of mind of the well meaning governor in 1647, but one hundred and thirty-eight souls living under his jurisdiction, yet he often found difficulty in adjusting nice points of law, often also under the embarrassment of acting in the dual capacity of plaintiff and judge. The governor thus describes his own plight: "Again, I have several times solicited a learned and able man to administer justice and attend to the law business, sometimes very intricate cases occurring, in which it is difficult, and never ought to be, that one and the same person appear in the court as plaintiff as well as judge." Governor Printz was clothed with both civil and criminal jurisdiction: he was especially directed to enforce obedience and order, and could punish great offenders, not only with imprisonment, but even with death, "according to the crime," but all must be done under legal forms and in accordance with the ordinance. The records of this Swedish court are very indistinct, and little can be learned of this period, while the Dutch records that follow are hardly more explicit on the subject of early tribunals among the early settlers on the Delaware prior to the English conquest.

Jean Paul Jacquet, who was appointed vice-director, November 29, 1655, was instructed to "administer law and justice to citizens as well as soldiers," while Andrew Hudde, the secretary, was "to book all matters, complaints, defaults, arrests, with the reasons there," also "all judgments, sentences and decisions." The court, where branches of the ordinances were to be tried, was a meeting of the council, which was to be called only by order of the vice-director, and all cases pending before that body to be decided by a "majority of votes," but, in case of a tie, the vice-director was to have a double vote. This tribunal seems to have exercised legislative as well as judicial powers, as there are ordinances regulating various practices, as early as February 13, 1656, and several arrests for their violation are recorded. Jacob Alrichs, vice-director of the city's colony on the Delaware (part of the Delaware territory from Christiana river to Bombay Hook had been transferred to the city of Amsterdam by the Dutch West Indian Company for moneys advanced) in the latter part of April, 1657, arrived at New Castle. That there then was a court held on the river is proven from the prayer of the Swedish inhabitants that a court messenger and provost might be appointed for them, which was done. This court evidently was not in accordance with Director Alrich's ideas of what a court of justice should be, as on March 30, 1658, he writes Governor Stuyvesant,

complaining of its crudities. But there was a court, and at least one practicing attorney, as, under the same date, he mentions paying certain sums to the "Attorney Schellhyn." On May 8, 1658, the Swedish magistrates at Tinicum presented a petition to Governor Stuyvesant, who was then visiting the Dutch settlements on the Delaware, requesting that they might be properly instructed in the discharge of their duties, and that a court messenger or officer should be appointed to serve summons, make arrests and enforce sentences of the courts. From a letter written April 28, 1660, to Governor Stuyvesant by William Beekman, vice-director, a great deal of information is gleaned concerning the customs of the magistrate and something of the people they governed. This letter relates to the present Delaware county, all the persons mentioned having resided within the limits of the present county, and is interesting as being conclusive that, at that time, no other court existed within the territory belonging to the present state of Pennsylvania.

When Sir Robert Carr, in command of the English forces, subjugated the Dutch Provinces on the Delaware, the articles of capitulation dated October, 1684, stipulated that "the schout, the burgomaster, sheriffe, and other inferior magistrates, shall use and exercise their customary Power in Adminis'on of justice within their precincts, or until his Ma'ties pleasure is further known."

Under the terms of this agreement the Dutch magistrates continued in office until April 21, 1668, when Governor Lovelace commissioned Sir Robert Carre schout, and Hans Block, Israel Helme, Peter Rambo, Peter Cock, Peter Alricks, or any two of them, as councillors, "to advise, hear and determine, by the major vote, what is just, equitable and necessary in the case or cases in question." Steadily but slowly, Governor Lovelace from that time began bringing the judicial system of England into use, but so gradually that no radical change would be made, and at the same time do no violence to the colony, by unsettling quickly the whole body of ordinances, manners and customs with which the people had grown familiar. The attempted rebellion of the Long Finn in the summer of 1669 afforded the governor an opportunity to make some sweeping changes in criminal procedure, and that case will ever be memorable in county annals, inasmuch that for the first time there is undoubted record of a trial on the Delaware wherein the defendant was formally indicted, and a jury of twelve men impaneled, who were subject to challenge on the part of the prisoner, and charged after the testimony was concluded, by the commissioners, to find "the matter of fact according to the evidence." Governor Lovelace, knowing well the power of pomp and display, hedged the bench with all the pomp and circumstance necessary to impress the citizen of that day with the importance and dignity of the judicial office. In 1671 he instructed Captain Carre, on the Delaware, to set up the King's arms in the court house, and to have the same insignia of majesty borne on the staffs carried by the officers in attendance. The records show a town court was established at New Castle, May 17, 1672, to be presided over by a bailiff and six assistants, to have jurisdiction over all cases of debt and damage not to exceed ten pounds, and there is inferential evidence that a similar court was established at Upland, August

8, 1672. Certain it is, however, that when the English standard was lowered and the Dutch again became masters on the Delaware, the Dutch council at New York, July 30, 1673, established "one court of justice for the inhabitants of Upland, to which provisionally shall resort the inhabitants both on the east and west banks of Kristina Kill and upwards toward the head of the river." At the same time council instructed the inhabitants of the Delaware river territory, "for the maintenance of good order, police, etc.," to nominate eight persons in each of the judicial districts as magistrates, and from the names thus submitted council would select and appoint these officers. These courts were of limited jurisdiction, council ordering that all important cases be sent for trial before the governor general and council. Yet they had legislative powers that made them of considerable importance in the government. The same document from the council instructed how persons should be elected to the higher offices, a system that was adopted by the British after the territory again passed under their rule, and was maintained in a large measure even after Pennsylvania had in turn cast off the English yoke. By the terms of the treaty between Great Britain and Holland, the Dutch authority ceased on February 9, 1674, but as Major Edmund Andross, the representative of the Duke of York, to whom the King had reconfirmed the province after it became an English dependency, did not take formal control until the 31st of October following, it is to be presumed that judicial matters up to that time were conducted according to the Dutch form of procedure. Two days thereafter the governor ordered that the old magistrates on the Delaware, excepting Peter Alricks, who were in office when the Dutch captured the province in July, 1763, should be "established for the space of six months, or further orders." On November 4, Captain Edward Cantwell, who had been the former sheriff under the English rule, was reappointed to the same office. The magistrates thus reappointed were: Peter Cock, Peter Rambo, Israel Helme, Lars Andriesen, Wolle Swain: and William Tom was appointed clerk.

The jurisdiction of the several courts on the Delaware river seems not to have been extended so as to give them cognizance of the higher grade of crimes. Hence a special commission was issued by Governor Andross, February 21, 1675, for holding a court of oyer and terminer at New Castle for the trial of several prisoners charged with rape, which commission was addressed to five justices of New Castle court, and Justices Cock, Rambo, Helme, Andriesen and Swain, of Upland court, requiring any seven or more of them, as soon as conveniently may be, "to sitt one or more times during the space of one week, if occasion require, for the hearing, trying, giving judgment, and causing the same to be put in execution according to law."

A celebrated case of the period was the trial of James Sandelands, of Upland, for the death of an Indian forcibly ejected from his house. The case was tried at New Castle, at a special court held May 13, 1675, Governor Sir Edmund Andross presiding in person, assisted by three commissioners—one each from New Castle, from Upland and Whore Kill. "The bench," old documents state, was "called over and placed on the governor's left hand; Governor

Philip Carteret, of New Jersey, on the right of Mr. Samuel Edsall; Mr. Thomas Wandall, Mr. Joseph Smith, Mr. John Jackson, Mr. William Osborne." The jury, as provided by the Duke of York's laws, which had not yet, however, been extended to the Delaware river settlement, consisted of seven free-men. The verdict of the jury: "They find the prisoner not to be Guilty. Hee is ordered to be cleared by Proclamation."

On September 22, 1676, Governor Andross promulgated an ordinance introducing the Duke of York's laws and establishing courts of justice on the Delaware in conformity therewith. One of the tribunals was located at Upland, and was to consist of justices of the peace, three of whom would constitute a quorum, the oldest justice presiding, having the powers of a court of sessions, with jurisdiction over all matters under twenty pounds in civil cases, and in criminal cases, excepting where the punishment extended to life imprisonment or banishment, when appeals were to be allowed to the court assizes. The sessions were to be held quarterly, beginning on the second Tuesday of the month, and rules governing practice, unless repugnant to the laws of the government, could be made by the court and were to continue for one year. A record of all proceedings was to be kept in the English language, to which every person should have free access "at due or seasonable times," and for that purpose a clerk was appointed by the governor on the recommendation of the court. In pursuance of the ordinance, on November 14, 1676, the first court under the code of laws was convened at Upland, where Captain John Collier and Captain Edmund Cantwell, specially authorized by Governor Andross, administered the oath of office to the newly commissioned justices—Peter Cock, Peter Rambo, Israel Helme, Lace Andriesen, Wole Sweinsen and Otto Ernest Cook. Ephraim Herman was appointed clerk. (From this date to the second Tuesday of September the original records of the Upland court are in possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and in 1860 were published by the Society with copious notes and an introduction by Edward Armstrong.)

One act of that court was the appointment of Jan Jansen and Morton Mortensen as guardians for the heirs of Hendrick Johnson, deceased, it being represented to the court that the estate of the minors was being wasted. This is the first instance of record in this state of such appointment, and, while the guardians were instructed to prepare an inventory of the estate, they do not seem to have been required to give bond for the faithful performance of the trust.

At a court of quarter sessions held June 13, 1677, the most important case was one of assault and battery committed on Justice Helme by Oele Oelsen. The dignity of the court was upheld, and Justice Helme secured the verdict, which he afterward remitted as the "saide Oele was a poore man." The court established by Governor Lovelace and administering the Duke of York's laws continued with little change until the coming of William Penn, and even then there was little attempt made at change for several years. Trial by jury was uncommon, there being but two instances of a jury being impaneled in the en-

tire period covered by the record of the Upland court. The first case above cited was tried on November 12, 1678; the second, October 13, 1680.

Although after Penn came he advocated radical change in the criminal and civil code, removing much of the severity of the former, he continued the courts already established and did not confuse the people with new judicial procedure. The changes that were made were authorized by legislative bodies, and, by enlarging the responsibilities of the individual, increased the intelligence of the masses. The law enacted December 7, 1682, requiring all persons who were not by birth subjects of Great Britain, to declare within three months their intentions to become "freemen," resulted in retiring for the time being all the Swedish judges. At the February session of the court, held 1682-1683, John Simcock, a newly appointed justice, presided, but at the June term of 1683, when Penn personally presided, the familiar figure of Justice Cock again was seen on the bench.

To this court, held June 27, 1683, the first grand jury of record in the civil court of Pennsylvania was summoned, the grand inquest consisting of seventeen persons. While the powers of the court at this period covered many points and details not now considered judicial subjects, their jurisdiction was restricted so far as the higher grade of crimes were concerned, until the constitution of 1790 gave the judges of the court of common pleas, in each county the right to act as justice of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery for the trial of capital and other offences.

A feature of the act of March 10, 1683, now unknown, were the "peacemakers,"—three persons in every precinct, chosen yearly, to whom dispute could be referred in writing, and the decision of these "peacemakers" was as conclusive as that of the court. The act of March 10, 1683, also directed the justices of each county to sit twice a year "to inspect and take care of estates, usage and employment of orphans," this constituting the first orphans' court in the province. The first court under this title was held at Chester on the "3rd day in ye 1st week of ye 8th month, 1687."

Previous to the act of May 10, 1684, there was no high appellant court in the province other than the governor and council, but on that date a provincial court was created, consisting of five judges, which was ordered to sit twice a year at Philadelphia, (and two members of the court, at least every fall and spring, were directed to "goe their circuit into everie respective county in the province) to hold a court of appeals, as well as to try all criminal cases of a high grade, questions of title and all other causes over which the county court had no jurisdiction. The following year the assembly took away their right to try cases which involved title to real estate and reduced the number of judges to three, but later the original number was restored.

A little over a year after Penn first came to the province, no provincial court having then been established, he was called to preside over a witchcraft case, eight years before the cruel craze attacked North Carolina. The verdict was "guilty of having the common fame of a witch, but not guilty in manner and form as she stands indicted." Some of the acts of Penn, and those of Colonel

Benjamin, who was appointed governor of Pennsylvania by the King, October 20, 1693, aroused the wrath of David Lloyd, the first lawyer of whom there is record in the county. He was the leader of the battle for popular liberty, and dared to oppose Penn when his plans were thought to be in opposition to the general welfare. He was a member of the assembly from Chester county in 1693, and as speaker of the house the following year bore the full brunt of the anger of Governor Fletcher. This brave Quaker lawyer was the father of the bar of Pennsylvania, and that bar to-day is benefitted by his battle for the rights of the people waged over two centuries ago.

By the act of October 27, 1701, county courts were required to be held in Chester on the third day of the last week in February, May, August and November, their practice to conform as nearly as possible to that of the common pleas of England, "all fictions and color in pleadings to be avoided." They had equity powers, and all matters of maritime disputes not cognizable in the court of admiralty were to be heard.

The judges of the supreme provincial court were to go on circuit twice in each year, the acts requiring such court to be held in Chester on the "2nd day of eighth month," "and on the 18th day of second month," for the trials of all felonies, and to have appeals in civil cases, but, by the act of February 10, 1710, the supreme court justices were not required to go on semi-annual circuits to counties outside Philadelphia unless cases were pending there for trial, and commissions of oyer and terminer were issued by the governor.

The act of 1710 was repealed in 1713 by Queen Anne, and on July 20, 1714, Lieutenant Governor Gookins, following the precedent of Governor Evans, published an ordinance of like tenor establishing the several courts in the province. The courts of common pleas in the several counties continued to exercise in the main the jurisdiction conferred by the act of 1701, but all through the colonial period all the courts were subject to legislative enactments, and prolonged controversy arose between the assembly and the governors representing the crown. The courts of quarter sessions, as distinctive from the county courts, created by Governor Evans' ordinance, in 1707 were directed to be held in Chester on the last Tuesdays of February, May, August and November, and their powers defined. By an act of September 29, 1759, the justices of the court of quarter sessions were forbidden from being commissioned justices of the common pleas. The last court held at Chester before the erection of Delaware county was on August 29, 1786, and continued by adjournment until August 31, when the session ended.

The first court held after the erection of Delaware county was on November 9, 1789, Justice John Pearson presiding. There being no bar, William Tilghman, afterward chief justice of Pennsylvania, addressed the court and moved his own admission. After he had been sworn in, Mr. Tilghman moved the admission of William L. Blair and others, eight lawyers qualifying that day as members of the Delaware county bar. Under the judicial redistricting caused by the adoption of the constitution of 1790, Delaware county, together with the counties of Philadelphia, Bucks and Montgomery, formed the first ju-

dicial district. James Biddle was commissioned president judge of the district, continuing until June 19, 1797, when he was succeeded by John D. Coxe, he being succeeded in 1805 by William Tilghman.

The first president judge, and the only one prior to the constitution, was Henry Hale Graham, who died January 23, 1790, while attending the constitutional convention as a delegate. John Pearson, who presided over the first court for one day, was appointed president judge to fill out Judge Graham's term, serving until the appointment of Judge Biddle under the constitution of 1790.

On February 24, 1806, the State was redistricted, Delaware county with Chester, Montgomery and Bucks, forming the seventh judicial district. In April, 1806, Governor McKean appointed Bird Wilson president judge, he serving until 1817, when he resigned.

On January 28, 1818, Governor Findlay appointed John Ross, of Easton, president judge of the seventh judicial district, he then being a member of congress. By the act of March 12, 1812, the fifteenth judicial district was created, comprising the counties of Delaware and Chester, and on May 22, 1821, Governor Heister appointed Isaac Darlington president judge of the new district. Judge Darlington held his first court under this appointment in the old court house at Chester, October 23, 1821, being then forty years of age, and served until his death in April, 1839.

On May 16, 1839, Governor Porter appointed Thomas S. Bell to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Darlington, who served until his promotion to the supreme bench, December 18, 1846. Governor Shunk appointed John M. Forster, of Harrisburg, to succeed Judge Bell, but he failed of a confirmation by the senate. The governor then appointed James Nill, of Chambersburg, who also was rejected. The March term was presided over by Associate Judges Engle and Leiper, but by the next term the governor had appointed his son-in-law, Harry Chapman of Middletown, who was confirmed and served with great acceptance until November 26, 1851, when an amendment to the constitution changed the office of president judge from an appointive to an elective one. During Judge Chapman's incumbency the county seat was moved to Media, the last court being held in the old court house in Chester, May 26, 1851, adjourning Friday, May 30, following. Judge Chapman declining the nomination, Townsend Haines, of West Chester, was elected the first president judge of the courts under the new law, retiring on the last day of the November term, 1861. Judge Haines was succeeded by William Butler, elected October, 1861, presiding until 1874, when a vacancy was caused by the erection of the thirty-second judicial district. This vacancy was filled in April, 1874, by Governor Hartranft appointing as president judge John M. Broomall, whose family had been prominent in Delaware and Chester counties for two hundred years. Judge Broomall was succeeded by Judge Thomas J. Clayton, as the first elective president judge under the constitution of 1873. His ancestry also traces to the earliest days, his ancestor settling at Marcus Hook prior to the granting of the royal charter to Penn.

The following is a list of all associate justices and judges of the courts of Delaware county from its erection until the constitution of 1874 (which abolished the office) with date of commission:

William R. Atlee	September 28, 1789	George Smith	December 28, 1836
Richard Hill Morris	October 12, 1789	Joseph Engle	January 26, 1842
Thomas Lewis	" 12, 1789	Joseph Engle	March 11, 1847
John Pearson	" 12, 1789	George C. Leiper	February 25, 1843
George Pearce	" 12, 1789		Admitted
Elisha Price	March 16, 1790	George G. Leiper	February 16, 1848
Joel Willis	July 15, 1790	James Andrews	November 10, 1851
John Sellers	September 17, 1791	Sketchley Morton	" 10, 1851
Richard Riley	" 17, 1791	Frederick J. Hinkson	" 12, 1856
Mark Wilcox	" 17, 1791	James Andrews	" 12, 1856
Hugh Lloyd	April 24, 1792	Chas. R. Williamson	January 10, 1860
Benjamin Brannon	June 5, 1794	George Smith	November 23, 1861
John Crosby	April 26, 1799	James Andrews	" 23, 1861
John Pierce	January 5, 1823	Thomas Reese	" 8, 1866
William Anderson	" 5, 1826	Bartine Smith	" 8, 1866
Joseph Engle	" 5, 1827	Thomas Reese	" 17, 1871
Henry Meyer	December 27, 1833	Bartine Smith	" 17, 1871

CHARACTER SKETCHES OF PRESIDENT JUDGES AND OTHERS.

Henry Hall Graham, the first president judge, was born in London, England, July 1, 1731, son of William Graham, who came to Pennsylvania in 1733, settling finally in Chester. Judge Graham studied law under Joseph Parker, then deputy register of Pennsylvania for the county of Chester, and on his death in 1766, Mr. Graham was appointed to the vacant position, then including the duties of prothonotary, register and recorder. He had been commissioned one of the justices of the county in 1761, and again was honored in 1765. He was neutral during the Revolution, his leanings being toward the mother country. For this reason he was not reappointed in 1777. After the Revolution he was practicing attorney in the Chester courts. On November 7, 1789, he was appointed president judge of Delaware county, but, not being at the time a justice of the peace, could not act as president of the court of quarter sessions and orphans' court, hence the court of common pleas was opened and presided over the first day by justice William Richardson Atlee, holder of the oldest commission among the justices constituting the bench. On November 9, 1789, Governor Mifflin commissioned him justice of the peace, and the next day, November 10, appointed him president judge, he at once assuming the duties of that office. He was elected a member of the constitutional convention of 1789-90, and died in Philadelphia, January 23, 1790, while attending the meetings of that body.

James Biddle was the second president judge of Delaware county, and the first under the constitution of 1790 that placed Delaware county in the first district with Philadelphia, Bucks and Montgomery counties. He served until July 19, 1797. He was succeeded on that date by John S. Coxe, who on April 6 of that year had been appointed one of the judges of the high court of errors

and appeals, but resigned that office to accept the office of president judge of Philadelphia and the courts of the first judicial district. Both Judges Biddle and Coxe were learned in the law, and jurists of a high order.

When Delaware county was created under the act of September 26th, 1789, naturally there was no bar, and, through an error, no president judge of common pleas, quarter sessions or orphans' court. The latter difficulty was overcome, and then William Tilghman arose and addressed the bench setting forth the peculiar circumstances and moving his own admission. The court saw in this the best solution of the difficulty, and William Tilghman was sworn, becoming the first member of the Delaware county bar. Fifteen years later, on July 31, 1805, he was appointed by Governor McKean president judge of Delaware county courts. Judge Tilghman, one of the most conspicuous figures of his time, was a native of Talbot county, Maryland, and began reading law in 1772, when sixteen years of age, under the preceptorship of Benjamin Chew, of Philadelphia. In 1783, after eleven years of study, he was admitted to the Maryland bar. In 1789 he moved to Philadelphia, where he rapidly rose to the front rank in his profession. In 1801 he was appointed chief judge of the circuit court of the United States, but the act under which this court was constituted was repealed the next year and the judge returned to private practice. He only held the office of president judge of Delaware county seven months, when he was appointed chief justice of Pennsylvania to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Chief Justice Shippen. Judge Tilghman died in 1827.

When the act of February 24, 1806, creating the seventh judicial district, became operative, the government in April of that year appointed Bird Wilson president judge of the new district. He was a son of James Wilson, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and for eleven years presided over the courts of Delaware county, sitting for the last time at the October term of 1817. He then resigned and became a minister of the Episcopal church, for which he had prepared while still a judge, studying under Bishop William White, whose biography he wrote. Judge Wilson also edited Bacon's "Abridgement of the Law," first published in seven volumes.

The next president judge of the seventh district, John Ross, of Easton, was appointed by Governor Findlay, January 28, 1818. He had served in the eleventh, fourteenth and fifteenth congresses, resigning office to accept the appointment as judge. He presided for the first time over Delaware county courts April 13, 1818, and at this session the first conviction for murder was secured since the erection of the county twenty-nine years earlier. When the act of 1821 divided the seventh judicial district Judge Ross continued to preside over the counties of Bucks and Montgomery until April, 1830, when he was appointed an associate justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania.

By the act of May 21, 1821, Chester and Delaware counties became the fifteenth judicial district, and on May 22, 1830, Governor Heister appointed Isaac Darlington to be president judge of the new district. He first presided at the old Chester court house, October 23, 1821. Judge Darlington had previously served two terms in the Pennsylvania legislature and one term in con-

gress, declining a renomination. He made an excellent judge, serving until his death, April 27, 1839. At the suggestion of the bars of Delaware and Chester counties in December, 1838, Judge Darlington resigned before the constitution of 1838 went into effect, although having two more years to serve. He was reappointed by Governor Ritner for another full term of ten years, but Governor Porter, who was inaugurated in January, 1839, regarded this as a trick to deprive him of the appointment. He directed Attorney General Douglass to sue out a writ of *quo warranto* to test the validity of Judge Darlington's commission, but, two days before the case was to be argued before the supreme court, the judge had passed away from all scenes of contention and strife. When his death was announced to the supreme court, Chief Justice Gibson dismissed the proceedings, at the same time eulogizing the character and learning of the dead jurist.

Thomas S. Bell, appointed May 16, 1839, by Governor Porter to fill out the unexpired term of Isaac Darlington, was president judge from May, 1839, until August, 1846. He was a scholarly gentleman, refined in manner, and a brilliant lawyer of the Chester county bar. He had been a member of the constitutional convention of 1837, and in 1838 was state senator, but in January following was unseated. He was highly esteemed in Delaware county, and was raised to a seat on the supreme court bench by Governor Shunk in December, 1846, his term not having expired. He was an able jurist; his opinions were clear and learned, and were confidently relied on by the best lawyers of the country.

After two appointments to fill the office of president judge made vacant by the appointment of Judge Bell to the supreme bench, and the holding of the March term of 1848 by Associate Judges Engle and Leiper, Governor Shunk appointed Henry Chapman, of Doylestown, as president judge. He presided over the last court held in the court house at Chester, May 26, 1851, and over the first court held in Media, November 24, 1851, and, although offered an unopposed nomination by the unanimous bar of both counties, refused an election for the term, only serving until his successor was commissioned in the same year.

The act of assembly which took effect in 1852 made the office of president judge elective, and, at the preceding October election, Townsend Haines, of West Chester, was chosen as the first elected judge of the Chester, Delaware district, known as the fifteenth judicial district. He had been a member of the Pennsylvania House of Assembly and secretary of the commonwealth, serving until February, 1850, when he was appointed by President Taylor treasurer of the United States, an office he resigned when elected judge of the fifteenth district. He first presided in Delaware county at the February term in 1852, the county seat then being located at Media. Judge Haines had a well trained mind, and in the writing of a charge was a paragon of caution and care, few of his decisions ever being reversed. As a lawyer and advocate he was most eloquent, giving to his speeches a depth of feeling most effective on jury and

audience. He presided over the courts of Delaware county until the November sessions of 1861, and then declined re-election on account of his years.

At the October election of 1861, William Butler, of West Chester, was elected president judge of the district embracing Chester and Delaware counties. He had been a successful lawyer of Chester county for sixteen years, and in 1856 had been elected district attorney, holding that office until 1859. He was commissioned judge November 30, 1861, presiding in Delaware county for the first time at the February term in 1862. He was an able, upright and learned judge, and attained high rank as a jurist. He presided at the Udderzook trial, which was one of the first cases in the United States where murder was committed to secure large life insurance. Judge Butler's charge to the jury in that case is still cited as a model of a clear comprehensive charge to a jury. He was elected president judge in 1871, but, Delaware county being set off in 1874 as a separate judicial district, Judge Butler presided from that date over the Chester county courts only. On February 12, 1879, he was appointed by President Hayes judge of the United States district court for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania, which vacancy was caused by the death of Judge John Cadwallader. Judge Butler held his honorable position with dignity and great credit for twenty-five years, resigning in 1904, at the age of eighty-two years. He died in West Chester in 1908. His son, William Butler, junior, is now a judge in Chester county.

Delaware county is now the thirty-second judicial district. The vacancy which that change made on the bench was filled in April, 1874, by Governor Hartranft appointing John M. Broomall president judge to serve until the following election and qualification of the judge, then elected.

John M. Broomall was born in Upper Chichester, Delaware county, January 19, 1816. He was a highly educated man, learned in the law, of pronounced literary and scientific tastes, and a strong well balanced lawyer. He was admitted August 24, 1840, and in 1848 was appointed deputy attorney general for Delaware county by Attorney General Cooper, but resigned, prosecuting all state cases before the courts at the November term of that year. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1851 and 1852, being appointed in 1854 a member of the State Revenue Board. He was a presidential elector on the Republican ticket in 1860, and, when Maryland was invaded in 1862, was captain of Company C, 16th Regiment State Militia. In the elections of 1862 he was chosen to represent his district in congress, and while in office took the field in 1863 as captain of Company C, 29th Regiment Emergency Men, serving in the Gettysburg campaign. He followed his service in the Thirty-eighth Congress by returning to the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses. In 1872 he was presidential elector, and in 1873 was a member of the constitutional convention. He served under appointment as president judge of the newly created Thirty-second judicial district; and was nominated by the Republican party to succeed himself, but was defeated by Thomas Clayton, running as an independent Republican with a Democratic endorsement. Judge Broomall died June 3, 1894.

Thomas J. Clayton, the first elected president judge of the Delaware county courts, was born in Bethel, June 20, 1826. He read law in Wilmington, and was admitted to the Delaware county bar November 24, 1851. He located in Philadelphia, was admitted to that bar January 7, 1852, and for twenty-four years practiced in that city, residing, however, most of that period near Thurlow, now a part of the city of Chester. He was an adroit politician, although until his election as judge, never held an office. He built up a strong political machine in Delaware county that in 1874 elected him judge over the much abler lawyer and jurist, Judge John M. Broomall. He served a full term of ten years, and was re-elected in 1894, when he was nearly seventy years of age, holding until his death, January 30, 1900. He was an energetic and successful lawyer, had a bright retentive mind, and was able as a judge.

The present judge, Isaac Johnson, was appointed in January, 1900, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Clayton. At the November election he was chosen to serve a full term of ten years and in 1910 was again elected to the same high position. He was born in Ridley, studied law, and has the distinction of being the only member of the Delaware county bar admitted without an examination. Judge Clayton admitted him on motion of ex-Judge John M. Broomall, who stated that his qualifications were such as to render examination unnecessary. He was very successful as a lawyer, a popular orator, and as a jurist has displayed great wisdom and legal acumen. He served as captain in the Civil War, and previous to his elevation to the bench had for twelve years held the office of prothonotary and clerk of the courts of Delaware county.

In 1907 the growth of the county so increased the work of the courts that a bill was passed by the legislature granting Delaware county an additional law judge. On March 17, 1907, Governor Stuart appointed William B. Broomall to that position, and at the November election of that year he was elected for a full term of ten years.

Judge William B. Broomall, son of Judge John M. Broomall, was born in Chester, Pennsylvania, January 30, 1843; was graduated from Haverford College in 1861, and then began the study of law. In 1862 he enlisted in Company D, 124th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; was in hard active service in the Antietam and Chancellorsville campaigns, and at the close of his term of enlistment received honorable discharge. He then returned to legal study, and in 1864 was admitted to the Delaware county bar. He rose rapidly in his profession, appearing in almost every case of importance, and became a recognized leader of the county bar. As a judge he has worthily upheld the traditions of this one of the strongest bars in Pennsylvania.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES OF NOTE.

William Richardson Atlee was commissioned one of the justices of the court of common pleas of Delaware county two days after the act of September 28, 1789, erecting the county, became a law. He was also appointed the same day prothonotary and clerk of the quarter sessions and orphans'

court. On September 4, 1791, he was reappointed by Governor Mifflin to the office of prothonotary, and again on March 16, 1792. He was indicted for excessive fee charges, but was acquitted. He held office until April 6, 1796, and the 26th of July following was admitted to the county bar.

Richard Hill Morris was commissioned October 12, 1789, having previously been a justice of quarter sessions of Chester county. George Pearce, of Aston, was commissioned the same day, also having been a justice in Chester county. He held the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the Third Battalion of Militia during the Revolution. John Pearson, also commissioned on the same day, was a resident of Darby and a Revolutionary soldier, first lieutenant of the Pennsylvania line, promoted captain September 7, 1777, and active all through the war.

Thomas Lewis, commissioned the same day with Justices Morris, Pearce and Pearson, was also a Revolutionary soldier, ranking as captain. He held many offices in Chester county, and in 1799 was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 65th Regiment Pennsylvania Militia.

In 1791 Richard Riley was appointed associate judge. He was born in Marcus Hook, of English parents. He was county assessor, a justice of the county, and member of the legislature prior to his appointment as judge. He was an ardent patriot during the Revolution, a member of the Chester county committee of correspondence, delegate to the first and second Provincial convention, member of the committee of safety of Chester county, and inspector of arms. He died August 27, 1820, aged eighty-five years.

Mark Wilcox, commissioned September 17, 1791, was a son of Thomas Wilcox, who about 1727 built on the west branch of Chester creek the second paper mill in the United States—the Ivy Mills. Judge Wilcox was a member of the assembly from Chester county in 1799, lieutenant-colonel of the 110th Regiment, and for thirty years associate judge of Delaware county. He died in 1827, aged eighty-four years.

Hugh Lloyd served as associate judge of Delaware county courts a third of a century, the longest term in the judicial history of the county. Born in 1742, he took active part in the war for independence, and serving two terms in the Pennsylvania Assembly; he was a man of usefulness, and lived to the great age of ninety-three years.

Benjamin Brannon, of Upper Darby, was an ardent patriot, and in 1776 was appointed to instruct the people of Chester county in the mode of making saltpetre for the state powder mills. In 1777 he was one of the sub-lieutenants of the county; was county commissioner in 1779; member of the Assembly from Chester county 1782; and commissioned associate judge June 5, 1794.

John Crosby, appointed April 26, 1790, was a first lieutenant of the First Battalion Pennsylvania Militia, saw service, was captured at his home in Ridley, taken to New York, and confined on the British ship "Falmouth." He served as associate judge until 1826.

William Anderson, a Virginian, joined the Continental army when fifteen years of age; was present at the siege of Yorktown and witnessed the

surrender of Cornwallis. He settled in Chester, and in 1796 purchased the Columbia House. He was a member of the Eleventh, Twelfth and Fifteenth Congresses; made the address to Lafayette in response to the sentiment, "The Nation's Guest," in the State House at Philadelphia, September 29, 1824. He resigned as associate judge to accept a position in the Philadelphia custom house. He held the military rank of major, and died December 16, 1829, aged sixty-seven years.

Joseph Engle, born 1770, was thirty-six years of age before attaining any office of prominence in the county. In 1806 he was appointed commissioner, and on May 24, 1809, was commissioned prothonotary, recorder, register and clerk of the courts, commissioned January 14, 1812, and again December 20, 1814. He was well acquainted with judicial procedure from his years of experience with the courts, and frequently during Judge Darlington's term as president judge, was obliged to preside, charging the grand jury and trying cases. Associate Judge Engle died October 18, 1857, in his eighty-eighth year.

Henry Myers was prothonotary, recorder, register and clerk of Delaware county courts for three terms prior to being commissioned associate judge, December 27, 1833. In 1826 he was elected state senator, serving four years, retiring from public life at the expiration of his term. He left his home on February 23, 1855, a bitter cold day, and was found frozen near Cobb's Creek the following day.

Dr. George Smith, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, 1820, practiced in Darby five years, then coming into a fortune he retired from his profession. From 1832 to 1836 he was state senator, and as chairman of the committee on education drafted a bill in the interest of the public schools, the first practical enactment respecting free public education secured in the state. Governor Ritner appointed Dr. Smith associate judge of Delaware county in 1836, and in 1840 he was elected for a second term. He was superintendent of public instruction in the county for several years, and president of the school board for Upper Darby. In September, 1833, with four others, he founded the Delaware County Institute of Science, and for nearly fifty years he was its president. In 1862 he published his "History of Delaware County," a much quoted authority on history of the county. He died February 24, 1884, full of years and honors.

George Gray Leiper was appointed associate judge by Governor Porter. He was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, 1803, at the age of seventeen years, and settled after his marriage on the Leiper estate in Ridley township. In 1811 he established the first Sunday school in the county. He served in the war of 1812 as lieutenant of the Delaware County Fencibles. In 1818 he built at his own expense the Ridley Presbyterian Church. In 1822-1823 he was a member of the legislature, and so strongly urged state aid for the maintenance of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in Philadelphia that he was chosen a director of that institution, continuing as such until his death. In 1828 he was elected a member of the Twenty-first Congress, but declining a

renomination. In 1843 he was appointed associate judge, continuing on the bench until the office was made elective. He died November 18, 1868, in his eighty-third year.

James Andrews and Sketchley Morton were the first two associate judges of Delaware county elected by the people. They were elected November 10, 1851, Judge Andrew being re-elected in 1856; and in 1861, at the expiration of his term, being then seventy years of age, he retired. Judge Morton served but one term, and was more the merchant than the public man, although he served a term in the legislature. He was president of the Delaware County Mutual Insurance Company from 1852 until October, 1878, when he resigned. He died February 9, 1878, aged sixty-seven years.

Frederick J. Hinkson Sr. was elected in 1856. He was born November 8, 1803, in Upper Providence, and learned the tailor's trade, obtaining later an education, and taught school. He entered the employ of the Bank of Delaware County in Chester, 1828, and as clerk, cashier and president was connected with that institution until 1864, when he resigned. He was for twenty years treasurer of the borough of Chester, was treasurer of the first building and loan association in the borough, and held many offices of trust. He resigned his office of associate judge before his term expired.

THE BAR.

Beginning with William Tilghman, who moved his own admission to the bar of Delaware county, the opening day of the first court ever held in Delaware county, the following is a list of the attorneys of Delaware county, with the date of their admission:

William Tilghman	November 9, 1789	Nicholas Diehl	May 10, 1791
William Blair	" 9, 1789	Robert H. Dunkin	" 10, 1791
Joseph Thomas	" 9, 1789	John C. Willis	" 10, 1791
Thomas Ross	" 9, 1789	Isaac Telfall	August 10, 1791
William Graham	" 9, 1789	Seth Chapman	November 9, 1791
Benjamin Morgan	" 9, 1789	Thomas Armstrong	December 2, 1791
Anthony Morris	1789	Robert Fraser	July 30, 1792
John Todd	1789	John Ross	" 31, 1792
Alexander Wilcox	February 9, 1790	Thomas W. Tallman	January 3, 1793
Wm. Bradford, Jr.	" 9, 1790	John D. Cox	April 30, 1793
Jacob Bankson	" 9, 1790	Joseph Hemphill	October 1793
Elisha Price	" 9, 1790	John Horn	January 29, 1795
Robert Porter	" 9, 1790	Caleb Pierce	" 29, 1795
Thomas B. Dick	" 9, 1790	William Sergeant	April 27, 1795
Moses Levy	" 9, 1790	James Hunter	October 1795
William Rawle	" 9, 1790	David Moore	January 23, 1796
Benjamin Morgan	" 9, 1790	William Martin	April 1796
Anthony Morris	" 9, 1790	William R. Atlee	July 26, 1796
Sampson Levy	May 11, 1790	Michael Kepple	" 26, 1796
Matthias Baldwin	" 11, 1790	Alex. James Dallas	November 1, 1796
J. D. Sergeant	November 9, 1790	Bird Wilson	April 7, 1797
George Campbell	" 9, 1790	William Ewing	October 30, 1797
John Thompson	" 9, 1790	W. L. Hannum	April 1798

DELAWARE COUNTY

Joseph Reed	May 2, 1798	Matthew Morris	April 14, 1817
Jonathan T. Haight	January 28, 1799	John Kentzing Kane	" 14, 1817
Charles Chauncey	" 28, 1799	James C. Biddle	" 14, 1817
John Sergeant	July 30, 1799	Samuel Rush	October 19, 1818
John Taylor	April 1800	Charles Sidney Cox	" 19, 1818
William Hemphill	July 1800	John J. Richards	January 19, 1819
Nich. G. Williamson	January 1801	Joseph P. Norbury	July 16, 1819
Jonathan W. Condey	April 1801	Nathan R. Potts	" 16, 1819
Rich. Peters, junior	" 1801	David Paul Brown	" 16, 1819
Richard Rush	" 1801	Wm. Wilmor, junior	" 16, 1819
John Ewing, junior	July 20, 1801	John Duer	August 18, 1819
W. Robinson, junior	" 25, 1802	Arthur Middleton	" 18, 1819
Isaac Darlington	" 25, 1802	Richard C. Wood	" 18, 1819
Thomas Bradford	" 25, 1802	Robert R. Beale	October 17, 1820
James D. Barnard	April 30, 1804	William Williamson	January 17, 1821
Peter Arrell Brown	May 1, 1804	Edward Darlington	April 9, 1821
Charles F. Frazer	October 30, 1804	William Martin	April 27, 1821
Charles Kissellman	" 30, 1804	Aquilla A. Brown	January 21, 1822
Rich. Bache, junior	May 1, 1805	John P. Owens	April 8, 1822
Samuel Edwards	April 30, 1805	John M. Reed	June 19, 1822
Joseph Barnes	October 23, 1806	William S. Haines	July 22, 1822
Benjamin Shober	January 21, 1807	Thomas S. Bell	April 14, 1823
Jno. Edwards, junior	October 19, 1807	Thomas F. Gordon	" 14, 1823
B. Newcomb, junior	" 19, 1807	Bond Valentine	" 14, 1823
William H. Todd	April 17, 1809	Edward Richards	July 28, 1823
Thomas R. Ross	" 17, 1809	Thomas A. Budd	" 28, 1823
Ziba Pyle	July 17, 1809	A. Marshall, junior	" 28, 1823
Samuel H. Jacobs	January 21, 1811	Thomas Dunlap	October 23, 1823
Jonathan Dunker	July 24, 1811	Francis E. Brewster	" 23, 1823
Edward Ingersoll	January 20, 1812	Nathaniel Vernon	April 13, 1824
Randall Hutchinson	" 20, 1812	William Kimber	" 13, 1825
Thos. D. Anderson	" 23, 1812	John P. Griffiths	" 13, 1825
Clymer Ross	April 13, 1812	Mordecai Taylor	July 27, 1825
Charles Harland	" 13, 1812	Daniel Buckwalter	January 26, 1826
James M. Porter	July 26, 1813	John S. Newbold	" 26, 1826
Michael W. Ash	" 26, 1813	William Darlington	July 24, 1826
Charles J. Cox	" 26, 1813	Samuel Chew	" 24, 1826
Charles Catlin	January 17, 1814	H. H. Van Aminge	" 24, 1826
William Bowen	April 12, 1814	William T. Smith	" 24, 1826
Wm. A. Dillingham	" 12, 1814	Lewis G. Pierce	" 24, 1826
Thos. F. Pheasants	" 12, 1814	John Cadwalader	January 16, 1827
James Henderson	July 28, 1814	Joseph J. Lewis	April 9, 1827
Jonathan Hampden	" 28, 1814	Joseph S. Cohen	" 9, 1827
John Kerlin	" 28, 1814	John K. Zeilin	August 10, 1827
Robert H. Smith	January 16, 1815	Owen Stoever	October 15, 1827
Benjamin Chew	April 10, 1815	David H. Hoope	" 16, 1827
Isaac D. Barnard	January 16, 1816	F. A. Reybold	January 22, 1828
Archihald T. Dick	" 16, 1816	John W. Ashmead	April 14, 1828
Samuel I. Withy	April 8, 1816	John H. Bradley	October 20, 1828
Matthias R. Sayres	July 22, 1816	William C. Brown	" 20, 1828
Henry C. Byrne	August 26, 1816	David J. Desmond	January 22, 1829
Edward D. Cox	October 22, 1816	James A. Donath	April 15, 1829
Thomas Kitters	January 20, 1817	Levi Hollingsworth	" 15, 1829
Henry G. Freeman	" 20, 1817	Robert E. Hannum	July 27, 1829

DELAWARE COUNTY

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P. Frazer Smith	November 22, 1829	Thos. H. Speakman	August 20, 1844
John C. Daniel	January 18, 1830	Jesse M. Griffith	November 5, 1845
Peter Hill Engle	April 13, 1830	Ashbel Green	February 24, 1845
Andrew T. Smith	" 14, 1830	Constant Guillou	" 24, 1845
John C. Nipper	March 2, 1831	Robert Frazer	" 24, 1845
George L. Ashmead	April 11, 1831	Wm. W. Hubbel	May 6, 1845
Charles C. Rawn	November 28, 1831	R. Rundel Smith	August 25, 1845
John Rutter	" 28, 1831	James B. Everhart	" 25, 1845
Thomas W. Morris	" 30, 1831	Joseph P. Wilson	November 24, 1845
Robert R. Dodson	November 27, 1832	Samuel B. Thomas	February 26, 1846
Thomas R. Newbold	August 27, 1832	John A. Gilmore	" 26, 1846
John Swift	April 22, 1833	Nathaniel B. Brown	May 25, 1846
David H. Mulvany	February 25, 1834	R. C. McMurtrie	" 25, 1846
J. Hemphill, junior	May 30, 1834	William F. Boon	" 25, 1846
Horatio Hubbell	August 23, 1835	Robert M. Lea	August 24, 1846
Samuel F. Reed	November 24, 1835	Nathaniel B. Holland	" 24, 1846
Daniel McLaughlin	August 22, 1836	Marshall Sprogell	" 24, 1846
Joseph Williams	" 27, 1836	Samuel A. Black	November 23, 1846
Horatio G. Worrall	February 27, 1837	Robert McCay	February 22, 1847
Wm. M. Tilghman	" 28, 1837	George Palmer	" 22, 1847
James Hanna	May 22, 1837	Wash. Townsend	August 23, 1847
Wm. H. Keating	August 28, 1837	James H. Hackleton	" 23, 1847
Wm. M. Meredith	" 28, 1837	Henry B. Edwards	November 22, 1847
Henry J. Williams	" 28, 1837	George W. Ormsby	February 27, 1848
John Freedley	" 30, 1837	John Banks	May 22, 1848
Thomas M. Jolly	" 30, 1837	Joseph R. Morris	August 28, 1848
John B. Sterigere	June 4, 1838	William Butler	" 28, 1848
William E. Whitman	" 7, 1838	Gilbert R. Fox	" 28, 1848
John D. Pierce	November 27, 1838	Henry Freedley	" 28, 1848
Saunder Lewis	" 27, 1838	Enoch Taylor	" 28, 1848
Frederick E. Hayes	May 25, 1840	Harlan Ingram	November 27, 1848
Elihue D. Farr	" 26, 1840	Thomas H. Maddock	" 27, 1848
John M. Broomall	August 24, 1840	Charles D. Manley	February 26, 1849
U. V. Pennypacker	" 26, 1840	Ezra Levis	May 28, 1849
Christopher Fallon	November 24, 1840	Paschall Woodward	" 28, 1849
B. Franklin Pyle	August 23, 1841	Wm. Hollingshead	" 28, 1849
Charles B. Heacock	" 24, 1841	John Markland	August 27, 1849
Isaac S. Serrill	" 25, 1841	Robert Alsop	February 25, 1849
Addison May	November 25, 1841	John F. Roberts	" 25, 1849
Garrick Mallery	" 25, 1841	Thomas Greenback	May 27, 1850
Paul Beck Carter	May 23, 1842	Jesse Bishop	" 27, 1850
William D. Kelley	" 23, 1842	John H. Robb	" 27, 1850
James Mason	August 23, 1842	John Titus	August 26, 1850
Lewis Allain Scott	November 30, 1842	Joseph R. Dickinson	November 25, 1850
Mortimer R. Talbot	" 30, 1842	Thomas Leiper	May 26, 1851
William P. Foulke	May 22, 1843	George Norton	" 28, 1851
John M. Simmes	" 22, 1843	Thomas J. Clayton	November 24, 1851
Ben. C. Tilghman	" 22, 1843	Francis Darlington	February 23, 1852
Henry Chester	" 27, 1843	James M. Goodman	" 26, 1852
Wm. R. Dickerson	August 28, 1843	William B. Waddell	May 24, 1852
Matthew A. Sanley	November 27, 1843	Benjamin A. Mitchell	August 23, 1852
John Smith Futhley	" 27, 1843	A. Lewis Smith	October 15, 1853
Edward Hopper	" 30, 1843	Edward Olmstead	March 6, 1854
Samuel Hood	March 1, 1844	J. Williams Biddle	" 6, 1854

William Vodges	May 22, 1854	William F. Judson	May 27, 1867
Robert S. Paschall	" 24, 1854	Wencel Hartman	February 25, 1868
Edward A. Price	February 25, 1856	George M. Pardoe	March 24, 1868
George E. Darlington	May 26, 1856	A. S. Letchworth	September 28, 1868
William Nicholson	June 6, 1856	James Parsons	" 28, 1868
Robert D. Chalfant	" 6, 1856	A. P. Reid	" 28, 1868
John W. Stokes	November 24, 1856	John C. Bullitt	" 28, 1868
James Otterson	August 24, 1857	Alex. Reed	" 28, 1868
Andrew Zane	February 22, 1857	Wm. H. Dickinson	November 8, 1868
Peter Wychoff	May 24, 1857	Orlando Harvey	" 25, 1868
John Hibberd	" 24, 1857	James Ross Snowden	February 22, 1869
Samuel Simpson	" 24, 1857	Geo. H. Armstrong	" 22, 1869
M. J. Mitcheson	August 28, 1857	Thomas J. Diehl	" 22, 1869
Francis C. Hoöton	November 23, 1857	William J. Harvey	September 27, 1869
Aaron Thompson	May 23, 1859	Henry C. Howard	November 23, 1869
John K. Valentine	" 23, 1859	P. M. Washabaugh	" 23, 1869
Jacob F. Brynes	" 23, 1859	Charles Eyre	" 24, 1869
John P. O'Neal	" 23, 1859	Christian Kneass	February 28, 1870
William Ward	August 22, 1859	W. W. Montgomery	March 2, 1870
Joseph R. T. Coates	" 22, 1859	W. W. Wistar	" 2, 1870
O. Flagg Bullard	" 22, 1859	Samuel Emlen	November 28, 1870
Frank M. Brooke	October 17, 1859	W. McGeorge, Junior	February 27, 1871
H. Ryland Warriner	December 29, 1859	Edward C. Diehl	May 25, 1871
John S. Newlin	June 4, 1860	J. L. Farren	February 29, 1872
Richard P. White	August 25, 1860	Rees Davis	March 4, 1872
Nathan S. Sharpless	September 3, 1860	Morton P. Henry	" 26, 1872
John C. Laycock	October 15, 1860	Carroll S. Tyson	" 26, 1872
J. Alex. Simpson	November 26, 1860	V. Gilpin Robinson	August 26, 1872
John H. Brinton	" 27, 1860	James O. Bowman	" 29, 1872
John Eyre Shaw	January 25, 1861	James V. McGinn	September 21, 1872
A. V. Parsons	September 21, 1861	Wesley Talbot	November 25, 1872
T. Passmore Hanbest	September 21, 1861	Abram H. Jones	" 25, 1872
William T. Haines	March 30, 1862	John B. Thayer	" 25, 1872
David M. Johnson	June 21, 1862	John R. Reed	" 25, 1872
M. J. Micheson	August 27, 1862	George M. Rupert	December 23, 1872
William O'Neill	November 26, 1862	Paul M. Elsasser	" 23, 1872
James Doyle	November 26, 1862	J. V. McGeoghegan	June 23, 1873
Wayne McVeagh	May 26, 1863	I. Newton Brown	August 24, 1873
John B. Hinkson	August 24, 1863	Edward H. Hall	November 24, 1873
James Barton, Junior	November 23, 1863	David F. Rose	" 24, 1873
James H. Lytle	December 28, 1863	George M. Booth	February 23, 1874
William B. Broomall	February 24, 1864	H. A. L. Pyle	June 1874
John Dolman	July 11, 1864	Hutchinson Sprugel	August 27, 1874
John O'Bryne	November 28, 1864	C. W. Beresford	September 28, 1874
William H. Sutton	February 27, 1865	Thomas H. Foreman	October 26, 1874
George F. Smith	August 30, 1865	William H. Caley	November 24, 1874
Eldridge McKonkey	November 27, 1865	Henry G. Ashmead	February 23, 1875
T. H. Oelschlager	May 28, 1866	George B. Lindsay	" 23, 1875
William F. Johnson	" 28, 1866	Wilbur F. Calloway	" 23, 1875
William M. Bull	" 28, 1866	Theo. F. Jenkins	March 22, 1875
Jesse Cox, Junior	August 27, 1866	S. Davis Page	" 22, 1875
William H. Yerkes	" 27, 1866	William McMichael	" 22, 1875
J. Howard Gendell	March 2, 1867	R. Jones Monaghan	" 22, 1875
George Easty	" 2, 1867	Joseph F. Perdue	June 29, 1875

George W. Bliss	September 20, 1875	James S. Cummins	September 20, 1880
John T. Reynolds	" 22, 1875	Jesse M. Baker	" 22, 1880
Walter S. Pearce	November 1, 1875	William A. Porter	" 25, 1880
John V. Rice	December 13, 1875	Henry J. McCarthy	" 2, 1880
Alfred Driver	" 13, 1875	E. Wilson, Junior	" 27, 1880
Alfred Tyson	January 3, 1876	Edward W. Magill	" 27, 1880
Henry M. Fussell	" 17, 1876	John B. Booth	December 6, 1880
James McKenlay	June 8, 1876	Samuel S. Corning	" 6, 1880
A. S. Biddle	" 13, 1876	Benjamin H. Lehman	" 6, 1880
A. C. Fulton	September 19, 1876	David W. Sellers	" 21, 1880
D. Smith Talbot	" 19, 1876	John B. Robinson	March 7, 1881
Joseph W. Barnard	October 9, 1876	William Herbert	" 14, 1881
John F. Young	" 9, 1876	A. Gordon Bromley	" 14, 1881
Weldon B. Heyburn	November 6, 1876	Garrett E. Smedley	September 22, 1881
Wm. M. Thompson	" 6, 1876	George C. Johnson	December 8, 1881
Harry L. Kingston	December 7, 1877	Edward S. Campbell	" 20, 1881
H. Pleasants, Junior	January 8, 1877	Henry L. Broomall	February 6, 1882
Henry C. Townsend	" 8, 1877	Harwell A. Cloud	" 6, 1882
William B. Huston	February 5, 1877	Isaac Chism	" 16, 1882
John B. Hannum	" 5, 1877	Joseph L. Caven	March 4, 1882
William S. Windle	March 5, 1877	Alfred F. Curtis	June 5, 1882
Benjamin F. Fisher	" 12, 1877	John W. Shortlidge	November 6, 1882
Albert T. Goldbeck	" 12, 1877	William W. Lamborn	December 19, 1882
F. C. Cleenann	April 12, 1877	Joseph T. Bunting	April 2, 1883
J. B. Dickeson	June 4, 1877	William B. Thomas	September 24, 1883
J. M. Broomall, Ju'r	September 17, 1877	Isaac Johnson	December 17, 1883
Benjamin L. Temple	" 20, 1877	Wm. A. Manderson	March 17, 1884
Edmund Jones	December 3, 1877	Edmund Randall	April 7, 1884
Townsend E. Levis	March 4, 1878	Damon Y. Kilgore	" 7, 1884
Patrick Bradley	April 7, 1878	(Mrs.) C. B. Kilgore	June 2, 1884
William S. Sykes	" 7, 1878	Samuel Lyons	June 2, 1884
J. N. Shanafelt	March 6, 1878	Wm. L. Mattheus	Nov. 10, 1884
S. Grafton Davis	June 3, 1878	W. C. Stoevers	January 5, 1885
John A. Groff	" 6, 1878	Henry S. Calloway	February 2, 1885
Truxton Beale	September 16, 1878	Alex. Simpson, Jr.	" 2, 1885
Rowland Evans	" 29, 1878	John J. Pinkerton	March 16, 1885
Charles A. Logan	October 14, 1878	Oliver Troth	December 20, 1885
David Garrett	December 2, 1878	Wm. H. Harrison	February 1, 1886
Oliver B. Dickinson	" 3, 1878	Henry R. Major	" 1, 1886
Ward R. Bliss	" 3, 1878	Adolph Myer	March 8, 1886
George T. Bispham	February 3, 1879	Thomas B. Reeves	" 15, 1886
Oliver C. McClure	March 5, 1879	Samuel U. Ward	April 5, 1886
Wm. E. Littleton	" 14, 1879	Joseph H. Hinkson	June 15, 1886
Curtis H. Hannum	June 3, 1879	George H. Morris	December 13, 1886
Edward C. Quinn	" 9, 1879	Lewis L. Smith	June 15, 1886
Horace P. Green	" 9, 1879	H. Hathaway, junior	January 3, 1887
Garrett Pendleton	July 7, 1879	Samuel A. Price	March 7, 1887
W. Ross Brown	" 7, 1879	Thomas J. Hunt	June 6, 1887
Edward H. Weil	September 22, 1879	A. A. Cochran	May 2, 1887
Abraham Wanger	November 3, 1879	Horace L. Cheyney	June 13, 1887
Nelson H. Strong	December 3, 1879	John Lentz Garrett	" 13, 1887
Joseph M. Pyle	" 4, 1879	Henry W. Smith	July 5, 1887
H. F. Fairlamb	June 16, 1880	Horace Haverstick	September 19, 1887
		W. R. Fronefield	" 19, 1887

Eugene S. Daley	October 10, 1887	Charles D. White	September 21, 1896
Benj. C. Potts	November 9, 1887	Albert J. Williams	December 7, 1896
D. Stuart Robinson	December 19, 1887	Jesse M. Johnson	March 1, 1897
Samuel L. Clayton	February 13, 1888	Wm. C. Alexander	" 2, 1897
William I. Schaffer	" 13, 1888	H. J. Makiver	April 5, 1897
William L. Delahunt	March 5, 1888	William C. Lees	June 7, 1897
J. Hazleton Mirkil	April 2, 1888	Frank Marion Cody	" 7, 1898
A. J. Wilkinson	December 17, 1888	Edwin P. Hannum	July 6, 1897
James W. Mercur	March 25, 1889	William B. Knowles	September 20, 1897
Frank B. Rhodes	December 2, 1889	D. M. Johnson, Jr.	March 7, 1897
Charles Palmer	April 7, 1890	Frank G. Perrin	" 7, 1897
Joseph M. Dohan	May 5, 1890	Charles B. Galloway	June 6, 1898
Frank R. Savidge	" 5, 1890	James H. Osborne	September 19, 1898
Isaac Elwell	June 2, 1890	Eleanor J. Wilson	" 19, 1898
E. G. Hamersley	November 3, 1890	Carolus E. Hough	December 5, 1898
Robert J. Williams	November 3, 1890	Frederick T. Pusey	" 5, 1898
T. L. Vanderslice	" 10, 1890	Isaac E. Johnson	" 5, 1898
Milton C. Work	January 12, 1891	Cypriana Andrade	" 5, 1898
Wm. H. Ridley	March 23, 1891	F. F. Eastlack, Jr.	May 1, 1899
Edward P. Bliss	May 5, 1891	K. Montgomery	" 1, 1899
Charles I. Cronin	July 6, 1891	George B. Harvey	March 6, 1899
C. D. M. Broomall	September 21, 1891	J. M. (3) Broomall	June 26, 1899
J. Russell Hayes	June 7, 1892	Joshua C. Taylor	December 4, 1897
C. Percy Wilcox	September 26, 1892	John McConaghy	April 7, 1900
S. H. Kirkpatrick	October 12, 1892	Harry Schalcher	November 12, 1900
Josiah Smith	December 22, 1892	Isaac D. Yocum	April 2, 1900
W. A. Shoemaker	" 22, 1892	Stephen E. Taylor	January 8, 1901
William B. Harvey	March 6, 1893	Thomas S. Williams	January 14, 1901
John C. Hinkson	May 1, 1893	B. Frank Fenton	December 30, 1901
Henry V. Massey	June 19, 1893	Henry W. Jones	" 20, 1901
Morton J. Paul	" 19, 1893	J. R. Robinson	March 11, 1902
C. Y. Audenreid	" 19, 1893	James B. Robertson	April 14, 1902
George T. Butler	July 3, 1893	John De H. White	March 25, 1902
George K. Cross	October 9, 1893	J. B. Hannum, Jr.	June 16, 1902
Conrad C. Wilfred	December 4, 1893	Edward J. Mingey	December 2, 1902
T. Speer Dickson	" 4, 1893	Frances Anne Keay	" 4, 1902
George Vaux, Jr.	" 4, 1893	Frank S. Morris	" 29, 1902
Henry Ashton Little	January 3, 1894	Wm. Taylor	" 29, 1902
James Henry Scott	March 5, 1894	John A. Poulson	" 30, 1902
Francis G. Taylor	May 7, 1894	Wm. B. Northam	" 30, 1902
Louis S. Hough	September 3, 1894	Theo. J. Grayson	" 30, 1902
Louis T. Finnegan	" 17, 1894	A. S. Longbottom	July 20, 1903
Albert D. MacDade	" 17, 1894	Joseph Hill Brinton	March 7, 1904
Alexander B. Geary	December 3, 1894	George W. Carr	" 7, 1904
J. Henry McIntyre	February 4, 1895	Charles F. Da Costa	" 7, 1904
Benjamin C. Fox	March 5, 1895	A. Culver Boyd	" 28, 1904
George J. Parker	" 25, 1895	John Booth Miller	" 28, 1904
William S. Ellis	May 6, 1895	Morton A. Cooper	September 19, 1904
John E. McDonough	June 3, 1895	Samuel W. Mifflin	December 5, 1904
William T. Brennan	March 2, 1896	J. De H. Ledward	September 18, 1905
Edwin A. Howell	" 9, 1896	Ernest LeRoy Green	October 4, 1905
John R. Valentine	" 2, 1896	Matthew Randall	November 15, 1905
Walter Washabaugh	May 4, 1896	Boyd C. Barrington	" 27, 1905
John S. Freeman	" 4, 1896	Robert Oglesby	March 20, 1906

Walter S. Mertz	September 17, 1906	James F. Casey	December 6, 1909
D. Reese Esrey	October 22, 1906	John J. Stetson	" 11, 1909
J. J. Pinkerton	March 17, 1908	John J. McCann	October 1, 1910
C. H. Pennypacker	" 31, 1908	Elwood J. Turner	December 10, 1910
F. A. Moorehead	June 1, 1908	E. C. Bonniwell	March 13, 1911
Edwin S. Dixon	August 5, 1908	E. W. Chadwick	June 6, 1911
W. F. McClenahan	September 30, 1908	Howard E. Hannum	June 6, 1911
F. B. Calvert	February 27, 1909	Harwell B. Dutton	December 9, 1911
Albert N. Garrett	" 27, 1909	Walter R. White	" 11, 1911
Samuel P. Hansom	" 27, 1909	Howard W. Lutz	March 12, 1913
T. O. Haydock, Jr.	March 20, 1909	James L. Rankin	" 10, 1913
Albert E. Holl	" 20, 1909	E. E. West	" 10, 1913

EMINENT LAWYERS.

While the Delaware bar has always ranked among the best in the state, there are several members who have so far outranked their contemporaries as to be worthy of special mention. Among the earliest of these notables was William Graham, fifth of the group admitted on the first day of court. He was the only son of Judge Graham; was chief burgess of Chester in 1794, and commanded a troop of cavalry from Delaware county during the "Whiskey Insurrection." For many years prior to his death, December 19, 1821, he was unable to speak in public through loss of voice from exposure.

Thomas Brinton Dick was admitted January 9, 1790. He was an especially strong character, and ranked as one of the ablest advocates of his time. He lost his life in a blinding snow storm, April 21, 1811, while out shooting ducks from a skiff on the Delaware.

Robert Frazer, of Thornbury, was admitted July 30, 1792. He was the father of the plan to remove the county seat from Chester to Media, he preparing the petition to the legislature in 1820, praying for the removal to a more central location.

William Martin, although a native of Philadelphia, moved to Chester at an early age. He was both physician and lawyer, admitted April, 1796. He was chief burgess of Chester in 1789, and in April made the address of welcome to Washington, who stopped there when on his way to New York to be inaugurated as the first president of the United States. Mr. Martin died September 22, 1798, a victim of yellow fever.

Samuel Edwards, born in Chester township, March 12, 1785, died November 25, 1850, admitted April 30, 1806. He was a member of the assembly in 1814 and 1816, and a member of the Sixteenth and Nineteenth Congresses, and with George C. and Samuel Leiper, Levi Reynolds and James Buchanan, was credited with the control of political affairs in Eastern Pennsylvania under Presidents Jackson and Van Buren administrations.

John Edwards, Junior, was born at the Black Horse Tavern, July 15, 1786, died October, 1846. He was admitted October 19, 1807; was deputy attorney general for the county in 1811 and in 1824; was of counsel for Wellington for murder of Bensall. He owned rolling mills, and was largely inter-

ested in the iron business. He was elected to congress in 1838 and served two terms. He died in October, 1845, aged fifty-nine years.

Thomas Dixon Anderson, only son of Major and Judge William Anderson, moved to Tennessee, where he became attorney general of that state. Later he was United States consul at Tunis and Tripoli for several years.

John Kerlin was the fourth president of the Bank of Delaware County. In 1824 he began four years service as state senator, and in 1828 was again elected for a like period. He died in Philadelphia, May 21, 1847, aged fifty-four years.

Isaac D. Barnard became clerk in the prothonotary's office when a boy of thirteen years, serving two years at Chester and a like period in the office of the prothonotary of Philadelphia county. He was a gallant officer of the war of 1812, captain of a company in the Fourteenth Regiment United States Cavalry; he was promoted major for gallant conduct at Fort George, and at Plattsburg commanded the regiment, all his superior officers having fallen. He had a large practice, but gave up a great deal of his time to the public service. He was state senator in 1824-26; was appointed secretary of its commonwealth, and in the same year, 1826, was elected United States senator, serving until 1831, when he resigned, broken in health. He died February 18, 1834.

John K. Zeilin was deputy prothonotary and clerk of courts under Henry Myers. He read law with Edward Darlington, and seems to have been more prominent in military and public life than in the law. He held many offices, both state and federal, and was colonel of the Forty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, and offered his regiment for service in the Mexican war. He died in Philadelphia, August 6, 1876, in his seventy-third year.

Samuel Baldwin Thomas practiced in Philadelphia, but located in Media in 1857. He was deputy secretary of the commonwealth, and in 1863 was at the head of the military department of the state, ranking as colonel. After the war he was commissioner of the revenue board, and later commissioner in bankruptcy.

Edward Darlington in 1824 was deputy attorney general for Delaware county; was elected by the Whigs to the Twenty-third Congress by the Anti-Masons, to the Twenty-fourth, and again by the Whigs to the Twenty-fifth. In 1851 he was elected district attorney, and was the first president of the Delaware County Bar Association. He died in Media, November 21, 1884, in his ninetieth year.

Abraham Lewis Smith has been a notable figure for over fifty years. He was born in Upper Darby township, November 12, 1831, son of Dr. George and Mary (Lewis) Smith. He was graduated A. B. from the University of Pennsylvania, 1850, and received his A. M. in course; entered the law department of the University and was graduated LL.B., 1853, and admitted to the bar the same year. He has been in active practice over fifty years and has covered a wide range of practice. In his knowledge of the law of real estate, probably no member of the bar is his equal. From 1858 to 1883 he was secretary of the West Chester & Philadelphia Railroad Company; was one of the founders

and the first president of the West End Trust Company, organized in 1891, and is still a member of the board of directors and of the finance committee. He has been president of the Delaware County Historical Society since its organization; is a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; Sons of the Revolution; Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, the Genealogical Society; and the Delaware County Institute of Science. At the University of Pennsylvania he belonged to the Philomathean Society, later to the Phi Beta Kappa. No member of the bar is held in deeper respect, nor is there one more deserving. No one ever saw him show a trace of anger, and his presence at a trial insures confidence. He resides in Media. On October 15, 1903, the bar of Delaware county gave him a complimentary dinner and reception in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of his admission to that bar. Thirty-five members of the bar attended the dinner, which was given in the Flemish room of the Union League at Philadelphia.

On May 26, 1906, George E. Darlington, another veteran, was tendered a picnic and reception at the club house of the Rose Tree Hunt, in Upper Providence, the occasion being the fiftieth anniversary of his admission to the bar. Mr. Darlington was born in Chester, Pennsylvania, in August, 1832, and was educated in the public and private schools. He studied law under his father, Edward Darlington, in Media, and was admitted in 1856. He enlisted during the civil war, attaining a rank of first sergeant in actual service. In 1889 he was elected district attorney, and held many positions of honor and trust, both professional and practical. He has been a member of the Masonic order since 1864, and has filled well every position to which he has been called. For thirty years he was an enthusiastic fox hunter and rode with the hounds. In 1890 he toured Europe, and although now past eighty years has a well preserved body and continues in active practice.

William Ward, a graduate of Girard College, read law with John M. Broomall; he was admitted in 1859, and became his preceptor's partner; later was with his son, W. B. Broomall, as Ward & Broomall. He was president of council and city solicitor of Chester; member of the Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Congresses, and a most able skillful lawyer. He died February 27, 1895.

Ward R. Bliss was the compiler of "A Digest of the Special Laws of Delaware County," and very prominent politically. He was a member of the state legislature from 1888 to 1902, chairman of the committee on appropriations, and died while in office.

John B. Hinkson was a lawyer of the highest class. In 1893 he was elected mayor of Chester. On April 28, 1890, he was admitted to practice before the supreme court of the United States, on motion of then Solicitor General Taft, later President of the United States, 1909 to 1913. Mr. Hinkson died May 22, 1901.

The present bar, as composed, is an able body of lawyers that maintain the high standard always characteristic of the Delaware bar. Many of them are holding important positions in state and in nation, and all are men of high

character and praiseworthy ambition. Under the changed conditions, recognition is not easily obtained and the fight for honors not easy to win, yet the ethics of the profession are rigidly observed, the older members honored and deferred to, the young members encouraged and helped. The Law Library Association was formed by members of the bar December 4, 1871, and May 30, 1872, incorporated with John M. Broomall as the first president and Charles D. Manley as the first secretary.

List of Deputy Attorneys General from the crection of Delaware county until the office was abolished by the act of May 1, 1850, which act also provided that district attorneys, "learned in the law, should be elected in each county to serve a term of three years," is given below:

February session	1790	Thomas Ross	April session	1815	W. H. Darlington
August "	1790	Joseph Thomas	January "	1817	Henry G. Freeman
October "	1791	" "	October "	1818	Samuel Rush
" "	1795	William Sergeant	January "	1821	Archibald T. Dick
January "	1796	Thomas Ross	April "	1824	Edward Darlington
October "	1797	William Sergeant	" "	1830	John Zeilin
January "	1799	Thomas Ross	August "	1833	Robert E. Hannum
April "	1799	Richard Bache, Jr.	March "	1836	John P. Griffith
January "	1811	John Edwards	February "	1839	P. Frazer Smith
" "	1812	Edward Ingersoll	" "	1845	Robert Frazer
" "	1813	Benj. Tilghman	November "	1845	Joseph J. Lewis
April "	1813	Edward Ingersoll	" "	1848	J. M. Broomall
January "	1814	John Edwards	February "	1850	Charles D. Manley
April "	1814	Edward Ingersoll	May "	1850	T. H. Speakman
January "	1815	Robert H. Smith			

List of District Attorneys and date of election from 1850, when the office was created, until the present date, 1913:

Robert McCay, Junior, appointed to serve during the year 1850 to 1851.	1869 G.E.Darlington	1893 W. I. Schaffer
1851 Edward Darlington.	1872 D. M. Johnson	1896 W. I. Schaffer
1854 Jesse Bishop, resigned and on November 24, 1856, the court appointed Edward A. Price to finish out the term.	1875 V. G. Robinson	1899 Josiah Smith
1857 Edw. A. Price	1878 " "	1902 Josiah Smith
1860 John Hibberd	1881 Jesse M. Baker	1905 A. D. MacDade
1866 C.D.M.Broomall	1884 Jesse M. Baker	1908 A. D. MacDade
	1887 J. B. Hannum	1911 J.B.Hannum,Jr.
	1890 J. B. Hannum	

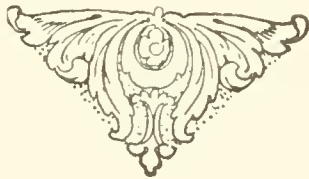
THE NEW COURT HOUSE.

The new Court House in Media now rapidly approaching completion includes the old building with its east and west wings with a frontage of 127 feet and a depth of 145 feet. To each side has been added another wing of 39 feet making the present total frontage 205 feet. The depth was not changed except at the main front entrance, which has been extended to make a more commodious lobby and a more imposing entrance. The added wings are in the form of a U, and meet the old building at front and rear, allowing a small court yard and giving ample light to both old and new offices. The height re-

mains unchanged, except that of the old wooden clock tower was torn down; a new clock will be placed in the front of the building. The entire edifice, the old sections included, is of West Grove (Pennsylvania) granite, with foundations of Georgia granite. Eight magnificent columns grace the entrance. The interior work—pilasters, columns, stairways, etc., are of various marbles—Italian and Tennessee predominating.

On the facade of the Court House is this inscription: "This Court House was built in 1850 and rebuilt in 1913. It is the sixth in this judicial district, in direct succession from the first Court House in Pennsylvania."

The above enumeration is deduced by counting the public house of Neeles Laerson, which was devoted to the sittings of the Court from 1668 to 1677, as the first. The judicial administration of Governor Printz at Tinicum was earlier, but this was conducted by him in the exercise of his general powers conferred on him by the crown of Sweden. It was thus exercised at Printz Hall where he resided, and was for the most part a personal administration rather than a court administration. Hence the Neeles Laerson house is counted the first. It was situate at Upland, now Chester, between Edgmont Avenue and Chester Creek and between Second and First streets. The second Court House was the House of Defense, which stood within the lines of the subsequently laid out Edgmont Avenue, nearly opposite the Neeles Laerson house. It was used from 1677 to 1684-5. The third Court House was adjoining and northwardly of the House of Defense. It was in use from 1684-5 to 1694. The fourth was on the west side of Edgmont Avenue, in the vicinity of the others, and was in use from 1694 to 1724. The fifth was the building yet standing and used as a City Hall, on the west side of Market street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, Chester. It was used as a Court House from 1724 to 1850. This makes the present Court House at Media the sixth. It has been in use since 1850.



MEDICAL HISTORY.

In preface to a chronicle of the physicians and medical societies of Delaware county, it is eminently fitting and proper that tribute be paid to the father of the physician of to-day, the country doctor. In direct contrast to our modern white-robed, hospital physician or surgeon, with his immense and scientific knowledge of every atom of the human organism, or opposed to the fashionable, businesslike city physician, making his calls in a handsome limousine, is the homely old-fashioned, simple-minded, great-hearted figure once so well known and loved in every country district. He was the forerunner of our present day healer, and yet his healing often went deeper than any remedy for physical ills, for often he was the family confidant and advisor, the haven to which they fled in time of trouble or distress. He filled an important position in every rural district—the local minister, schoolmaster, and he, forming a trio representing to the country folk the acme of learning and the heights of wisdom.

His medical service was more often than not, a labor of love, or else his payment was in the form of any article of value in the household. Office hours were unthought of, and a case of colic often called him from his bed in the middle of the night for a ride, perhaps through a driving storm, to the bedside of a painracked infant; while a crash of falling timber might take him from his noonday meal to the bloody task of amputating the leg of a workman crushed by falling timber.

In mentioning our present day physicians and surgeons, to whom a human being is but a combination of nerves, tissues, muscles, bones, arteries and veins, let us not forget his predecessor, now unknown, who was the close friend of each of his patients, treating their bodily ills with large doses of ill-smelling compounds and sugar pills, the while he cheered them with helpful consoling and enlivening conversation, brightening the sick chamber with the very charm of his presence.

Probably the first physicians, or "barbers," as they were then called, in Delaware county, were brought over by Governor Printz. Their acquaintance with their art was in all likelihood very primitive, for frequent fevers and scourges visited the colony, causing many deaths, although much of this could be blamed upon the rigors of the climate and the undue exposure necessitated during the erection of homes. Another of the practices, which modern scientific investigation has proved a fallacy, which they indulged, and which probably accounts for some of the inefficiency of their treatment was the extensive use of alcoholic beverages as medicine.

One of the earliest physicians in the county was Dr. Timon Stiddem, who came to this country at the same time as Governor Rising, landing at Fort Casimir, May 21, 1654, residing for a time at Upland. On December 18, 1663, he was appointed by Dr. Jacop to succeed the latter as doctor of the Dutch Company, but his appointment was objected to and he settled at Wilmington, where Governor Lovelace granted him a tract of land upon which

much of the city now is built. It is stated by Professor Keen in his article, "Descendants of Joran Kyn," that the descendants of the doctor still possessed the metal case, engraved with his name and title, in which he used to carry his surgical instruments when making calls in the Swedish Colony.

The next doctor to come to the colony was Surgeon Jan Oosting, who was succeeded by William Van Rosenberg. The latter was evidently busily engaged in the practice of his profession during the voyage to America, for upon his arrival he presented a bill for a hogshead of French wine and one of brandy furnished to those sick of scurvy during the protracted voyage.

Governmental guidance and direction was early given to the practice of the healer's art in this statute, embodied in 1676 in the Duke of York's Book of Laws:

"That no Person or Persons whatsoever Employed about the Bed of Men, Women or Children, at any time for preservation of Life or Health as Chirurgions, Medicines, Physicians or others, presume to Exercise or put forth any Arte Contrary to the known approved Rules of Art in such mistery or Occupation, or Exercise any force, violence Cruelty upon, or to the Bodice of any whether Young or old; without, the advice and Counsell of the such as are skillful in the same Art (if such may be had) or at least of some of the wisest and gravest then present and Consent of the patient or patients, if they be Mentis Compotes; much less Contrary to such Advice and Consent upon such severe punishment as the nature. Of the fault may deserve, which Law nevertheless, is not intended to discourage any from all Lawful use of their skill but rather to encourage and direct them in the right use thereof, and to inhabit and restrain the presumptuous arrogance of such as through Confidence of their own skill, or any sinister Respect dare boldly attempt to Exercise any violence upon or toward the body of young or old, one or other, to the prejudice or hazard of the Life or Limb of man, woman or child."

In 1678-9, Dr. Thomas Spry is recorded as a witness in a case tried at Upland. Shuyters and Dankers, in their visit to Tinicum township in 1679, state that on that island was a Swede, Otto Ernest Cock by name, whom they mention as a "late medicus," showing that at some previous date he had been a practicing physician. The following remark, made by Gabriel Thomas, loses some of its truthfulness and hence some of its force in face of the number of physicians who were in that locality prior to 1698: "Of lawyers and physicians I shall say nothing, because this country is very peaceable and healthy. Long may it so continue, and never have occasion for the tongue of one nor the pen of the other, both equally destructive to men's estate and lives, besides, forsooth, they hangmen like have a license to murder and make mischief."

Dr. John Goodson is recorded as being a practicing physician in Chester in 1681, holding the title "Chirurgion to the Society of Free Traders," while in 1694 he was appointed deputy governor under William Markham, his commission being signed by William Penn. Joseph Richards is also named as a physician in Chester prior to 1700, as well as an extensive landowner.

Isaac Taylor, sheriff of Bucks county in 1693 and a surveyor of no mean ability, was according to Professor Keen "at the time of his death a resident of Tinicum Island, practicing the art of surgery," although this statement is flatly contradicted by Gilbert Cope, in his "History of Chester" who gives

Thornbury as the place where his death occurred. His son John followed the profession of his father, leaving his practice to enter business, erecting the Sarum Forge, on Chester creek.

Alexander Gandonett, a "Practitioner in Physick," made a unique petition on file in West Chester for a license for the sale of liquor. "Your Petitioner, by way of his Practice, is Obligated to Distill several sorts of Cordiall waters, and it being often Requested by several of the inhabitants of this County to sell the same by small measure your Petitioner Conceiving that the same be of absolute necessity by way of his Practice yet it may be Considered to be within the Act of Assembly for selling liquor by small measure, prays your honours for the premises." Nothing is known what action was finally taken upon his plan for the legalizing of his sale of "Cordiall waters," as it was labelled "Referred to further Consideration"; but the doctor continued in practice in Chester, for in January, 1747, he presented a bill to the province for medicine and attendance upon the sick soldiers of Captain Shannon's company quartered there.

Although not a regularly authorized member of the profession because of his lack of medical education, John Paschall, of Darby, acquired quite a reputation in the vicinity as a doctor, becoming especially famous as the compounder of "The Golden Elixir," advertised throughout the region as "Paschall's Golden Drops," widely used by the country folk as a cure-all and defender against old age, in much the same manner as the early explorers of Florida expected to employ the waters from Ponce de Leon's "Fountain of Youth."

To Dr. Jonathan Morris was granted a remarkably long life, his death occurring in his ninetieth year, until which time he practiced the art he had learned under Dr. Bard, of Philadelphia, in Marple, where his venerable, well-borne, erect figure, was well known and as well loved by the people among whom he practiced.

Paul Jackson, buried in St. Paul's graveyard, in Chester, was graduated from the College of Philadelphia, and for many years practiced in Chester. There he became chief burgess, at that time an office of great honor, dignity and responsibility. His death occurred when he was thirty-six years of age, but even in that short span of life he had gained an enviable reputation as a scholar and linguist; eminence in his profession; renown as a soldier; and the love of his associates for the clean, honorable upright life he led. The Pennsylvania Magazine of History states, in speaking of his scholarly ability, "His Latin compositions, which were published, secured for him a reputation for correct taste and accurate scholarship." Upon the marble slab marking his grave is this inscription: "Here lies PAUL JACKSON, A. M. He was the first who received a Degree in the College of Philadelphia. A man of virtue, worth, and knowledge. Died 1767, aged 36 years."

His brother, David Jackson, was likewise a physician, being a member of the first medical class graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. He held the office of surgeon general of the Pennsylvania troops during the Revolutionary war.

For a long time one of the most conspicuous figures in the locality was

Dr. Bernhard Van Leer, the centenarian physician. He was born in Germany and came to this country with his father, later returning to his native land to engage in the study of medicine. He was a learned and efficient physician, having a reputation for the mildness of his remedies, which were for the most part compounded from vegetable formulae. Two of his sons, Branson and Benjamin, followed the profession of their father, the former filling the post of county physician. It is interesting to note from one of his reports that he evidently believed in the more powerful and stringent methods of the profession—plasters, bleeding, powders, juleps, and purging ingredients, being frequent items in his course of treatment. The comrade of Bernhard Van Leer's journey to Germany for the study of medicine was John Worrall, whose purpose in going abroad was the same as that of his companion. Upon his return from the continent he settled in Upper Providence, practicing there until his death, aged eighty-six years.

Drs. John Cochran, director general of the military hospitals during the Revolution, and Samuel Kennedy, surgeon of the Fourth Battalion of Pennsylvania troops and senior surgeon in the military hospital, were residents of what is now Delaware county, but their practice was confined to the military organizations of which they were a part.

William Currie, a native of Chester county, had been intended for the ministry, but his ambition and desire were diverted from his original intention, and he began the study of medicine, graduating from the College of Philadelphia. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary war his father, rector of historic St. David's Episcopal Church at Radnor, a strong loyalist, opposed his desire to enter the Continental service, but despite the opposition, he enlisted, being attached as surgeon, first to the hospital at Long Island, later at Amboy. At the close of the conflict he settled in the borough of Chester, there establishing his practice. In 1792 he moved to Philadelphia, where he spent his remaining years in the compiling of three works, which at the time were of great value—"Historical Account of the Climate and Diseases of the United States," "Views of the Diseases most prevalent in the United States, with an account of the most improved methods of treating them," and a "General View of the Principal Theories or Doctrines which have prevailed at different periods to the present time."

John Morton, third son of John Morton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was a surgeon in the Continental service during the Revolution, was captured, and died on the British prison-ship "Falmouth," in New York harbor.

A physician of Lower Chichester, during the Revolutionary period, was Dr. John Smith.

One of the most eventful careers ever led by a member of the medical profession, was that of Dr. Peter Varnall, who practiced his profession with great success in Concord between 1780 and 1791. He was a Friend by birth-right, but when eighteen years of age quarrelled with the master under whom he was serving his apprenticeship and ran away, enlisting in the army. He

was released from the service through the influence of his family and was induced to engage in the study of medicine, a pursuit which was interrupted by his volunteering for service in the American army. The war over, he took his degree at the Philadelphia College of Medicine and returned to the service as surgeon's mate on the privateer "Delaware," later resigning and beginning practice in the Pennsylvania Hospital. From 1791 until his death in 1798, he practiced in Montgomery county.

Dr. Elisha Cullen Dick was a native of Delaware county, and practiced at Marcus Hook for a number of years. After his marriage he followed his profession with good success in Alexandria, Virginia. He and Dr. Brown were called upon by Dr. Craik as consulting physicians at the bedside of George Washington, during his fatal illness. Thomas Maxwell Potts, in his sketch of Dr. Dick in the "Centenary Memorial of Jeremiaah Carter," says that Dr. Dick, when all hopes of Washington's recovery with less extreme remedies had been abandoned, proposed an operation which he ever afterwards thought might have proved effective in saving the general's life, but it did not meet with the approval of the family physician.

In 1799, Jane Davis is credited with keeping an "apothecary shop" in Chester, the first establishment of its kind in the county, although at about the same time Dr. Sayres of Marcus Hook had a store for the sale of drugs at his home. In this year the following physicians were in active practice of their profession in Delaware county: William Pennell, Aston; Nicholas Newlin and Caleb S. Sayres, Lower Chichester; Joseph Shallcross and William Gardiner, Darby; Jonathan Morris and Bernhard Van Leer, Marple; John Knight, Middletown; Jonas Preston, Newtown; John Cheyney, Thornbury.

Dr. William Martin, grandfather of John Hill Martin, author of the "History of Chester and its Vicinity," was a physician who gained a great deal of prominence in the civil as well as the professional life of Delaware county. He was a lawyer, justice of the peace, and chief burgess of Chester, and in April of 1779, when General Washington passed through Chester on his way to Philadelphia, then the seat of government, Dr. Martin made the speech of congratulation to the new President tendering him the hearty and enthusiastic support of the people of the city. Dr. Martin, always filled with a dread of yellow fever, was extremely cautious in such cases as came under his care during the death-dealing scourge of 1798, even refusing to enter homes in which it prevailed, prescribing from the outside, yet met his death through the agency of that terrible disease while attending the sailors of a British vessel lying in the harbor, all of whose crew had contracted the malady.

Another physician of the county who was a victim of the yellow fever plague, yet whose death was not directly due to the disease, was Dr. Caleb Smith Sayres, whose arduous labors in combating the epidemic undermined his health, so lowering his vitality that he died at the early age of thirty-one years. At the time of his death he was surgeon of the Eighth Battalion of Militia of the county of Delaware, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Edward Vernon.

Dr. Jonas Preston, of Delaware county, obtained his medical education in this country and abroad, first studying under Dr. Bond of Philadelphia, and attending lectures at the Pennsylvania Hospital, later being graduated from the University of Edinburgh and completing his studies in Paris. Returning to this country, for a while he practiced in Wilmington, Delaware, and Georgia, finally moving to Delaware county, acquiring an extensive practice in this and Chester county, confining his attention almost entirely to obstetric cases, becoming one of the most famous and best reputed accoucheurs in this continent. During the Whiskey Rebellion of 1794 he volunteered for duty in the army detailed to put down the insurrection. This warlike move was contrary to the doctrines of the Society of Friends, of which he was a member, and caused him to be expelled, or "read out" of meeting. He became extremely prominent in the political affairs of the commonwealth, his well balanced judgment and discerning foresight making him the choice of Delaware county for the legislature eight consecutive terms, while in 1808 he was elected state senator. Besides his professional and political interests, Dr. Preston had numerous business associations, holding the office of president of the Bank of Delaware County, and was also a supporter and contributor to many benevolent and philanthropic organizations. At his death Mr. Preston made a clause in his will by which he left \$400,000 "towards founding an institution for the relief of indigent married women of good character, distinct and unconnected with any hospital, where they may be received and provided with proper obstetric aid for their delivery, with suitable attendance and comforts during their period of weakness and susceptibility which ensues." By this provision was established the Preston Retreat in Philadelphia, one of the noblest and most happily conceived institutions within the state.

Dr. William Gardiner had a son, Dr. Richard Gardiner, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, who practiced for a time in Darby, later moving to Newtown, finally establishing in practice in Philadelphia, where he studied homeopathy, and was graduated in 1848 from the Homeopathic College.

Drs. Jacob Tobin, Brown and Tidmarsh are all recorded as having practiced in Chester about the beginning of the nineteenth century, as well as Dr. George Bartram, who conducted a drug store and for a number of years was justice of the peace, chief burgess of the village, and customs officer at the Lazaretto. Previous to 1818 Dr. Edward Woodward practiced in Middletown, where he resided, and in 1808 Dr. Nathan Hayes was a practicing physician in Edgemont.

Dr. Isaac Davis, son of General John Davis, studied medicine under Dr. Joseph Shallcross, of Darby, and in 1810 began practice in Edgemont, but at the outbreak of the war of 1812-14 was appointed surgeon of the Sixth Regiment United States Infantry, dying in the service at Fort Jackson, Mississippi, July 21, 1814.

Dr. Job H. Terrill was a noted physician of Chester, where he came in 1809, and was famed for his engaging and interesting conversational powers and his innate love of fine-bred horses, of which he was always the admiring

owner. It does not seem fitting that the thing he loved so well should be the cause of his death, but one day, while entering his sulky, his horse started, suddenly throwing him against the wheel of the vehicle, injuring him so severely that he contracted a thigh disease which ultimately proved fatal.

Dr. Samuel Anderson, although not a native of Delaware county, nevertheless, gave so much of his labors to the county that he is closely identified therewith. He early entered the United States navy, as assistant surgeon, but resigned his commission and located in Chester, where he soon attained a position high in his profession. During the war of 1812-14 he raised a volunteer company, the Mifflin Guards, and in the fall of 1814 served for three months as its captain at Fort Du Pont. For three years he represented the county in the legislature, and in 1819 was elected sheriff. He was once more appointed to an assistant surgeonship in the United States navy and assigned to the West India Station, under command of Commodore Porter, but ill health compelled his resignation. After his return to Delaware county he was elected to the legislature in 1823-4-5, and the following year represented in congress the district comprising Delaware, Chester and Lancaster counties. He was a member of the legislature, 1829-33, in the last year being speaker of the house. In 1834-35 he was again returned to the legislature and made the report of the joint committee of the two houses relative to alleged abuses in the eastern penitentiary, at that time one of the most talked of scandals in the state. In 1841 he was appointed inspector of customs at the Lazaretto, and in 1846 was elected justice of the peace in Chester, an office he filled until his death, January 17, 1850.

A brief record of the physicians who practiced in Delaware county after 1800 follows: Ellis C. Harlan was in practice at Sneath's Corner, Chester township, in the early part of the century. His practice was taken over by Dr. Jesse Young, whose associate, Dr. James Serrell Hill, succeeded him. Dr. David Rose was Dr. Young's successor.

Drs. Benjamin Rush Erwin, Joseph Leedom, James Boyd, James Wilson and William L. Cowan are names which were familiar in Upper and Nether Providence from 1800 to 1850. Dr. Gideon Humphreys was a practicing physician in Aston in 1820; Dr. George R. Morton, at Village Green, in 1827; Dr. Byington at Aston, in 1833; Dr. Samuel A. Barton there previous to 1840; while Dr. Richard Gregg, then residing at Wrangletown, had quite a number of patients in that vicinity. Dr. Joseph Wilson, prominent in the political affairs of the day, practiced in Springfield in 1812; in 1837 Dr. James Jenkins and Dr. Joseph Blackfan were in Radnor; Dr. J. F. Huddleson, in Thornbury. In 1833, Dr. M. C. Shallcross was in practice in Darby, later associating himself with Dr. J. P. Stakes, of Philadelphia, continuing his practice in Delaware county. In 1823, Dr. Joshua W. Ash began practice in Upper Darby, continuing until his death in March, 1874. He belonged to the Society of Friends, and was prominently connected with the Delaware County Institute of Science and the Training school for Feeble Minded Children. In 1848 he published the first map of Delaware county drawn from actual surveys. In 1833, Dr. Caleb

Ash was in Darby, while prior to 1848 Dr. George Thomas had an office at the same place, although in 1845 he located in Newtown or Edgemont; while in 1833 Dr. William Gray Knowles was in Darby. In 1852, Dr. J. P. Hoopes was in practice in Upland, and Dr. James Aikens in 1852, and Dr. H. Bent, a botanic Thomsonian physician in 1842, in Edgemont. Dr. Phineas Price was located in Bethel in 1840; in 1844, Dr. J. H. Marsh, in Concord, as was Dr. George Martin in 1852.

Dr. William Gray, a member of the family from which Gray's Ferry takes its name, studied medicine with a relative, Dr. Warfield of Maryland, after graduation settling in Chester. Dr. John M. Allen practiced in Chester in 1844, later abandoning his practice and opening a drug store, a business he conducted very profitably. In 1861 he was appointed surgeon of the 54th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, subsequently becoming medical director of the Department of West Virginia, and surgeon-in-chief of staff, in which capacity he served until 1864 when, his health failing, he received an honorable discharge from the service after being in the hospital for several months. Until 1855, Dr. James Porter practiced in Chester. Dr. P. K. Smith, a physician at Chichester Cross-roads, was succeeded by Dr. Manley Emanuel, whose son, Dr. Lewis M. Emanuel, began practice at Linwood immediately after graduation, serving as assistant surgeon in the field during the war between the states.

Dr. Jesse Kersey Bonsall, a Delaware countian by birth, was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and followed his profession during his earlier years at Manila, in the Philippines. In 1842 he returned to Delaware county and pursued his calling until his death in 1858.

Dr. Tracey E. Waller, of Marcus Hook, was a physician of the county, whose untimely death was deeply regretted by the members of the medical fraternity, as well as by his hosts of friends. Dr. Waller retired one night in apparently perfect health and was found dead in bed the following morning, from no apparent cause.

Dr. Joshua Owens, of Chester, was a graduate of Jefferson College, Philadelphia, and during the Civil War was senior surgeon of Pennsylvania, and the first volunteer surgeon to reach Washington after the first fire on Fort Sumter. He was one of the first medical directors of divisions, his assignment to duty being with the Army of the Potomac. In 1863 he was commissioned surgeon-general of New Mexico, a position he held for two years, at the end of that time resigning to make a tour of Europe on foot, on which journey he was accompanied by his two sons. Dr. Mordecai Laurence, a practitioner of Haverford, died there February 21, 1880, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

One of the native Delaware countians whose labors have redounded greatly to the credit of the locality which produced him, was Dr. George Smith, born in Haverford, February 4, 1804. He received his degree at the University of Pennsylvania in 1820, and practiced in Darby for five years, when, coming into the possession of a large estate, he laid aside the active duties of his profession, superintending his estate and devoted his leisure moments to literary

and scientific pursuits. He was not however suffered to remain long in retirement, for in 1832 he was elected state senator from the district comprising Delaware and Chester counties. While a member of that body he was appointed chairman of the senate committee on education, and it was in this capacity that he performed a service which has been of incalculable advantage to the people of the state. This was the drafting of the public school bill, which, ably and warmly supported by Thaddeus Stevens and George Wolf, was passed almost in its entirety as reported by Dr. Smith. Thus the first step in free public education was taken in Pennsylvania, and the magnitude of the vision seen by the authors of the bill is shown by the immensity of Pennsylvania's present public school system, employing thousands of teachers and operated at a cost of millions of dollars yearly. On December 8, 1836, Governor Kitner appointed Dr. Smith an associate judge of Delaware county, and in 1840 he was re-elected. Dr. Smith's interest in the public school system was so deep and genuine that he consented, at great personal sacrifice, to act as county superintendent for several years, until the workings of the organization should be planned a little more smoothly and the rough edges in the system rubbed off. Besides this work he was also prevailed upon to accept the presidency of the Upper Darby school board. He remained in both positions until a plan of procedure from year to year had been definitely decided upon and until the public schools had demonstrated what a vital and important institution they could become under careful and skillful management, and how essential to the proper education and development of the youth of the state.

In September, 1833, he was one of five men who founded the Delaware County Institute of Science, of which he was president for almost half a century. In 1844 the Institute appointed Dr. Smith, John P. Crozer and Minshall Painter a committee to prepare and submit an account of the terrific rain-storm and flood of August 5 of that year in Delaware county. The greater part of the preparation of this work, an octavo pamphlet of fifty-two pages, printed in small pica type, was done by Mr. Smith, an achievement upon which he was publicly congratulated and thanked by the institute. In 1862 he published his "History of Delaware County," which for interest, accuracy and thoroughness of treatment, will long stand as a gem of historical composition. It is an unquestionable authority upon the district of which it treats, and preserves many of the most interesting facts and traditions of the county. Dr. George Smith died February 24, 1884, after a life of sixty-four years, lived for the elevation and enlightenment of the commonwealth of his birth.

Dr. Isaac Taylor Coates, born in Chester county, March 17, 1834, taught school in Delaware county in order to procure funds to complete his medical education. He was graduated M. D., University of Pennsylvania, in 1858, and began his professional career as surgeon on the packet ship "Great Western," and as such made several voyages to Liverpool. During the war between the states he volunteered his professional service to the government, serving throughout the war. In 1867 he was surgeon of United States cavalry

under General Custer. In 1872 he visited Peru and was there appointed medical director of the Chimbota & Huazaz railroad, then being built over the Andes mountains by Henry Meigs, the American. In 1876 he returned to the United States and settled in Chester where he practiced until 1878. He then joined the Collins expedition to Brazil, as surgeon, sharing to the fullest degree the hardships and sufferings of the members of that illfated company of adventurers. Broken in health, as a result, he spent several years in the west dying at Socorro, New Mexico, June 23, 1883. He was an eloquent speaker and a writer of national reputation. He held membership and took active part in the workings of the American Geographical Society, the Pennsylvania Historical Society, the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and other scientific bodies.

Dr. Alfred M. Owens, son of Dr. Joshua Owens, a surgeon in the United States navy and a native of Delaware county, died at the Pensacola Navy Yard, August 22, 1883, of yellow fever, his wife dying with the same disease five days later.

Dr. Jonathan Larkin Forwood, whose personal and family sketch appears elsewhere in this work, is yet an honored resident of Chester, rounding out a long and successful professional career, marked also by important public service.

Delaware County Medical Society.—To Dr. Ellwood Harvey, then of Birmingham, and to Dr. George Martin, of Concord, this society owed its first existence. They agreed upon the necessity of such an organization, and to that end a meeting of physicians was held in Chester, May 2, 1850. A temporary organization was effected, Dr. Joshua Owen being chairman; Dr. Martin, secretary. A committee appointed to draft a constitution, and at a meeting held in Chester, May 30, 1850, it was adopted and officers elected. Dr. Jesse Young was chosen president; Dr. Joshua Owens, vice-president; Dr. Robert Smith, secretary; Dr. Ellwood Harvey, treasurer. For several years regular meetings were held at the homes of members and a great deal of good accomplished. In 1851 a geological survey of the county was made by Drs. Harvey and Martin, in association with Dr. Samuel Trimble, of Concord township. The chart and reports made by these capable men were published in the Transactions of the State Medical Society, and have been made the basis of all subsequent geographical publications in reference to Delaware county.

In 1852 the Delaware County Medical Society, in connection with a similar society in Chester county, entered into an arrangement for the publication of a quarterly journal, *The Medical Reporter*, the first issue appearing in July, 1853. Two of the editors were from Delaware county—Dr. J. F. Huddleson and Dr. George Martin. This journal was published for three years, then passed out of existence. The society languished until February 24, 1857, when a resolution "that it is expedient that the Delaware County Medical Society be and it is hereby dissolved" was adopted by a unanimous vote. On March 16, 1857, a meeting of the physicians of Delaware county was called at the Wash-

ington House, Chester, to reorganize the society. On March 30th, an adjourned meeting was held at the Charter House, Media, and an organization effected by the election of Dr. Hillborn Darlington, president; Dr. Manley Emanuel, vice-president; Dr. George B. Hotchkiss, secretary; and Dr. Charles H. Budd, treasurer. But life had not yet been restored, the society languishing until May 10, 1861, when the society was permanently re-established by the election of Dr. Manley Emanuel, president; Dr. Joseph Parrish, vice-president; Dr. George B. Hotchkiss, secretary; and Dr. Joseph Rowland, treasurer. The Civil War made such demands upon the physicians of Delaware county that those remaining at home were kept too busy to attend the occasional meetings of the society. At the conclusion of the war, an adjourned annual meeting was held at the office of Dr. J. L. Forwood, and officers were elected, but nothing further seems to have been done until March 16, 1869, when a meeting was held at Dr. Parrish's Sanitarium at Media, which was addressed by Dr. Emanuel, who appealed to the medical practitioners of the county to awaken from their lethargy and co-operate for the common good, through the means of an energetic and well organized medical society. The following officers were then elected: Dr. Manley Emanuel, president; Dr. J. L. Forwood, vice-president; Dr. Isaac N. Kerlin, secretary; Dr. Theodore S. Christ, treasurer. This began a new era for the society, and the meetings have since been well attended with interchange of opinions and discussion of the various papers on the science and practice of medicine, resulting in great benefit to the profession. The membership of the society, past and present, follows:

Dr. George Martin,	Concordville	David Rose	Sneath's Corner
Manley Emanuel	Linwood	Edward Maris	Howellville
Ellwood Harvey	Chester	Charles H. Budd	Darby
Charles S. Heysham	Newtown Square	Henry M. Lyons	Media
Robert K. Smith	Darby	John G. Thomas	Newtown Square
Joshua Owens	Chester	Jacob Boon	Darby
Charles J. Morton	Chester	Samuel Trimble	Lima
Caleb Ash	Darby	D. Francis Condie	
Joseph Wilson	Darby	Henry M. Corse	
Samuel A. Barton	Village Green	Edwin Fussell	Media
Thomas Turner	Village Green	Limaeus Fussell	"
Reuben H. Smith	Media	Edward T. Gammage	Chester
J. C. Hutton	Chelsea	John W. Eckfelt	Haverford
Joseph Rowland	Media	Dillwyn Greene	Marcus Hook
A. W. Matthew	Aston	Francis F. Rowland	Media
George Smith	Upper Darby	Rebecca L. Fussell	Media
J. Howard Taylor	Concordville	Daniel W. Jefferis	Chester
Jesse W. Griffith	Ridleyville	John B. Mitchell	"
J. P. McIlvain	Media	Joshua Ash	Clifton Heights
J. T. Huddleson	Thornbury	D. G. Brinton	Media
J. Morris Moore	Newtown	George R. Vernon	Clifton Heights
Hillborn Darlington	Concordville	Joseph H. Horner	Thornton
James S. Hill	Chester Township	Robert A. Given	Clifton Heights
J. Siter Parke	Radnor	Conrad J. Partridge	Ridley Park

Edward Young	Chester	D. K. Shoemaker	Chester
John A. Thompson	Chester	Eugene K. Mott	"
George B. Hotchkin	Media	John Wesley Johnson	"
James W. Hoey	Lenni	William S. Ridgely	"
John M. Allen	Chester	Philip C. O'Reiley	"
Jonathan L. Forwood	Chester	Mrs. F. W. Baker	Media
Joseph Parrish	Media	T. P. Ball	Chester
Isaac N. Kerlin	Media	John B. Weston	South Chester
James J. McGee	U. S. Navy	A. Edgar Osborne	Media
William H. Forwood	Chester	—— Penuypacker	"
Charles D. Meigs	Thornbury	Robert H. Mitner	Chester
Henry Pleasants	Radnor	F. Marion Murray	Lenni
Charles W. Pennock	Howellville	H. H. Darlington	Concordville
Henry M. Kirk	Upper Darby	Henry B. Knowles	Clifton Heights
W. T. W. Dickeson	Media	William B. Fish	Media
Isaac T. Coates	Chester	Henry C. Bartleson	Fernwood
F. Ridgeley Graham		T. C. Stillwagon	Media
T. L. Leavitt	Chester	J. W. Phillips	Clifton Heights
Theodore S. Christ	"	William Bird	Chester
J. Pyle Worrall	Media	Fletcher C. Lawyer	Howellville
Lewis M. Emanuel	Linwood	C. W. DeLannoy	Chester
C. C. V. Crawford	Village Green	Joseph C. Egbert	Radnor
Orrin Cooley		L. M. Bullock	Upland
Francis E. Heenan	Chester	Charles Carter	Wallingford
Samuel P. Bartleson	Clifton Heights	William S. Little	Media
William B. Ulrich	Chester	Henry Seidell	South Chester
James E. Garretson	Darby	Mrs. H. J. Price	South Chester
M. F. Longstreth	"	Henry C. Harris	Landsdowne
William C. Bacon	Upper Darby	George M. Fisher	South Chester
John T. M. Forwood	Chester		

Present officers of the Society elected to serve until January 1914:

President, Fred. H. Evans, Chester.
 Vice-Pres., J. William Wood, Chester.
 Secretary, C. Irvin Stiteler, Chester.
 Treasurer, D. W. Jefferis, Chester.
 Reporter, Walter E. Egbert, Chester.
 Librarian, Chas. B. Shortlidge, Lima.
 Asst. Librarian, Amy E. White, Chester.

Censors :

J. Harvey Fronfield, Media.
 Daniel J. Monihan, Chester.
 H. Furness Taylor, Ridley Park.

Members, August, 1913:

Clarence K. Alger, Swarthmore.
 Harry M. Armitage, Chester.
 Frances W. Baker, Media
 Frederick S. Baldi, Collingdale.
 Edward W. Bing, Chester.
 Ervrit S. Boice, Moores.
 Ellen E. Brown, Chester.
 F. Otis Bryant, Chester.
 Edwin C. Bullock, Upland.

Ethan A. Campbell, Chester.
 George H. Cross, Chester.
 George F. Crothers, Marcus Hook.
 S. Ross Crothers, Chester.
 David Dalton, Sharon Hill.
 Horace Darlington, Concordville.
 A. Lovett Dewees, Haverford.
 H. Lenox H. Dick, Darby.
 Morton P. Dickeson, Media.
 Chas. K. Dietz, Chester.
 Harry C. Donahoo, Chester.
 Henry C. Dooling, Norwood.
 Louis S. Dunn, Chester.
 Alice Rogers Easby, Media.
 Walter E. Egbert, Chester.
 Fred. H. Evans, Chester.
 William B. Evans, Chester.
 W. Knowles Evans, Chester.
 Walter V. Emery, Chester.
 John S. Eynon, Chester.
 Harvey P. Feigley, Eddystone.

Jonathan L. Forwood, Chester.
 J. Harvey Fronfield, Media.
 Harry Gallagher, Glenolden.
 Leon Gottshalk, Marcus Hook.
 Stoddard P. Gray, Chester.
 E. Marshall Harvey, Media.
 Hiram M. Hiller, Chester.
 A. Parker Hitchens, Sharon Hill.
 Sylvester V. Hoopman, Chester.
 Henry Horning, Gloucester, N. J.
 Elizabeth W. Howell, Chester.
 Fred. S. Hunlock, Collingdale.
 G. Victor Janvier, Lansdowne.
 D. W. Jefferis, Chester.
 Frank E. Johnston, Moores.
 I. Irwin Kalbach, Media, R. F. D. 2.
 Walter A. Landry, Chester.
 Chas. L. LaShelle, Lenni Mills.
 Wm. F. Lehman, Chester.
 Mary R. Hadley Lewis, Swarthmore.
 J. Chalmers Lyons, Marcus Hook.
 Robert S. Maison, Chester.
 G. Hudson Makuen, Chester.
 Daniel J. Monihan, Chester.

Alexander R. Morton, Morton.
 Maurice A. Neufeld, Chester.
 Frank R. Nothnagle, Chester.
 Adrian V. B. Orr, Chester.
 Conrad L. Partridge, Ridley Park.
 Jerome L. Pyle, Gradyville.
 William A. Raiman, Swarthmore.
 Victor M. Reynolds, Darby.
 John Byers Roxby, Swarthmore.
 Chas. H. Schoff, Media.
 Jeanette H. Sherman, Ridley Park.
 Chas. B. Shortlidge, Lima.
 Norman D. Smith, Rutledge.
 Herbert C. Stanton, Clifton Heights.
 J. Clinton Starbuck, Media.
 Thos. C. Stellwagen, Media.
 C. Irvin Stiteler, Chester.
 H. Furness Taylor, Ridley Park.
 Samuel Trimble, Newtown Square.
 Ross H. Thompson, Moores.
 Katherine Ulrich, Chester.
 Frances Weidner, Media.
 Amy E. White, Chester.
 J. William Wood, Chester.

Homoeopathy.—The practice of this school of medicine was introduced into Delaware county in 1836, by Dr. Walter Williamson, born in Delaware county, July 4, 1811, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1833. He settled in Marple township, moving to Newtown in 1835, practicing according to the teachings of his alma mater until the spring of 1836, when his attention was directed to the new system. He carefully studied all the literature of the new school, and becoming convinced of its merit began practicing it in his own locality, when Homoeopathy was an unknown word save in the family of John Thompson, of Upper Providence. Dr. Williamson rapidly gained a large practice, but in 1839 he moved to Philadelphia, his health having failed. He was one of the founders of the Homoeopathic College of Pennsylvania, the first institution of its kind in this country. From 1848 until his death in 1899 he filled one of the chairs at the college.

The second practitioner of this school in the county, was Dr. M. B. Roche, who settled in Darby in 1839, continuing there until 1842, when he was succeeded by Dr. Alvin E. Small, who espoused the new practice that year. Dr. Small continued in Darby until his removal to Philadelphia in 1845. Dr. James E. Gross, of New England, a graduate of the Homoeopathic College of Pennsylvania in 1850, practiced in Darby a few months, then moved to Lowell, Massachusetts. Dr. Stacy Jones, a graduate of the same college in 1853, settled in Upper Darby township in 1853, practiced there three years, then moved to the borough of Darby.

The first Homoeopathic physician in Chester was Dr. Charles V. Dare, of New Jersey, a graduate of the Homoeopathic College of Pennsylvania, class

of 1854. He practiced in Chester until March, 1858, when he sold to Dr. Coates Preston, a graduate of the same college, class of 1853. Dr. Preston had practiced in Sculltown and Woodstown, New Jersey, prior to coming to Chester, building up in the latter place a good practice. In 1865, being in feeble health, he admitted Dr. H. W. Farrington to a partnership, but this was soon dissolved. Dr. Preston continued in successful practice in Chester until the spring of 1881, when he moved to Wilmington, Delaware, dying there August 9 that year. He outlived much of the prejudice and opposition that existed in Chester, as elsewhere, against the new practice, and firmly established homoeopathy in the respect and confidence of that community.

Dr. Davis R. Pratt, born in Newtown, and a graduate of the Homoeopathic College of Pennsylvania, settled in his native town, where he practiced until 1863. In that year he moved to Philadelphia, thence to Trenton, New Jersey, where he practiced until his last illness. He died January 28, 1868. About 1863, Dr. E. D. Miles practiced homoeopathy in Media, as did Dr. John F. Rose, a veteran surgeon of the Civil War, who settled July 1, 1865, but only remaining one year.

Dr. Robert P. Mercer graduated at the Homoeopathic College of Pennsylvania in March, 1861, settling the following month in Marshalltown, Chester county. In January, 1863, he was appointed to the entire charge of the medical department at Chester county almshouse, resigning in 1865 and moving to Wilmington, Delaware. In November that year, at the solicitation of Dr. Preston, he located in Chester, where he long continued in successful practice. Dr. Henry Minton Lewis, a graduate of Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, in March, 1869, settled in Chester and practiced there a few years, then moving to Brooklyn, New York. Dr. Trimble Pratt, a graduate of Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, March, 1870, settled in Media the following June. Drs. Charles W. Perkins, Samuel Starr, William T. Urie, Frederick Preston and Franklin Powell located in Chester; Dr. Isaac Crothers at Upland.

The Homeopathic Medical Society of Chester and Delaware counties was organized in October, 1858, Dr. Duffield of New London, being elected its first president.



NEWSPAPERS.

The earliest among the many newspaper enterprises in Delaware county was the *Post Boy*, of Chester, a weekly folio, fifteen and a half by nine and a half inches, owned and edited by Steuben Butler and Eliphalet B. Worthington. Their office was in the Colbourn house on Third street; the date of first issue, November 8, 1817; its motto, "Intelligence is the life of liberty." There was little attention paid to local news, only one purely local incident being recorded during the first months: "A Live Eel—An eel was caught in Chester creek a few days since by Messrs. Sutton and Buck which weighed six pounds and was upwards of two feet six inches in length." This may be regarded as the first local happening ever printed in a distinctively Delaware county newspaper. In the latter part of 1824 Worthington bought his partner's interest and issued the tiny sheet until 1826, when he sold it to Joseph M. C. Lescure, who increased its size and changed its name to the *Upland Union*, continuing it until 1838. In that year he sold the paper to Joseph Williams and Charles F. Coates, the former a lawyer, a good political speaker, and versatile entertainer. He was a man of attainments, and one of the secretaries of the constitutional convention of 1837. After a short time the paper was sold to Alexander Nesbit, who in turn sold it to Alexander McKeever, an ardent Democrat, who continued its publication until March 30, 1852, when he ceased to edit it. In 1858 an effort was made to revive the *Upland Union* by Mr. Brummer, then editing the *Pennsylvanian*, in Philadelphia, and William Cooper Talley, of Delaware county, but publication was finally suspended on February 19, 1861.

The *Weekly Visitor*, owned by William Russell and edited by Strange N. Palmer, was first edited in 1828, in the interests of the opponents of the Democratic party. The paper existed in a very weak condition until 1832, then gave up the ghost.

The *Delaware County Republican* was first published on August 31, 1833, by Y. S. Walter, who purchased the press and material of the defunct *Weekly Visitor* and moved it to Darby. On October 25, 1841, he moved the printing office to Chester, locating on the northeast corner of Market Square. In March, 1845, he moved to a brick building on Third street, in 1851 to the Penn building, and in 1876 to a large office which he erected at Market and Graham streets. The paper grew and prospered under Mr. Walter's ownership, he continuing its publication until his death in 1882, his editorship extending over a period of fifty years, during which time it quadrupled in size. On September 1, 1882, the *Republican* was purchased by Ward R. Bliss, who further enlarged it. Under Mr. Walter the paper was Whig and afterward Republican in politics, and a strong advocate of the abolition of slavery.

The *Morning Republican*, now published daily at Chester, is one of the official papers of the city, Samuel Burke, editor, Charles R. Long, general manager.

The *Delaware County Advocate*, first known as the *Chester Advocate*, was published as a weekly newspaper, fifteen by twenty inches, by John Spencer

and Richard Miller, the first issue coming out on June 6, 1868. Their printing office was located on the second floor of the old city hall, where Mr. Spencer had previously located his printing office. The paper was distributed gratuitously at first, but in May, 1869, after Mr. Spencer became sole owner, a subscription price of fifty cents yearly was charged. The paper was well conducted, and gained so large a subscription list outside of Chester that in September, 1874, Mr. Spencer changed its name to the Delaware County Advocate, and raised the subscription price to \$1 a year. This is now one of the best and most valuable newspaper plants in Delaware county, and is still owned by John Spencer, and published from his building, 517-519 Edgmont avenue, Chester, every Saturday. The Advocate is Republican in politics.

The Delaware County Democrat.—Papers bearing this title have existed in Chester since 1835, the first having been published in that year by Caleb Pierce to further the gubernatorial ambitions of Henry A. Muhlenberg, but the paper had but a brief existence. In October, 1856, John C. Michelon founded a weekly called the Upland Union and Delaware County Democrat, but it, too, was shortlived. On October 5, 1867, D. B. Overholt established the Delaware County Democrat, but soon sold his interest to Dr. J. L. Forwood, of Chester, who continued its publication until the fall of 1871, when he sold it to Colonel William Cooper Talley. In 1876, John B. McCay became its owner, but soon sold the paper to William Orr, then publishing the Democratic Pilot, a paper started in 1872, but which had never prospered. The two papers were merged but in 1877 were sold by the sheriff on an execution against Orr, to Dr. Forwood, who again sold to William A. Gwynne. The latter sold in August, 1879, to Edward J. Frysinger, the paper then having less than one hundred and seventy-five paying subscribers, the value of the plant being estimated solely on the worth of the printing materials belonging to the office. The first issue of the Democrat under the Frysinger ownership was on September 4, 1879, Henry Frysinger being editor and publisher. Well edited and having the full Democratic support of the county, the paper prospered, and has become a remunerative and valuable property. The paper is published every Thursday at 714 Edgmont avenue; Henry Frysinger, editor and publisher.

The first afternoon paper established in Chester was the Evening News, first issued June 1, 1872, F. Stanhope Hill, editor and proprietor. On June 17 following the title was changed to the Chester Evening News. In October, Mr. Hill sold his interest to William A. Todd, who published the News until his death, August 18, 1879, the paper greatly increasing in size and value. After his death the plant was purchased by William H. Bowen, Oliver Troth, and Charles D. Williamson, who further enlarged the paper. Mr. Williamson dying about two years later, his interest was purchased by the other partners, who on November 4, 1880, added still another column, further enlarging in 1883. The News was always Republican in politics.

The second afternoon daily in Chester was the Chester Daily Times, established in September, 1876, by Major John Hodgson, who continued its editor until March 7, 1877. He disposed of the Times to J. Craig Jr., who managed

it quite successfully until October 20, 1877, when he sold to John Spencer, the proprietor of the Delaware County Advocate. Mr. Spencer enlarged and improved the paper, continuing its publication until April 5, 1882, when he sold to the Times Publishing Company. The Times is owned and edited at 418 Market street, by John A. Wallace, William C. Sproul and Charles R. Long, is an afternoon daily, strongly Republican in politics, and one of the official papers of Chester.

Other papers in Chester are the Herald-Ledger, published every Saturday at Seventh and Market streets, by the Ledger Publishing Company, William Ward Jr., president, John W. Ward, secretary and treasurer; the Independent, published at 134 West Third street, by William T. Seth. Other papers of Chester that have been founded at various times; The Weekly Reporter, established March 31, 1881, by Ward R. Bliss, for advertising legal notices and reporting in full the opinions of the courts of Delaware county; The Chester Business Mirror, established in 1882, by Edward Frysinger; The Chariot, established in 1842, to aid the cause of temperance, but soon discontinued; the Chester Herald, established in April, 1850, by S. E. Cohen, discontinued at the end of its first year; the Evening Star, the Chester Advertiser, the Independent, the Public Press, the Commercial Advertiser, the Temperance World, later the Chester World—all suspended publication after a very short life. The Delaware County Mail, established November 27, 1872, by Joseph De Silver & Company, was sold in 1876 to the proprietors of the Delaware County Paper, merged with that publication, later known as the Delaware County Gazette, and purchased by the Times Publishing Company prior to their purchase of the Chester Daily Times.

In 1884, on February 11, Henry and Edward J. Frysinger issued the first number of the Daily Herald, an independent journal designed only to take part in the spring election for mayor, but continuing after that time.

In October, 1833, the first number of the Brotherhood was published in the interests of the Brotherhood of the Union, by the Brotherhood Publication Society, Charles K. Melville, editor. The paper was the first official organ of the order in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware.

The Union and Delaware County Democrat was the first newspaper started in Media prior to June, 1852. This was a small sheet and did not long survive. The next paper started in the new county seat was the Media Advertiser, a Republican, seven column weekly, owned and edited by Thomas V. Cooper and D. A. Vernon, the first issue appearing March 1, 1855. The paper prospered and was enlarged, its title changing on February 27, 1856, to the Media Advertiser and Delaware County American. On March 2, 1859, the title was again changed, becoming as at present the Delaware County American. Mr. Cooper retired from the paper July 4, 1860, but again became a partner July 12, 1865, the firm name then becoming Vernon & Cooper, so continuing for many years, but is now published by Mr. Cooper's sons under the firm name Thomas V. Cooper & Sons. The American has never missed an issue since its first appearance in 1855, and is a valuable newspaper prop-

erty. It is devoted to the interests of Media and Delaware county, and commands a most generous patronage in its circulation, advertising and job-printing departments. Its publication day is Saturday, its politics Republican.

The Delaware County Record was established in Media on March 23, 1878, as an independent local newspaper, by J. W. Balting, C. D. Williamson and Joseph Chadwick, under the firm name of J. W. Balting & Company. The paper prospered and was soon enlarged. Mr. Balting died April 2, 1880, and from that date until May 6, 1882, the paper was published under the firm name of Chadwick & Williamson. Mr. Chadwick, who had been manager and editor since July, 1880, became sole owner in 1882, and still conducts the Record as a prosperous enterprise.

Other newspapers of the county: Progress, a semi-weekly published at Darby, by M. H. Maginin, editor, Republican in politics; the Rockdale Herald, a weekly, established in 1898, at Glen Riddle, W. E. Driffith, editor; the News, established at Lansdowne in 1897, a Republican weekly, S. P. Levis, editor; the Times, a weekly, established in Lansdowne in 1911, George C. Johnson, editor; the Chronicle, an independent weekly, established in Morton in 1880, George E. Whitaker, editor; the Delaware County Republican, a weekly, Swarthmore, edited by J. Scott Anderson; the Suburban, a Republican weekly established in 1895 at Wayne, A. M. Ehart, editor; the Phoenix, a monthly published at Swarthmore College by the students of that institution; Sine Nomine, a monthly society journal, devoted to the interests of the Rose Valley Section of Delaware county, published at Chester; the Ledger, a weekly, established in Media in 1891, William Ward Jr., editor.



CIVIL LIST.

Members of Congress from Delaware County.—In 1789 the members of Congress from Pennsylvania, were elected on a general ticket. The Apportionment Act of 1791 first established congressional districts, and by its provisions Philadelphia and Delaware county became the First District. In 1801, Joseph Hemphill was chosen, he being the first elective congressman from Delaware county. By the Apportionment Act of 1802, the same territory, the First District, was entitled to three members, Delaware county furnishing Jacob Richards, who served 1803-09, and Major William Anderson, 1809-15. The Act of 1812 gave the First District four representatives in congress: Major Anderson served one term as shown; Thomas Smith, served 1815-17; William Anderson, 1817-19; Samuel Edward, 1819-27.

By the Act of 1822, Chester, Delaware and Lancaster counties became the Fourth Congressional District, entitled to three members; Samuel Edwards, serving until 1827; Dr. Samuel Anderson, 1827-29; George Gray Leiper, 1829-31. The Act of 1832 made no changes in the Fourth District; Edward Darlington serving 1833-39; John Edwards, 1839-43. By the Act of 1843, Delaware and Montgomery counties were made the Fifth Congressional District, with one member. The Act of 1852 made Delaware and Chester counties the Sixth Congressional District, but under the apportionment of 1862 the same counties became the Seventh District, J. M. Broomall being the Delaware county representative, 1863-69. The Act of 1873 made the same counties the Sixth District, Delaware county sending William Ward, who served 1877-84. In 1890 John B. Robinson was elected from Delaware county, and was the last congressman chosen from this county, the successful candidates being residents of Chester county. Thomas S. Butler, of Chester county, is the present representative for the district, now known as the Seventh.

State Senators.—Delaware county has been coupled as a State Senatorial District with Philadelphia, then with Chester county, then with Chester and Montgomery counties, again with Chester county, and now forms in itself a senatorial district. Holders of the office of State Senator from Delaware county, with the date of their taking office, follow:

1790—John Sellers; 1794-99—Nathaniel Newlin; 1808—Jonas Preston; 1812—John Newbold; 1816—Maskell Ewing; 1824-28—John Kerlin; 1832—Dr. George Smith; 1836—Henry Meyers; 1839—John T. Huddleson; 1848—H. Jonas Brooke; 1854—James J. Lewis; 1860—Jacob S. Serrill; 1869—H. Jonas Brooke; 1874-84, 1889—Thomas V. Cooper; 1893—Jesse M. Baker; 1897—John F. Colbourn; 1901-05-09-13—William C. Sproul.

Assemblymen.—The present representation allotted Delaware county in the House of Assembly is three members—one from the city of Chester, and two from the county at large. Beginning with the session of 1899, the following have represented the county:

1899—Ward R. Bliss, Thomas H. Garvin, Richard J. Baldwin.
1901—Robert M. Newland, Ward R. Bliss, Thomas V. Cooper.

1903—Fred Taylor Pusey, Ward R. Bliss, Thomas V. Cooper.
 1905—Thomas V. Cooper, Crosby M. Black, Fred Taylor Pusey.
 1907—Thomas V. Cooper, J. Milton Lutz, Samuel D. Clyde.
 1909—Thomas V. Cooper, William D. Jones, William Ward, Jr.
 1911—V. Gilpin Robinson, Richard J. Baldwin, William Ward, Jr.
 1913—Richard J. Baldwin, Harry H. Heyburn, William T. Ramsey.

County Treasurers.—In early days the office of county treasurer seems to have been one within the gift of the county commissioners and assessors. That it was of cash value to the holder is proven by the offer of John Taylor in 1741 to accept the office "without bringing any charge against the county." In 1790, when the board of assessors was abolished, the commissioners adopted the plan of appointing the outgoing commissioner county treasurer, or "commissioner's treasurer," generally observing that custom until 1838, when the constitution of 1837 made the office an elective one. Since that date the following treasurers have been elected:

1838—William Eyre; 1839—Davis Beaumont; 1840—William Eyre; 1840—William Eyre, Jr. (to fill unexpired term of father); 1841—John Miller; 1844—Richard F. Worrell; 1846—Benjamin F. Johnson; 1848—Marshall Eachus; 1850—Edmund Taylor; 1852—Samuel Dutton; 1854—Joseph H. Hinkson; 1856—Jackson Lyons; 1858—Charles R. Williamson; 1860—Charles Johnson; 1862—David R. Ralston; 1864—William Hinkson; 1866—William H. Eves; 1868—William F. Matthews; 1870—John J. Hoopes; 1872—John D. Howard; 1874—Alvin Baldwin; 1876—Henry B. Taylor; 1879—William P. Yarnall; 1882—Stephen Clowd, Jr.; 1885—Samuel M. Challenger; 1888—Gasway O. Yarnall; 1891—B. F. Compton; 1894—William M. Ford; 1897—John J. Buckley; 1900—Edward S. Hickman; 1903—Wesley S. McDowell; 1906—Francis E. Harrison; 1909—John MacMurray; 1912—Walter S. Westcott, whose term is for a period of four years under the new law.

Directors of the Poor.—The early settlers cared for the bodily wants of their poor, infirm, and destitute, but accompanied their charity with the act of May 31, 1741, requiring that all persons receiving public assistance, the wives and children of such paupers, "shall, upon the Shoulder of the right Sleeve of the upper Garment of every such Person, in an open and visible manner, wear such a Badge or Mark as hereinafter mentioned and expressed, That is to say, a large Roman letter (P) together with the first Letter of the Name of the County, City, or Place whereof such Person is an Inhabitant, cut either in red or blue Cloth, as the Overseers of the Poor, it shall be directed or appointed." The failure of "any such person" to comply with this barbarous provision was to render him or her liable to be brought before a justice of the peace, he having it in his power to deny them further county aid or to commit them to the House of Correction, "there to be whipped and kept at hard labor for any number of Days, not exceeding twenty one," as the justice saw fit. Truly Chester county had a "Scarlet Letter" law equalling the statute made famous by Hawthorne. The following are the present directors of the poor for Delaware county: William H. Jones, Clark W. Baldwin, and Arthur Martin.

County Commissioners.—The office of County Commissioner was estab-

lished about 1820, the duties having been performed prior to that time by the justices, grand jury, and the assessors. The board consists of three members, and, beginning with the year 1882, has been as follows:

- 1882—Owen W. Yarnall, Benjamin F. Pretty, Jesse Brooke.
- 1885—William Armstrong, Benjamin F. Pretty, Andrew Armstrong.
- 1888—William Armstrong, William Quinn, Daniel M. Field.
- 1891—Harry L. Hipple, W. Lane Quinn, Robert M. Henderson.
- 1897—C. Harry Marshall, William P. Hipple, W. Frank Cutler.
- 1903—A. A. Sellers, C. H. Marshall, Sidwell B. Green.
- 1906—A. A. Sellers, Thomas B. Allen, George J. Johnson.
- 1909—George W. Allen, Vanleer E. Bond, E. Lewis Barlow.
- 1912—George W. Allen, Jesse D. Pierson, Thomas F. Feeley.

Sheriffs.—On May 17, 1672, Governor Lovelace and Council decided "that the office of Schout to be converted into a Sheriff for the Corporation and River, and that he be annually Chosen." In the early days the electors named two persons for the office of sheriff, the governor making a selection of one of them. This custom, begun by Penn, prevailed under the constitutions of 1776 and 1790, and not until the constitution of 1838 were the people given the right to elect their own choice of but one person. The following is a list of sheriffs since the erection of the county with the year of their election:

Nicholas Fairlamb, 1789; Nicholas Fairlamb, 1790; James Barnard, 1792; Abraham Dicks, 1795; John Odenheimer, 1798; Matthias Kerlin, Jr., 1801; John Odenheimer, 1804; Richard P. Floyd, 1807; Isaac Cochran, 1810; Daniel Thomson, 1813; Robert Fairlamb, 1816; Samuel Anderson, 1819; Joseph Weaver, Jr., 1822; John Hinkson, 1825; Jehu Broomall, 1828; William Baldwin, 1831; Charles Baldwin, 1834; Samuel A. Price, 1834; Evan S. Way, 1837; John Larkin, Jr., 1840; Samuel Hibberd, 1843; Robert R. Dutton, 1846; Jonathan Esrey, 1849; Henry T. Esrey, 1851; Aaron James, 1851; John M. Hall, 1854; Jonathan Vernon, 1857; Morris L. Yarnall, 1860; Abraham Vanzant, 1863; Caleb Hoopes, 1866; Evan C. Bartleson, 1869; Charles W. Matthew, 1875; John J. Rowland, 1878; William Armstrong, 1881; William F. Matthues, 1884; G. Leiper Green, 1887; John D. Howard, 1890; Elwood T. Carr, 1893; J. Humphreys Marshall, 1896; Edmund Oliver, 1899; William E. Howard, 1902; David B. McClure, 1905; Charles H. Wolfe, 1908, (Mr. Wolfe died before taking office, Mr. McClure continuing another year); S. Everett Sproul, 1909.

Prothonotaries.—The offices of prothonotary, recorder of deeds, and register of wills, were held by one person from 1707 until the act of Assembly, February 19, 1860, when the offices of prothonotary and recorder of deeds were separated and ordered filled by different persons. By act of March 20, 1873, the office of register of wills and clerk of the Orphans Court were separated. The office of prothonotary, clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, and Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions has been filled since 1875 as follows:

1875, Isaac Johnson; 1894, Morris P. Hannum; 1887, William D. Thomas; 1892, William L. Matthues; 1904, Andrew J. Dalton, the present incumbent.

RECORDERS OF DEEDS.

1863, Frederick Fairlamb; 1872, Frederick R. Culler, whose unexpired term was filled out by Canby S. Smith; 1876, Charles P. Walter; 1881-84-87, Edward Blaine; 1890-93, John H. Kerlin; 1896-99, Thomas D. Young; 1902-05, Richard J. Baldwin; 1908-12, J. Lord Rigby.

Register of Wills and Clerk of the Orphans' Court.—The first incumbent of this office under the act of March 20, 1873, was Thomas Lees, who held it for four terms, his first commission dating December 13, 1874, his last term expiring in December, 1886. He was succeeded as follows:

1887, Gilbert A. Hazlett; 1893, William H. Hall; 1899, George G. Patchell; 1905, William J. Tazwell; 1912, Theodore F. Kreeger.

Coroners.—This office, first mentioned in Chester county records in 1684, has been held since 1880 in Delaware county by the following:

1881, Abram J. Quinby; 1884, Horace W. Fairlamb; 1890, L. M. Bullock; 1893, Joseph E. Quinby; 1896, Thomas H. Marshall; 1899, Edward S. Fry; 1905, William B. C. Gilmour; 1908, Barney F. Carr, the present incumbent.

Present Officials and Representatives (1913).—Congressman—Thomas S. Butler (Chester county); State Senator—William C. Sproul; Assembly—R. J. Baldwin, Harry H. Heyburn, William T. Ramsey; President Judge—Isaac Johnson; Judge—William B. Broomall; District Attorney—John B. Hannum, Jr.; Prothonotary—Andrew J. Dalton; Recorder of Deeds—J. Lord Rigby; Register of Wills—Theodore F. Kreeger; Treasurer—Walter S. Westcott; Sheriff—S. Everett Sproul; County Commissioners—George W. Allen, Jesse D. Pierson, Thomas F. Feeley; Jury Commissioners—Jacob Wise, William Stewart; Directors of the Poor—William H. Jones, Clark W. Baldwin, Arthur Martin; Coroner—Barney F. Carr; County Auditors—Charles Gallagher, Jacob Somers, Harry Sheldon; Surveyor—A. Yocum.

DELAWARE COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR.

When on Saturday, April 13, 1861, the American flag was shot from Fort Sumter, in Charleston Harbor, and the little band of men who had so gallantly held out in the face of certain defeat marched out and Major Anderson officially surrendered, the first episode, in what was destined to be the greatest sectional conflict the world had ever seen, was completed. Northward the last echoes of the firing rolled, and in their flight aroused the passions which had been slumbering for forty years. Over North Carolina, Virginia and Maryland they came, leaving in their wake, martial alarm and a wild unreasoning excitement. Reaching Pennsylvania, they transformed a peaceful, industrious farming and manufacturing community into a place of excited madmen, drunk with patriotic fervor. In Chester, Media, Darby, Rockdale, Kellyville, and in every town, borough and hamlet in Delaware county, the pent-up feelings of the people broke all restraint. Merchants closed their shops, farmers left their plows, and everywhere were groups of men discussing the engrossing news. Patriotism was at its highest pitch, and from the top of every store, factory, public building and private dwelling the Stars and Stripes floated in the breeze. Many were the theories advanced as to the probable course of the Federal government, and great the speculation regarding the outcome of the struggle which all saw was inevitable. The following day was Sunday; every ear was strained for intelligence from Washington, and in its absence the suspense became unendurable. Monday morning, April 15, 1861, the public excitement was given direction, when President Lincoln issued his first call for seventy-five thousand volunteers to serve for a period of three months, unless sooner discharged.

In Media, that morning, the tolling of the court house bell summoned the people thither, and after patriotic speeches had been delivered, it was determined to form a rifle corps immediately. At Chester, on the evening of the same day, the old town hall, which had witnessed the formation of companies to take part in the Revolution, saw again a like scene which equalled in sternness and decisiveness of purpose that former one. To the present generation the issue of the preservation of the Union was as vital as that of obtaining liberty had been to their forefathers, and there were as many who were glad, nay anxious, to offer their lives to maintain the unity of their country. Theirs was a sterner duty, for here was no invader or oppressor to be fought, but brother would meet brother; father, son; and the wound of bullet could never equal the wound of heart caused by the thought that perchance a speeding shot had found a resting place in the body of a loved one.

On Wednesday night, at Media, a meeting was called in the court house; Edward Darlington was chosen chairman, with Charles D. Manley, Charles R. Williamson, James R. Cummins, John R. Roland, Robert Playford, and J. Crosby Fairlamb, vice-presidents; O. F. Bullard and Thomas V. Cooper, secretaries. The speakers were John M. Broomall, Joseph Addison Thompson and Hugh Jones Brooke. The many rumors of Confederate preparation for

attack had keyed the feelings of the populace to a higher point, if such were possible, and no historical or oratorical goad was needed to spur them on to enlistment. Name after name was rapidly handed in, and in a short time the ranks of the Delaware County Union Rifles were filled, with many disappointed applicants, clamoring for a place in line with the fortunate ones who had been chosen. One Friday morning, April 19, the men assembled before the court house, and after a prayer by Rev. Gracey, in which he commended the company to the care of an allwise and omnipotent Providence, they marched to the cars and left for Philadelphia. In the afternoon they reached Harrisburg, encamping on the capitol grounds, and the next day, April 20, 1861, were mustered into service for three months, as Company F, 4th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. The officers were:

Captain, George Dunn; first lieutenant, T. V. Cooper; second lieutenant, A. McMuron; sergeants: William Callum, Richard Stiles, Thomas J. McMillan, J. L. Woodcock; corporals: Caleb Hooper, James Mulholland, John B. Sully, William Durell; musicians: William Quail, Henry Carnay. Privates: Henry J. Baker, Thomas Broomall, John Baggs, Peter Brantz, William Baggs, John Britton, Matthew Blair, Robert Coppock, John Cottingham, John Clowney, Thomas Coulter, James Conner, John B. Davis, Thomas Dyson, John M. Davis, William Eekil, James Evans, Abel Ford, Allen Ford, Lorenzo D. Farra, William Farra, David Grubb, Thomas Griffen, James Gorman, John W. Glen, Benjamin Graden, George W. Glen, Harry Greenwood, Hamilton Gillon, Robert Henderson, John Hollingsworth, Patrick Hughes, Daniel Harigan, Robert Johnson, Stephen Johnson, Jeremiah Ketzler, Thomas Kelly, Thomas Laden, Benjamin H. Magee, Michael Monahan, Michael Martin, John McCuen, William McGinnis, Richard J. Nuttle, John Palmer, John P. Potts, Joseph Parker, William Roberts, Amos R. Rap, Franklin Redmond, Antrim Redmond, Ephraim Stirk, George Stikes, Samuel N. Tehton, William Townsend, John Yeehton, Baker E. Wright, James W. G. Weaver, James Walters, James Worrell, John Williams, Lee L. Yarnall.

The 4th Regiment, commanded by Col. John F. Hartranft, was ordered on the following day, April 21, to proceed to Philadelphia, where, under command of Col. Dare, of the 23rd Regiment, acting brigadier, it was dispatched to Perryville, Maryland. The next day it embarked on steamers for Annapolis, thence to Washington, a direct route, having been abandoned for fear of delay and possibly riots at Baltimore. The regiment had been rushed forward so rapidly that it had been impossible to uniform the men, but all were provided with muskets and carried ammunition in their pockets. Many of the men were taken ill, and the regiment encamped about two miles from the city, toward Bladensburg. On June 24 the regiment received marching orders and proceeded to Alexandria, where on Sunday, June 30, its pickets for the first time were engaged with a small detachment of the enemy. The 4th, in McDowell's army, formed part of the 1st Brigade, 3rd Division. Its term of enlistment expired Sunday, July 31, 1861, and McDowell, planning an attack, desired the regiment to remain until the battle, now known as the First Bull Run, was fought. The men differed as to what course to pursue, but the regiment finally marched to Washington and thence by rail to Harrisburg, where it was mustered out of service. Gen. McDowell, in his report after his crush-

ing defeat, censured the 4th Pennsylvania severely. The records show that in the majority of cases the men performed their duty well on many a bloody field in the following four years, when their valor and patriotism were tested to the full and they were not found wanting. The Delaware County Rifles, however, had been discharged from duty the day before, and were thus relieved from McDowell's unfavorable criticism.

In Chester, also, steps for the organization of a company were immediately taken. On Wednesday following the call for volunteers, more than a sufficient number had been enrolled to form a company, and the name Union Blues was adopted. An election of officers was immediately held, Henry B. Edwards being chosen captain, and to him Rev. Talbot presented a sword he had worn when chaplain in the United States navy. The company, in order to be ready to respond to orders at a minute's notice, began to drill and to equip. On Saturday morning, April 20, 1860, the Union Blues were ordered to Harrisburg, and on the evening of that day gathered in front of the Washington House in Chester, where they were addressed by Frederick J. Hinkson. He assured the volunteers that the citizens of the borough would see that their wives and families should suffer in no way during their absence. Several other addresses were made by prominent clergymen, among them Rev. Talbot, Rev. Sproul and Rev. Father Haviland. The latter divine contributed largely to a fund for equipping the soldiers and for maintaining their families, besides personally soliciting subscriptions. Toward evening, as the time of departure approached, crowds of people from the outlying districts came into town to witness the leavetaking of the "Boys in Blue" for the front. At the time there was a general feeling in the North that the trouble would be settled in a month or so, and at this first leavetaking there was not the air of gloom and depression that came in later years of the war, when families had been drawn upon until only the youngest son remained, leaving entire towns empty and cheerless.

The Union Blues reached Camp Curtin at Harrisburg the following day, and on Monday, April 22, were mustered into the 9th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, for three months. On May 4, the regiment moved to West Chester, arriving there in the midst of a blinding snow and sleet storm, and quartered in the old depot. The next day Col. Longnecker selected a location for camp, calling it Camp Wayne, in honor of "Mad Anthony" Wayne of Revolutionary fame. On May 26, 1861, the 9th was ordered to Wilmington, Delaware, to prevent the organization of Confederate companies there, and camped at Hare's Corners, between Wilmington and New Castle. The regiment was ordered to Chambersburg June 6, to join Gen. Patterson's command, and was attached to the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, under Col. Miles. On Sunday, June 16, Col. Miles' brigade crossed the Potomac, the 9th regiment on the right of column, the troops wading the stream breast high. They were later ordered to recross and take a position covering the ford. On July 1 the brigade again crossed over in the direction of Martinsburg, and a week later Gen. Patterson ordered a movement in the direction of Winchester and Bunker Hill, but the

order was countermanded. On the 17th of July, Longnecker's brigade marched toward Charlestown, encamping there and remaining until the 21st, when it marched on to Harper's Ferry. On the 22nd the 9th Regiment proceeded to Hagerstown, thence to Harrisburg, where it was mustered out of service, the term of enlistment having expired. The roll of Company I, 9th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, is as follows:

Captain, Henry B. Edwards; first lieutenant, James G. Stacey; second lieutenant, William Blakeley; Sergeants: William B. Stevenson, John Beck, James Williams, William Eves; corporals: Isaac Weaver, William R. Thatcher, Charles Storey, Jesse Cummings; musicians: Ezra Dransfield and Alexander King.

Privates: John Booth, Joseph Barker, Joseph Brewster, Lewis Benner, John C. Barrowclough, Thomas Blythe, Isaac F. Badden, William H. Brown, David Burke, George Booth, Thomas W. Bruner, Edward Crowther, Edward Collison, Samuel Cross, Daniel Crowther, James Cliff, Allen Carr, Frederick Cutler, Frederick Crider, Simeon Davis, John John Doyle, William Elliott, Theodore Ettienne, Robert Fogg, John Farraday, Joseph Grooves, William P. Huff, James Hewes, George Helms, William F. Jester, James P. Kelley, Edward Kay, Jonathan Kershaw, Edward Lilley, Edward Lyons, Thomas McNamee, William McNeil, John Marshall, William Marlor, Samuel McDaniel, George McAfee, John C. Morton, John Phillips, Daniel Pithie, Thomas F. Pierce, Anthony Quinn, Francis Rodrigos, Robert Reaney, Samuel Shepherd, Francis Scott, Edgar Stevenson, William V. Shellingner, John Smith, Samuel Smith, Thomas Toy, Joseph Taylor, junior, Richard Turner, George W. Wilson, Joshua L. Wilson, John Wagner, Robert Wright, Alfred Woodhead, George Weigan, Reed L. Weaver.

While the Delaware County Rifles and the Union Blues were the two largest companies formed in the county, the citizens immediately formed others, so that in case of another call they could take the field at once. All through the county, Home Guards were formed and drilled—at Chester, Media, Rockdale, Darby, Linwood, Kellyville, Wildeville, Glen Mills, Village Green, Upland, and other towns. So rapidly did these organizations become proficient in the handling of arms and in drill, that at Chester, on the Fourth of July, the Wayne Guards, Captain W. C. Gray; the Home Guards, Captain H. B. Taylor; Company A, Captain George E. Darlington; and the Upland Guards, Captain George K. Crozer, held a parade, while at the county seat, on the same day, the Village Green Guards, Captain Barton; Glen Mills Guards, Captain Willcox; Manchester Rifles, Captain Ballentine; and Upper Darby Home Guards, Captain Buckley, joined with the Media Home Guards in a parade.

A meeting, at which were present people from all over the county, was held at the Media court house on Tuesday afternoon, April 23, 1861, under charge of H. Jones Brooke, for the purpose of raising money to equip troops and for the maintenance of those dependent upon the volunteers then in service. The response was generous and hearty, \$2500 being contributed that day. Moreover, the county was divided into seven districts for the purpose of making a house to house canvass in the solicitation of subscriptions. The first district was composed of Chester, Ridley and Tinicum; the second, of Media, Nether and Upper Providence; and all of Middletown east of Edgemont road;

the third, Marcus Hook, Linwood, Lower and Upper Chester, Bethel, and all of Aston south of Concord Road; the fourth, Concord, Birmingham, and Thornbury; the fifth, Aston, east of Concord Road and Edgemont; the sixth, Darby, Upper Darby and Springfield; and the seventh, Haverford, Marple, Newtown, and Radnor. Since all present were taxpayers, they called upon the county commissioners to appropriate at once \$5000 and \$20,000 later, for the support of the families of those who should enlist. The activity of the several committees was remarkable, for in two days they collected \$2,700 in addition to which Samuel M. Felton, president of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Company, contributed \$1000, a company gift. Further evidence of the generosity of the company, as well as of the patriotic spirit of the directors, was given, when Mr. Felton informed the clerks in the employ of the road that in the event of any of them leaving to go to the front, their salaries would be paid during their absence, and that their positions would be open upon their return.

It would be difficult to pay a fitting tribute to the courage and fortitude of the women of the county, who, in stoical silence, watched their loved sons, husbands and fathers, march away with the possibility that the present would be the last farewell. We may admire and honor the soldier at the front for his dauntless courage, his uncomplaining endurance of hardships, his faithfulness to his cause, but, in all justice, we must grant the same measure of admiration and honor to his wife or mother, who, in the silent desolation of her home, waits for intelligence from the battle, longing for, yet dreading, the news that may either break her anxious heart, or consign her once more to ceaseless waiting for the unknown. There was no more suffering at the front during the terrible years from 1861 to 1865, than there was by many a hearthstone at home.

Twenty-sixth Regiment.—On May 31, 1861, a company recruited by William L. Grubb, from Chester and vicinity, for three years, was mustered into service as Company K, 26th Regiment. Immediately after, it was ordered to Washington, where the main body of the regiment was on guard over the quartermaster-general's stores, the arsenal, and the flying bridge at Georgetown. As the company's train passed through Chester, the great throng at the station cheered wildly until it passed out of sight. The 26th was assigned to Gen. Hooker's division, and in April, 1862, was transported to the Peninsula, engaging in the siege of Yorktown, and on May 5th, in front of Fort Magruder, at the battle of Williamstown, drove the enemy from the rifle pits into the works, and held its position for eight hours, until reinforced by fresh troops, when the fort was taken. The regiment was engaged in the battle of White Oak Swamp from noon till night, and just before dusk broke the enemy's lines with a gallant bayonet charge, compelling them to retire, and the following day took part in the battle of Malvern Hill. On August 20 it was dispatched to the support of Gen. Pope, with Heintzelman's corps. During that campaign it was engaged at Bristoe Station on the 26th, and the following day connected the army with its base of supplies. On the 29th it marched to the battle of

Bull Run, where Captain Meekins, of Company K, was killed, and the whole regiment suffered severely. The next day the 26th supported three different batteries, which kept them continually on the march, repelling charges at different points. When Burnside was defeated at Fredericksburg, it was in the front line of battle, engaged with the enemy for thirty hours, with slight intermission. At Chancellorsville, on May 2, 1863, the regiment was ordered to reconnoiter in front of Hooker's headquarters to feel the enemy, and on the 3rd was held as a support to batteries after it had fallen back to the intrenchment, a movement caused by the 72nd New York's breaking and leaving the flank of the 26th exposed to a heavy fire by which it lost one hundred men. In the Gettysburg campaign the regiment was under Gen. Sickles, and was on the field when the battle started on the extreme right of the division, suffering severely. Toward evening it sustained the attack of a Florida brigade, which it checked, and, charging, drove the latter into confusion, capturing many prisoners. The 26th entered the battle with 364 men; its loss was 216 killed and wounded, a terrible slaughter. The regiment was in Grant's campaign, on May 5, 1864, in the battle of the Wilderness, and held an exposed position on the left, although repeated efforts were made to dislodge it. On the 12th it took part in Hancock's memorable charge with the 2nd Corps at Spottsylvania Court House, capturing two Napoleon guns. It was engaged at the crossing of North Anna river; on the 27th of May crossed the Pamunkey river at Nelson's Ford, thence marching to Philadelphia, where its mustering out on June 18, 1864, in front of Independence Hall, saw the end of a career of glorious service and the hardest kind of fighting.

Thirtieth Regiment (First Reserves).—So nobly and so well did the men of Pennsylvania respond to President Lincoln's call for volunteers, that for a time it seemed probable that none save those already accepted, would be mustered into service. But Gov. Curtin, who perhaps had a better knowledge of the condition and requirements of the time than any other man in official circles in the North (excepting Simon Cameron), realized that many more troops would be needed, and determined to form several military camps, and there to mobilize the various organizations of the state, to equip and discipline them, and to have them in readiness for any emergency. This purpose Gov. Curtin carried into effect, and the name Pennsylvania Reserves will ever cling to the companies thus formed; and to Gov. Curtin, Pennsylvania owes much of the honor it received, for having played such important part in the war.

In May, 1861, Samuel A. Dyer recruited from Chester and vicinity a company of infantry, named the Keystone Guards. For ten days the company was quartered in the Chester town hall, maintained by the subscription of several citizens of the borough. After changing the name of the company to the Slifer Phalanx, in honor of Hon. Eli Slifer, then secretary of the commonwealth, the organization was mustered in at the Girard House, Philadelphia, May 31, 1861, where a handsome flag, the gift of the ladies of Chester, was presented to the company of Hon. Edward Darlington. On June 4th, the Sli-

fer Phalanx left for Camp Wayne, at West Chester, where it became company C, 30th Regiment, 1st Pennsylvania Reserves.

Another Delaware county company which had difficulty in being accepted, but which was extricated from the difficulty by Gov. Curtin's formation of the Pennsylvania Reserves, was the Rockdale Rifle Guards, recruited by William Cooper Talley, at Crozerville and Rockdale. Subsequently the name was changed to the Archy Dick Volunteers, in honor of Archibald T. Dick, a deceased member of the bar of Delaware county, in which he had held an honored position. On May 30th, 1861, the company was mustered into the 30th Regiment, 1st Reserves, as Company F, for three years service. The organization of the regiment was not fully effected until June 9, 1861, when Biddle Roberts was chosen colonel, he appointing Lieutenant Joseph R. T. Coates, of Company C, quartermaster. On July 4, Gov. Curtin reviewed the First and Seventh Reserves at West Chester, and on the 21st the 1st Regiment was ordered to Washington. At about dusk of the next day the regiment reached Baltimore, and Col. Roberts was met outside of the city limits by the police authorities, who advised against attempting to pass through the streets because of the excitement and possible rioting. Col. Roberts, however, distributed ammunition among his men and ordered them to proceed, marching through the city without molestation. The regiment was mustered into the United States service at Camp Carroll, July 26, thence marching to Annapolis, where it was quartered until August 30th in the Naval School, and then moved to Tenallytown, Maryland, where it was assigned to the 1st Brigade, under Gen. Reynolds, of McCall's division. It took part in all the movements preceding the peninsular campaign, and in that campaign, at Mechanicsville, was on the extreme right of the Army of the Potomac. In the battle of June 26th, 1862, it was under command of Fitz John Porter. There the 1st held the center, and after a three hours fight repulsed the enemy, sleeping that night on the hard won field. The next morning it was ordered to fall back, the brigade retiring in the direction of Gaines' Mills. On the 27th, the 1st and 8th Reserves moved to the rear for ammunition. Their action alarmed Fitz John Porter, who thought they were in flight, and he appealed to Col. Roberts to stop them, which upon the general's promise to provide them with ammunition, the colonel did with a word, winning the general's warm approval for the prompt action, coolness and precision of the Reserves. At New Market, on the 30th, the 1st Reserves maintained its position for five hours, repulsing three heavy attacks with a gallantry that won special mention in McCall's official report. On August 29th and 30th, in Pope's campaign, it was marching nearly all the time, constantly under fire, and for the entire forty-eight hours was totally without food. On Sunday, September 14, 1862, at South Mountain, the regiment charged the gorge and summit of a hill held by a part of Hill's corps, gaining the summit with a brilliant rush. The 1st Reserves were ready at the break of dawn to resume the struggle, but the Confederates had withdrawn under cover of darkness. The following morning, Gen. Hooker came to the field to compliment the regiment personally. In that headlong

charge, Second Lieutenant John H. Taylor, of Company C, fell, leading his command. On September 16, the eve of Antietam, the First's pickets were firing upon the enemy, and at daybreak of the 17th it engaged with the Confederates, fighting until relieved at 9 o'clock. During the greater part of the battle, Captain Talley commanded the regiment, Col. Roberts having command of the 1st Brigade, and after Hooker was wounded, March 1, 1863, Captain Talley was promoted to the colonelcy.

At Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, the 1st Reserves charged across an open plain under a heavy artillery fire, driving the enemy two hundred yards behind its entrenchments, when, finding he was flanked on the right, the enemy strongly reenforced in front and no supporting troops coming up in the rear, Col. Talley "was compelled to retire after having opened the way to victory."

An inspiring scene was enacted when the Reserves, on June 29, 1863, were marching with the main army to Gettysburg to repel Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania. Col. Talley, as soon as the state line was crossed, halted his troops, and, in a few earnest words, besought his men to fight as they had never fought before, to cleanse the soil of their native state from the polluting step of the invader. With this incentive and their colonel's heartfelt words ringing in their ears, the men were sent to the front immediately after arrival on the field, July 2, and by a splendid charge upon the right of Little Round Top, drove the enemy back upon their reserves. On July 1st, the 1st Regiment, commanded by Col. Talley, occupied the centre of the line in the terrific charges made by the 1st Brigade. The regiment also took part in the battle of Bristol Station, and in the numerous movements of the Army of the Potomac during the latter part of 1863. In Grant's campaign, on the 5th of May, 1864, it was engaged in the battle of the Wilderness, and on May 8, Spottsylvania. In that battle Col. Talley was in command of the brigade, and on the enemy's third charge through the pine thickets, was captured by soldiers of Ewell's corps, but the following day he and several hundred other prisoners were rescued by Sheridan's cavalry. The Pennsylvania Reserves saw their last day of service May 31, 1864, when the 1st Regiment played a prominent part in the battle of Bethesda Church. The next day the Reserves were ordered home, and on June 13th were mustered out of service at Philadelphia. On March 13th, 1865, Col. Talley received the rank of brigadier general of volunteers, by brevet, for distinguished services in the field.

Fifty-eighth Regiment.—Delaware county receives no credit whatsoever in the official records for citizens enlisted in the 58th Regiment, except in so far as "Philadelphia and vicinity" applies to the county, a condition which is found in other organizations as well. The fact is that almost one-half of Company H was recruited in Delaware county, while in companies B, C, and K, many Delaware county men were the first to enlist.

On March 8, 1862, the 58th was ordered to Fortress Monroe, arriving there the following day, Sunday, while the battle between the "Monitor" and "Merrimac" was in progress. On May 10th it led the advance of Gen. Wool's

troops, and after the surrender of the city of Norfolk on that day, the flag of the 58th was raised over the custom house, where it remained until the regiment was ordered to Beaufort, North Carolina. While at Norfolk, First Lieutenant Thomas I. Leiper, of Company A, who had been appointed adjutant while the regiment was in Philadelphia, before being ordered to the front, was assigned to the staff of Gen. Thomas L. Kane, under whom he saw service in the battles of Antietam and Gettysburg. When on September 9, 1863, Leiper was promoted to the captaincy of Company A, he at once returned to his command. On June 27, 1862, the 58th was ordered to garrison Washington, North Carolina, at the head of navigation of the Pamlico river, and while there, heavy artillery practice was held daily. One of the most dashing raids of the entire war was made on December 16, when Captain Theodore Blakeley, of Company B, a daring soldier from Chester, with a detachment of one hundred men, made a foray into the country, fifteen miles to the south, and surprised a Confederate cavalry encampment, capturing a captain and sixty men, with their horses and equipment, so completely surprising them that they yielded without a single shot. Captain Blakeley was accorded the high honor of having his expedition especially mentioned in an order from department headquarters, and was complimented therefor. The regiment joined the Army of the James, May 1, 1864, and was in action in the operations against Richmond under Gen. Butler. On the 9th, the 58th was engaged near the Appomattox river, and the following day destroyed the Petersburg & Richmond railroad for a considerable distance, thus greatly handicapping the Confederates in their transportation of ammunition and supplies. The regiment was subsequently transferred to Grant's army, and at Cold Harbor, June 3d, charged the enemy's works, capturing the rifle pits, and in the words of a New York Herald correspondent, "Here, however, the men found themselves close prisoners, for it was utterly impossible for a head or an arm to make its appearance without being riddled by bullets. For two long hours the regiment held its position until it was reenforced."

It was in the attack of the Army of the James, to which it had been returned, on the enemy's lines in front of Petersburg, when the outer works were carried. When on June 24 the re-enlisted soldiers were ordered to Philadelphia on the furlough granted to veterans re-entering the service, the second term men of the 58th were allowed twenty days beyond the usual time because of good conduct and commendable service. Great self-denial was shown by Captain Leiper, who remained at the front in command of the men who had not re-enlisted and the recruits assigned to the 58th. After the furlough the regiment rejoined the army on the north of the James, and on September 28, the 58th and the 108th Pennsylvania made a desperate assault upon Fort Harrison, under a scathing fire from sixteen heavy calibre guns, when the colors of the 58th were shot away three times. Out of the 228 men of that regiment who had made the charge, 128 were killed and wounded. Among the former was Captain Theodore Blakeley, of Chester. As a result of this determined and intrepid attack, the fort, with its cannon, small arms, battle

flags and garrison was captured. Although it would seem that the 58th and 108th regiments had done sufficient service for one day, nevertheless they were ordered to assault Star Fort, a mile to the left of the fortification just captured. This they did, and although they were able to scale the works and spike the enemy's guns, their fatigue and lack of support obliged them to fall back under the heavy fire to which they were subjected by the enemy's gunboats. In the final campaign of the war, resulting in the surrender of Gen. Lee, it acquitted itself with great credit, and after the disposal of the enemy's field force was assigned to duty in the lower counties of Virginia, being mustered out at City Point, Virginia, January 24, 1866.

Sixtieth Regiment (Third Cavalry).—It is believed that the first Pennsylvania men to enlist for a term of three years were those of Captain William L. Law's company of cavalry, organized in Delaware county in July, 1861. As Pennsylvania's quota was full at the time, Col. William H. Young asked permission to raise a regiment in any part of the country, the organization to be known as Young's Light Kentucky Cavalry. Law's company, for some unknown reason, was not accepted as a whole in this regiment, the greater part of the men being assigned to Captain William K. Grant, of Company I, and the remainder distributed among the other companies. The regiment, which was entirely recruited in Pennsylvania, excepting Company D (from Washington City), was later credited to the Keystone State, and Col. Young's resignation requested by Gov. Curtin.

On October 31, 1861, William W. Averill, an officer of the 5th United States Cavalry, was appointed Young's successor. The strict discipline and adherence to rules exacted by the new commander made him most unpopular with the men at first, for under Young their conduct had been lax and unsoldierly, but the honorable record which the regiment now bears is in large measure due to the training and discipline of Col. Averill. During the winter and spring of 1862 it was constantly in the advance of the army, and was the first Union force to enter the Manassas fortifications and ascertain that the enemy had abandoned the works. In the peninsular campaign, the regiment did most of the reconnoitering for the army staff, and during that week of fighting, while the base of the operations was being changed, was almost constantly in the saddle. At Antietam it was centrally engaged, and when in October the army crossed into Virginia, it covered the right flank, which brought it constantly into contact and battle with Stuart's and Hampton's commands, meetings which finally forced the latter to retire to the Blue Ridge. On March 16th the Southern cavalry learned that their neighbors of the North were quite as skilled in mounted warfare as they, when the 60th encountered Fitz Hugh Lee and Stuart's cavalry at Kelley's Ford and decisively defeated them. The 60th rode in the noted raid which, previous to the battle of Chancellorsville, traversed the country in Lee's rear and for a time severed his railroad communication with Richmond. On June 19th, 1863, it took part in Buford's and Gregg's attack on Stuart, between Culpeper Court House and Beverly Ford, in which the latter was so signally defeated that for a time it compelled a de-

lay in the proposed invasion of Pennsylvania. Two weeks later it was in the engagement at Aldie, which resulted in cutting off Lee from the whole of Stuart's command, so that the former was without the greater part of his cavalry until after the battle of Gettysburg. On July 2, in that battle, the 60th Regiment sustained the charge of Hampton's division in the latter's attempt to gain the rear of the Union army, and although driven back by weight of numbers, when Custer arrived with reinforcements it rallied and joined in the charge, in which the enemy was defeated with heavy loss. After taking part in the action at Old Antietam Forge on July 10, and at Shepherdstown on the 16th, it led the brave charge near Culpeper Court House, September 13, and was complimented in a general order for valor. On October 14 it was engaged at Bristol Station, and the next day, when the cavalry covered the army wagon train of seventy miles, the 60th was detailed as rear guard and repulsed the attack of Gordon's division, holding its ground for over two hours, before supported. Once again Gen. Buford issued an order commending its skill and bravery. At New Hope Church, on September 26th, while dismounted, aided by the 1st Massachusetts, it maintained a position against the attacks of the Stonewall Brigade for two hours until Sykes' Regulars had time to advance to its support. It was constantly engaged in the Wilderness campaign under Grant, and acted as escort when Grant and Meade crossed the James on pontoon bridges. The history of the engagements preceding Lee's surrender is the history of the 60th Regiment, and when on April 3, Grant and Meade entered Petersburg, it formed part of the General's escort. At Lee's surrender it was in the advance between the lines of battle of the two armies. The 60th was mustered out of service August 7, 1865.

Ninety-seventh Regiment.—Henry B. Guss, of West Chester, was authorized by the Secretary of War in the latter part of July, 1861, to raise a regiment for three years' service. The companies recruited mainly from Media, Chester and neighboring vicinities were composed almost entirely of men who had been in the three months' service, and had some knowledge of military tactics and duties. The following companies were enrolled: Company D, the Concordville Rifles, Captain William S. Mendenhall, recruited in the western end of the county; Company G, the Broomall Guards, (named in honor of Hon. J. M. Broomall!), Captain Jesse L. Cummings, recruited mostly in Media, Chester and neighborhood; Company I, Brooke Guards (so called in honor of Hon. Hugh Jones Brooke, post commissary of Pennsylvania, who contributed largely to the outfit and comfort of the men), Captain George W. Hawkins, recruited mostly from Springfield and Ridley townships. The companies encamped at Camp Wayne, near West Chester, where Gov. Curtin presented the state colors to the regiment on November 12, the day it left for Washington. Shortly thereafter it was ordered to Fortress Monroe and subsequently to Port Royal, South Carolina, arriving off the harbor December 11, but was compelled by heavy weather to put out to sea, and disembarkation was delayed for three days. In January, 1862, it took part in the expedition to Warsaw Sound, Georgia, which resulted in the capture of Fort Pulaski, and

on March 5 the 97th was landed from the transport in the Florida expedition, capturing Fernandina and Fort Church. In March, Gen. Hunter, relieving Gen. Sherman, ordered an evacuation of Florida. In a bold expedition to Legarsville, South Carolina, in June, 1862, Company G (Broomall Guards) and Company H occupied the town. In the Confederate attack at Secessionville, June 10, the 97th held the most exposed position and bore the brunt of the fight until the gunboats could get into position and open an effective fire. The physical condition of the regiment in the fall of that year was very poor, and its members suffered severely with intermittent fever, five hundred men being on the sick list at one time, while there were also many cases of yellow fever, a number of which proved fatal. In April, 1863, it was at Folly Island, Charleston Harbor, during the bombardment of Fort Sumter. One of the most humane acts in war history, and one which displayed the true bravery and true courage of a band of soldiers, more than any fighting against odds, or any other war peril could possibly do, was performed at the storming of Fort Wagner. The 54th Massachusetts Regiment (colored) led the assaulting column and suffered dreadfully under the murderous fire from the fort. When the attack failed, Companies C and D (Concordville Rifles), stacked their arms, and during the entire night busied themselves carrying off the wounded colored soldiers, urged on in their work of mercy by Brig. Gen. Stevenson with the oft repeated words, "You know how much harder they will fare at the hands of the enemy than white men." With never a thought of self, these men crawled to the very brink of the enemy's entrenchment, dragging away the wounded black men. No nobler spectacle ever lightened the dark days of the war. War may dull men's finer feelings, but then it strengthened the bonds of human brotherhood, a gospel as old as creation.

The 97th was active in the siege of Fort Wagner, which was evacuated the night of September 6, 1863. The following month it was ordered to Florida, where it was engaged mainly in destroying Confederate supply stations. In April, 1864, it was attached to the 1st Brigade, 3rd Division, Army of the James, under Gen. Butler. On May 9 it led the advance on Petersburg, detailed to destroy the railroad and telegraph wires; after the accomplishment it was engaged at Swift Creek. When Beauregard, on the 18th, attacked the Army of the James, the pickets of the 8th Maine were driven back and the 97th was ordered to retake the position, which was done under a hot and destructive fire of musketry. On the evening of the 19th, when four of the companies had been driven back with fearful slaughter and the line broken, the remainder of the regiment, including all of the Delaware county companies, was ordered to regain it. The attempt to obey the command was made eagerly, and the line advanced steadily, despite holes torn in their ranks by volleys of grape, canister, and a steady fusilade of musketry. At last they were recalled, having sustained the awful loss of 200 killed and wounded. Because of its well known calmness under fire and its dauntless courage, the regiment was constantly in the advance, and on June 30th, Captain Mendenhall, of Company D, (Concordville Rifles) with 300 men from the companies,

was ordered to attack the enemy's works in front of the cemetery, to divert the latter's attention from the real point of assault. The order was gallantly obeyed, the works were captured and held until nightfall, although the real attack was not made. Over one-third of the force under Mendenhall was either killed or wounded. When the mine was exploded, July 30th, Captain Hawkins (Brooke Guards), in command of five companies, successfully charged the enemy's rifle pits, an attack in which Captain Mendenhall was wounded.

On the 15th of August, the regiment took part in the action at Deep Bottom, and on the 16th at Strawberry Plains. At Bermuda Hundred, on the 25th, it was attacked by the enemy while being relieved, and a part of its line was captured, which, however, was shortly afterward retaken. It participated September 28th, in the capture of New Market Heights, and the same day in the unsuccessful attack on Fort Gilmore. In a short engagement with the enemy at Darbytown Roads, on October 27, 1864, Captain George W. Hawkins was mortally wounded. Here the relation of the 97th Regiment and Delaware county ceases, for the period of enlistment expired at the end of 1864, and when the regiment was re-formed but little of its original elements remained.

One Hundred Sixth Regiment.—The 106th Regiment was recruited in Philadelphia during the late summer and early fall of 1861, forming part of Baker's brigade. At the battle of Ball's Bluff, the 106th was just across the Potomac on the Maryland side, but for want of transportation could not cross to the assistance of the other division, which was overpowered by superior numbers, Col. Baker being mortally wounded. At the battle of Fair Oaks it supported Kirby's battery against Magruder's assault, the latter having sworn to regain possession of the battery, as it had been formerly under his command in the United States army. Magruder's efforts, however, were unsuccessful. At Savage Station, exposed to a severe and raking fire, it withstood for nearly three hours every attack made against it, at one time being engaged in a hand-to-hand conflict with the enemy. At Antietam the regiment suffered greatly, and at a fence near Dunker church one-third of the entire body was stricken down in ten minutes. At the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, it charged under a heavy fire to within seventy-five yards of the enemy's works, and from noon until sundown held its ground, and on May 3, 1863, came to the support of Sedgwick, commanding the Sixth Corps, at Salem Church, when the latter was engaged with overwhelming odds.

At Gettysburg the 106th arrived on the field at midnight of July 1, and took up a position behind the low stone wall on the right centre of the line in front and to the left of Mead's headquarters. The next day, when Sickles' line was broken, the 106th was part of Webb's brigade, which marched to the gap in the line. As it reached the crest of the hill, the enemy, less than sixty yards away, was advancing to what seemed certain victory. The brigade, giving one close volley of musketry, charged, striking the enemy on the left flank and hurling back the advancing column, the 106th and two companies of the 2nd New York pursuing them to the Emmitsburg road. The following

day it was at Cemetery Hill, stationed on the right of the Baltimore Pike, near Rickett's battery, and there remained under a terrific cannonade until the end of the battle.

During the Wilderness campaign it saw a great deal of action, taking part in Hancock's famous charge at Spottsylvania on the morning of May 12. It was engaged in the battle at the North Anna; and in the battle of Cold Harbor, the brigade of which the 106th was a part attempted to drive the enemy from its entrenchment, but was unsuccessful. The troops, dropping to the ground, remained there until night, when they threw up a breastwork which they held. The last engagements participated in by the regiment were before Petersburg, June 14, 1864, and the Jerusalem Plank Road a week later. The regiment was mustered out of service September 10, 1864.

One Hundred Twelfth Regiment (2nd Artillery).—On the recommendation of Gen. McClellan, Charles Angeroth, of Philadelphia, in October, 1861, was authorized by the Secretary of War to recruit a battalion of heavy infantry, later enlarged to a regiment—the 2nd Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, 112th of the line. On February 25, 1862, seven companies were ordered to Washington, where they remained in the fortification until the spring of 1864. By this time the regiment had been so increased that it numbered 3,300 men, and was divided into two regiments. The second body, receiving the name Second Provisional Heavy Artillery, was dispatched to the front, and as infantry was assigned to the Ninth Corps. It participated in all the battles of the Wilderness campaign and sustained great loss at Petersburg. In May, 1864, the original regiment was assigned to the 18th Army Corps, under Gen. Baldy Smith, Army of the Potomac. The story of the two divisions of this regiment entails a review of the year of battle ending with Lee's surrender. The Second division, Provisional regiment, was in hard service before Petersburg, losing about one thousand men in four months. It was part of the brigade which charged into the crater when the mine was exploded and after Fort Harrison had been captured, on September 29, 1864, the Second Pennsylvania Artillery and 89th New York were ordered to charge on Battery Gilmore, a movement which was disastrous because of lack of proper support, the 2nd Artillery losing in killed, wounded and prisoners, 200 men. The history of the regiment is indeed honorable, and its light of valor was surely hidden under a bushel when for so many months it remained in inactivity at the capitol, intrusted with the defence of the heart of the nation.

One Hundred Nineteenth Regiment.—Peter C. Ellmaker, under authorization of Gov. Curtin, began recruiting for the 119th Pennsylvania, August 5th, 1862. William C. Gray, of Chester, had raised a company in Delaware county, known as the Delaware County Guards, which he offered to the authorities, to be credited to Delaware county, but was informed that the quota was full and that the company could not be accepted. Captain Gray offered the company to Col. Ellmaker, the offer was accepted, and the organization became Company E, 199th Regiment, August 10, 1862. Because of the dire need for troops, the regiment was ordered to Washington before its organi-

zation was complete, and assigned to duty at the arsenal. About the middle of October it joined the Army of the Potomac, in camp near Antietam—1st Brigade, 2nd Division, 6th Army Corps. The regiment was in action first at Fredericksburg, December 15, 1862, and although in a trying position and exposed to a heavy artillery fire, maintained its ground like a veteran command. Later, when the "Light Division" was formed, it was assigned to the 3d Brigade, 1st Division, under Gen. Russell. On April 28, 1863, when Hooker advanced under cover of darkness, the brigade crossed the Rappahannock at Banks Ford on pontoon boats, drove back the Confederate pickets, and held the right bank of the river. The following morning it moved forward and, driving the enemy from the rifle pits, held the same until May 3, when the Confederates retreated. The 119th and 95th Pennsylvania regiments were detached and marched along the plank road in the direction of Chancellorsville. At Salem Church the 95th met the enemy, concealed in a wood, and a warm engagement at close quarters followed. The 119th, on the left of the road, was met by a vastly superior force, but stoutly maintained its position, although it suffered severely, losing 12 killed and 112 wounded out of 432 men. The following day, Sedgwick, learning that Hooker had been defeated and that the corps was outnumbered, recrossed the river.

The brigade was at Manchester, Maryland, when on July 1, 1863, it was hastily summoned to Gettysburg. At 9 o'clock that evening march was begun and was continued without halt until four the following afternoon, when the field of battle was reached. On the morning of July 3d it occupied the extreme left of the line, in the rear of Round Top, to meet any attempted flank movement, but nothing of the sort developing, the brigade was not engaged. The next day it was stationed at Little Round Top, and on the 5th was in the advance of the pursuit of the retreating army, with which it had a slight encounter at Fairfield. At this point pursuit was abandoned by Meade, but the 119th on July 13th came upon the enemy at Hagerstown, at once engaging their skirmishers, but during the night the Confederates decamped. On November 7, 1863, the Confederates held a strong position at Rappahannock Station, covering three pontoon bridges, when Gen. Russell, at his earnest request, was ordered to storm the woods. This he did in the face of a murderous fire, and carried the intrenchments with a brilliant bayonet charge, capturing the whole of the enemy. Public recognition was given to this gallant rush by Gen. Meade in his order thanking the regiment for the capture of four guns, 2000 small arms, eight battle flags, one bridge train and 1600 prisoners. The 119th lost seven killed and forty-three wounded in this short, though fierce conflict. In the Wilderness campaign, on May 4th, 1864, the brigade crossed the Rapidan at Germania Ford, and at noon on the following day entered the engagement, the 119th holding the centre. The fighting continued until nightfall, four color bearers being killed or wounded. On May 10 the fighting was very severe, and in a grand charge through a hail of bullets, grape and canister, the colors of the regiment were planted on the enemy's works, but lacking support it was forced to fall back, suffering severely

on the retreat. The regiment used two hundred rounds of ammunition to a man in the terrific struggle, known as the "Bloody Angle," or the "Slaughter Pen," on the 12th, where the fighting continued from seven in the morning until sundown. In the eight days, May 4th-12th, out of 400 men available for duty, the regiment lost 215 killed and wounded. All during this time the 119th was led by Captains Landell and Gray, Col. Clark resuming command of the regiment on the 12th of the month.

At Cold Harbor, on June 1, the brigade received orders to feel the position of the enemy, and on the 12th lay within one hundred and fifty yards of the Confederate line, under constant fire. Major Gray, who had been in command of the regiment from the 1st to the 12th, and had directed it in all the fierce fighting of that time, continued to do so at Bermuda Hundred and before Petersburg. When Early was in the Valley of the Shenandoah, the Sixth Corps was dispatched to the support of his army. On September 19th, at the battle of Winchester, the 119th drove the entire Confederate line for a half a mile until its advance was checked by the latter's falling back into a strong position. At 4 o'clock the Union line was strengthened, and, Sheridan leading it forward, drove the enemy, utterly routed. On September 20, the brigade was detached for garrison duty at Winchester, remaining there until the following November.

At Petersburg, the 119th was highly distinguished, for, with no aid whatever and under a heavy fire from front and flank, it stormed and carried a part of the enemy's intrenchments, capturing the opposing force, with artillery, small arms and colors. Col. Clark had been wounded early in the action, and the command developed upon Lieut. Col. Gray. On the 6th the fleeing enemy was overtaken in a strong position on Sailor's Creek, and the brigade, fording the stream in water waistdeep, charged in a body, capturing the entire command. After marching to Danville, Virginia, to unite with Sherman's army, and after the surrender of Johnston, the regiment returned to Washington, being mustered out at Philadelphia, June 6th. On May 13, 1864, Major Gray was commissioned lieutenant-colonel by Gov. Curtin, and April 6, 1865, the president gave him the rank of lieutenant-colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg and at the battle of Little Sailor Creek, March 10, 1865.

One Hundred Twenty-fourth Regiment.—The three companies of this regiment recruited in Delaware county were Company B, (Delaware County Fusileers), Captain Simon Litzenberg, Company D (Gideon's Band), Captain Norris L. Yarnall, and Company H (Delaware County Volunteers), Captain James Barton, Jr. The regiment was for a time at Camp Curtin, but before organizing was hurried forward on August 12, 1862, to Washington. Here it was organized, with Joseph W. Hawley, of West Chester, as colonel; Simon Litzenberg, captain of the Delaware County Fusileers, lieutenant-colonel; and Isaac Lawrence Haldeman (previously on Davis's staff) first lieutenant of Gideon's Band, major; and was assigned to the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 11th Corps. It reached Antietam creek on the evening of September

16, 1862, having marched all day without rations, and the hungry men were about to receive provisions when an order came summoning it to the support of Hooker, on the right wing. The fighting began in the dull gray light of the early morning, when company could hardly be distinguished from company. As it grew lighter the struggle grew more fierce and steady combat ensued until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when, after positions had been lost and recaptured several times, the enemy's guns were finally silenced. The exhausted men, who had been fighting for eight hours, on empty stomachs, were then ordered to the rear, where Gen. Hancock held them in readiness to support the batteries on the right, and there passed the night. The regiment, in its first battle, lost fifty men killed and wounded, among the latter being Col. Hawley. The 124th was subsequently assigned to the brigade commanded by Gen. Kane, and when it was transferred to the 12th Corps, Kane still continued its brigade commander, in Geary's division. It took an active part in the disastrous campaign culminating at Chancellorsville. On May 1, 1863, it held the right wing of the 12th Corps, and in the advance had pushed the enemy before until it was in danger of being flanked, when it was ordered to retire to its position of the evening previous. On May 2 it advanced along the Fredericksburg plank road, and the brigade, being unable to dislodge the enemy from their intrenchments, returned to the breastworks, which they had hardly reached, when the demoralized 11th Corps came rushing in from the extreme right wing. Geary's division immediately formed to check the pursuing enemy, and from 10 o'clock in morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon it held its position well, until, outflanked, it was compelled to retire to a second position, where it readily repulsed every attack. On the 6th it recrossed the Rappahannock, and on May 9 was forwarded to Harrisburg, where it was discharged on the 16th of the month, its term of service having expired.

One Hundred Fifty-second Regiment (Third Artillery).—The Delaware county men recruited in this regiment were in the batteries ordered to the front to take part in the siege of Petersburg, being posted on the Bermuda front. The artillery regiments never received the full credit due them, because they never acted as a whole, although their conduct was just as gallant, their behavior as soldierly, and their bravery as conspicuous as any other regiment in the war.

One Hundred Sixtieth Regiment (Fifteenth Cavalry).—William J. Palmer began recruiting a battalion of cavalry in Pennsylvania in the early part of August, 1862, which was subsequently increased to a full regiment. At the time of Lee's crossing the Potomac and advancing into Maryland, 250 picked men were ordered to the front, the remainder of the regiment to remain in the Cumberland valley. The detachment in the Antietam campaign did effective duty in skirmishing and scout work; and September 15 when the Confederate troops were on the retreat from Hagerstown, it charged through the village and captured thirty stragglers. The regiment was transported to Louisville, Kentucky, November 7, 1862, and a month later joined Rosecrans at Nashville. On December 26, Rosecrans, then preparing to

give Bragg battle, ordered the 15th Cavalry to advance with Gen. Stanley's division, but the greater part of the regiment stacked arms and refused to obey the order. It is greatly to the credit of Delaware county that among the three hundred men who, deferring all their real or imaginary grievances until a future time for settlement, volunteered to go forward, were the following: Captain Edward Sellers; Lieutenants Joseph R. Thomas, Edward C. Smith, Annesley N. Morton; Sergeants Isaac Bartram, Simeon Lord, Jr., Marshall L. Jones, George W. Lukins, Geoffrey P. Denis, John W. Caldwell; Corporals Hiram P. Eves, Thomas A. Jones, Henry W. Pancoast, Benjamin Bartram; Privates Horatio D. Snyder, Andrew J. Buchanan, Richard Pancoast, William Armstrong, Edward W. Jones, Augustus W. Markley, Samuel Trimble, Charles P. Sellers, Joseph S. Bunting, and William P. Powell. The brave and loyal conduct of those three hundred volunteers from the regiment on that occasion was the subject of a commendatory order issued by Gen. Rosecrans, and the historian Bates mentions it as follows: "The conduct of the men who followed the gallant Rosegarten and Ward, even under the most discouraging circumstances, and met death in the face of the foe, will never cease to be regarded with admiration and gratitude."

Stanley, covering the entire right flank of the Union army with his command, attacked the enemy on the 27th, driving them nearly five miles, and on the 29th, in the engagement at Wilkinson's Cross Roads, charged the greatly superior force of the enemy and finally, overpowered, was compelled to retire, although he made one more desperate effort to dislodge them. The detachment suffered severely during the four days of the battle at Murfreesboro, when it was constantly on duty. On January 20, 1863, Rosecrans submitted a plan for the reorganization of the regiment, which was accepted, and the 15th Cavalry was thoroughly organized and equipped. On April 4, after its return to camp from a successful scouting expedition, Rosecrans received the regiment, expressing himself pleased with its good conduct and soldierly bearing. To show his good feeling toward the regiment, which had once taken exception to his orders, he detailed three of its companies to act as his personal escort, while the remainder was instructed to scout and become acquainted with the topography of the country in advance of the army. The regiment had become so expert in scouting that in January, 1865, it was especially detailed to watch the enemy, learn its movements, and harass its foraging parties. This duty brought it into frequent contact with the enemy and its conduct was uniformly commendable and meritorious. In one bold dash it captured Gen. Vance, part of his staff, 150 horses, and fifty men, besides recapturing twenty Union baggage wagons and prisoners. A week afterwards it partially repeated this daring stroke by capturing eighteen wagons, ninety mules and seventy-two of the enemy. The story of its many narrow escapes and death-defying escapades while scouting about the body of the enemy, reads like a book of fiction, and the amount of information it was able to bring to the commanding general was of inestimable value, gaining frequent public praise from headquarters and more than atoning for an error committed in its youth. In pur-

suit of Hood's demoralized troops after the battle of Nashville, it was eminently successful and of great advantage to the Union cause, and on May 8, 1865, while searching for Jefferson Davis, near the banks of the Appalachee and Oconee rivers, it captured seven wagons, one containing \$188,000 in coin, one with \$1,588,000 in bank notes and other securities, one containing \$4,000,000 of Confederate money, besides considerable specie, plate and valuables, belonging to private citizens in Macon. Two days later Company G captured Gen. Bragg, his wife and staff officers. At the close of the war the regiment went to Nashville, where it was mustered out of service, May 21, 1865.

One Hundred Eighty-eighth Regiment.—Delaware county was represented in Companies B, C, F, E and H of the 188th Regiment, recruited out of the artillery in 1864 as infantry and assigned to the 18th Corps, 3rd Division. It participated in the battle of Proctor's Creek, May 10, 1864, and June 1 was engaged at Cold Harbor, where it suffered heavily. On June 16 it was in the battle before Petersburg, and on the 28th it was in the force which charged and captured Fort Harrison, turning the guns of the fort upon the fleeing enemy. The same day it attacked Fort Gilmore, but was repulsed, the killed amounting to nearly sixty, and the wounded to more than one hundred. It was mustered out of service December 14, 1865.

One Hundred Ninety-seventh Regiment.—This regiment was recruited under the auspices of the Coal Exchange Association of Philadelphia, and was known as the Third Coal Exchange Regiment. It was organized at Camp Cadwalader, July 22, 1864, with Captain John Woodcock, of Delaware county, major, and many Delaware county men in Companies A and I. Shortly after organization it was ordered to Mankin's Woods, near Baltimore, and instead of being sent to the front as the regiment, mostly veterans, hoped, it was ordered to Rock Island, Illinois, where it was assigned to guarding prisoners of war. There were 9000 prisoners detained therein, and the duties of the 197th were so constant and arduous that the service bore almost as heavily upon the men as an active campaign, barring, of course, the casualties of battle. Immediately after the regiment's arrival at Rock Island, Captain Barton was appointed assistant provost marshal of the island, in which capacity he had direct charge over the prisoners. The prison covered about forty acres, surrounded by a board fence ten feet high, beyond which was a trench twelve feet wide, filled with water. The guard was mounted on an elevated platform on the outside of the fence, while within were barracks for the accommodation of the inmates. The prisoners were provided with comfortable clothing and food from the same larder which fed the men of the regiment, but, notwithstanding the excellent treatment, the incarceration broke many a proud Southern spirit, and melancholia and nostalgia were diseases far more destructive than an epidemic of fever, many deaths resulting therefrom. On November 11, 1864, the 197th was mustered out of service at Philadelphia.

One Hundred Ninety-eighth Regiment.—This regiment, which numbered forty-three Delaware county men among the number of Company K, was recruited under the auspices of the Union League in Philadelphia, in the sum-

mer of 1864. It required five weeks to fill its ranks. On the morning of September 19th it was reviewed before the League House, presented by that association with regimental colors, and immediately proceeded to Petersburg, where it became part of the 1st Brigade, 5th Division, 1st Corps, Army of the Potomac. On September 30, it participated in the battle of Peebles Farm, and was hardly in position when the enemy opened upon it with a heavy artillery and musketry fire, but holding its ground it finally gathered for a charge and drove the enemy from its first line of works.

On October 2 it held its lines under a fierce attack and severe fire. At the battle of Hatcher's Run, February 5, 1865, at 3 o'clock, the 3rd Brigade was being hard pressed when the 198th was ordered to its relief by Gen. Sickles, and, crossing an open field at doublequick it fell upon Mahone's "fighting brigade." The enemy was repulsed, but during the night succeeded in capturing a part of the Union line by a massed attack. At the first alarm the 198th delivered a volley, and with muskets clubbed and bayonets drawn, charged the enemy in a hand-to-hand conflict, driving them back and regaining the works. At the battle of Lewis's Farm, March 29, the 198th encountered the enemy near the old saw mill, and, side by side with the 184th New York, charged the enemy across a clear field of one thousand yards, led by Gen. Sickles. The entire fire was reserved until close to the fortifications, when an effectual volley was given and the foe dislodged. The regiment's loss was appalling, it being learned later that three of the best Confederate brigades had opposed the Union troops in that engagement.

On March 31 it was in action at White Oaks Swamp and Five Forks. Its last battle was fought April 1st, when, after the Union assault had failed, Gen. Chamberlain, commanding the division, rode to Major Glenn, commanding the 198th, and asked, "Major, can you take those works and hold them?" The latter, turning to his forces, inquired "Boys, will you follow me?" and dashed forward, his troops following to a man. Twice, the color bearer was shot down, but the standard, caught up by another, was carried forward and planted on the enemy's works. For this magnificent deed Chamberlain promoted Glenn on the field, but the latter had little opportunity to enjoy his newly won honors, for later in the day he was fatally wounded. The regiment was mustered out of service at Arlington Heights, June 3, 1865.

Two Hundred Third Regiment.—Delaware county was represented in the 203rd Regiment by Company B, nearly all of which was recruited as sharpshooters for Gen. Birney's division, but upon the General's death they were disposed of as ordinary infantry. It was organized September 10, 1864, and on the 27th reached the army before Petersburg, being assigned to the 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 10th Corps, the same day. In the action at Chapin's Farm and New Market Road, the 203rd was employed in picketing Malvern Hill and escorting prisoners. On October 7 it participated in the battle, repulsing the enemy's assaults, and on the 27th was in action on the Darlington road. When the Army of the James was reorganized the 203rd was part of the 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 24th Corps. On December 13, 1864, it embarked on trans-

ports at Fortress Monroe and accompanied the naval expedition under Admiral Porter for the reduction of Fort Fisher, North Carolina. On January 15, 1865, when the attack on the fort was made, the regiment was in the Pennsylvania brigade which drove the enemy from the palisadings. The 203rd charged through an opening in the face of two guns, which it captured, carrying traverse after traverse, and when the 4th was charged, Col. Moore, his regiment flag in one hand and his sword in the other, fell dead while urging on his men. The fight continued from 3.30 in the afternoon until far into the night, when the enemy finally yielded. In this memorable assault the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, one captain and a lieutenant were killed, and two captains and four lieutenants wounded, among the wounded being Captain Benjamin Brooke, of Company B. Admiral Porter, in his report, pays this tribute to the men under his indirect command: "Fort Fisher was really stronger than the Malakoff Tower, which defied so long the combined powers of England and France, and yet it was captured by a handful of men under the fire of the guns of the fleet, and in seven hours after the attack commenced in earnest."

On February 11, 1865, the regiment was in the advance on Wilmington, thrown out as skirmishers, and succeeded in getting possession of the rifle pits in front of the enemy's works, but owing to the swampy ground and the dense underbrush the line of battle could not advance. Hence the regiment in the pits could not withdraw until night, when with cautious stealth they withdrew, a few at a time. The works were finally captured by a flank movement and the enemy compelled to abandon its fortifications. The 203rd was in active service in all the movements in North Carolina until Johnston's surrender, when it was assigned to duty at Raleigh, where on June 22, 1865, it was mustered out of service, Captain Brooke, on June 22, 1865, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Two Hundred Thirteenth Regiment.—This regiment was recruited, as was the 198th, under the auspices of the Union League Association of Philadelphia, and was organized March 2, 1865. On the 4th it was ordered to Annapolis, Maryland, where it was assigned to duty in guarding Camp Parole, part of it being ordered to Frederick City to protect the lines of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. In April it was stationed at Washington, where it remained guarding the northern defenses of the city until November 18, 1865, when it was mustered out of service.

Delaware County Militia.—The northern invasion by Gen. Lee, begun September 5, 1862, aroused in Pennsylvania almost as much excitement as had the first announcement of war. It was believed that Lee in his advance through Maryland would gather many hitherto inactive sympathizers with the Southern cause to his standard, and, thus strengthened, march northward in invincible array, carrying everything before him and leaving in his wake such dreary desolation as had followed in the path of many a Union army in the south. In consequence of these forebodings, Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, on September 4, 1862, ordered more military organizations to be formed, and a week later called 50,000 of the state militia to the field. The old

state had responded nobly indeed when the danger was far from her door, but now that the enemy was at hand her exhausted supply of men seemed to be magically renewed, and company after company of militia was organized. William Frick, at that time a leading business man of Chester, within a few hours after the call was issued, hastened to Harrisburg to tender his services to the state in any capacity in which he might be used. Gov. Curtin immediately appointed him colonel of the 3rd Regiment of Militia, but he declined pleading that his knowledge of military tactics and movements was too imperfect to permit of the proper handling of so large a body of men, but upon the Governor insisting that he should at least be major of the organization, he was mustered into service in that capacity.

Sunday, as a day for religious services, was not observed in Delaware county on September 14, 1862, and it is believed that the Recording Angel will pardon the oversight, for all day preparations for sending the companies to the front were being made. On Monday, May 15, a company was fully recruited at Media, with Hon. J. M. Broomall as captain, which after being mustered in, left the following day for Harrisburg. The same day the Chester Guards, commanded by Captain William R. Thatcher, and the Mechanic Rifles, of Chester, Captain Jonathan Kershaw, left for the state capital. The two latter companies were equipped partly by the borough, which appropriated \$1500 by public subscription. In Upper Darby, the Darby Rangers, Captain Charles A. Litzenberg; a company from Thornbury and Edgemont, under Captain James Wilcox; the Delaware County Guards of Concord and Aston, Captain John H. Barton; and the Upland Guards, Captain James Kirkman, were also dispatched to designated rendezvous. The last named organization had recruited so many men from the mills at Upland that the factories of that place were compelled to close, as every able bodied operator had left for the front. The blankets for the militia were supplied by Samuel Bancroft, of Upper Providence, who declined to receive any compensation whatever. While it is impossible in this work to pay tribute to all of the citizens of the county who either by their services or financial assistance served the Union cause, it is fitting at this point to say that nowhere in the state was there a more spontaneous answer to appeals for financial aid, and that on September 1st, 1862, Delaware county had sent more men to the front, in proportion to its population, than any other county in the state. The troops from this section were, after arriving in Harrisburg, assigned to various regiments and hastened to Camp McClure, at Chambersburg. The leaders seriously considered, just before the battle of Antietam, sending militia over the border line into Maryland and advancing them as far as Hagerstown, that they might be within supporting distance of Hagerstown. The companies were informed of this plan and told that if the move was made, none but volunteers would be taken forward. Again the Delaware county contingents responded bravely, less than a dozen signifying their intention of remaining behind. However, after the Union victory of September 17, 1862, when Lee retreated across the Potomac, the crisis having passed, the militia was relieved from further field service. Al-

though never in actual battle, the value of the moral support thus rendered to the Union cause was inestimable, for besides the encouragement it offered to the leaders of the regular army, it had its effect upon foreign nations, who, had the outcome been different, or had the North suffered invasion with indifference, might have recognized the Confederate government.

Emergency Troops.—Hooker's defeat at Chancellorsville in May, 1863, once more aroused the hopes of the Confederate leaders that a bold, quick invasion of the northern states might terminate the war and compel the north to submit to terms of southern dictation. Gov. Curtin, who had all through the war kept in close touch with its every move, saw the threatening danger and began preparations to check its advance. Therefore, on June 12th, he issued proclamation asking the people of Pennsylvania to coöperate with him in raising a home force for the protection of the state. The mass of the people had been deceived so many times by threatened Confederate invasion, that the Governor's plan met with little favor and much opposition. It became so evident, however, that such was the intention of the enemy, that on June 15, 1863, President Lincoln called for 100,000 militia from four states, Pennsylvania's quota being placed at 50,000 men. A short time before midnight on the 15th, a Confederate force occupied Chambersburg. On Monday, June 15th, authentic information was received that Lee had invaded Pennsylvania, and for a second time since the initial call for volunteers, Delaware county was plunged into wildest excitement. In Chester a meeting was immediately held and a company recruited, the Chester and Linwood Guards consolidating, and many of the citizens, fully awake to the gravity of the situation, hastened to Philadelphia, these uniting with military organizations. In the Crozer United States Hospital at Upland, eighty convalescent Union soldiers and several men from Bancroft's Mills in Nether Providence, formed a company, with Lieutenant Frank Brown, of the 12th New Jersey, as commanding officer, and departed for Harrisburg the next day. On Wednesday they were ordered to return, transportation having been refused them at Philadelphia on the ground that they were in no fit physical condition to endure the rigors of a campaign.

At Media, conditions were much the same as at Chester. On Wednesday, the 17th, messengers were sent in all directions to summon the people, and the court house bell rang out a general alarm, so that at noon a vast assemblage gathered in the court-room, and steps at once taken for the enrollment of companies. That evening a company collected by Judge M. Broomall started for Harrisburg, Dr. D. A. Vernon and nearly every member of the Delaware County American staff volunteered and went to the front. The following day the Delaware county companies of the 124th Regiment, mustered out a month previously, again offered their services and left that night for the capital of the state, Company B, Captain Woodcock, and Company D, Captain Yarnall. The ranks not being filled, Lieutenant Buckley remained at Media to collect the recruits, following on Monday, the 21st, with a number of men. Captain James Wilcox, with a company from Glenn Mills, and Captain Benjamin Brooks, with a company from Radnor, left for Harrisburg on the

17th. John C. Beatty, of Springfield, suspended operations at his edge tool works that his employees might enlist. When the news was received at Darby on Monday, a strawberry festival was being held, which was immediately turned into a meeting and a full company organized. While the company was being recruited at the one end of the grounds, subscriptions were sought at the other for the support of the families of those who would enlist. The troops went to the front the following Wednesday morning, commanded by Captain Charles Andrews. At Lenni, thirty men joined the Media company, and on Wednesday a meeting was held at Black Horse, in Middletown, where a number of men enlisted. At Chester about fifty colored men volunteered to raise a company of their race, an offer which was not accepted.

The real seriousness of the condition of affairs was brought home to the public when on the afternoon of June 26th, Gordon's brigade of Early's division of Lee's army, occupied Gettysburg and moved onward toward Hanover and York. On that day Gov. Curtin issued a proclamation calling 60,000 militia to the field for forty days. Wild rumors filled the air, growing with each repetition, and none so wild but that it found ready ears to listen and willing lips to pass it on. On Sunday, the 28th, it was reported at Media that a Confederate force was marching toward Philadelphia, having come as far as Oxford already. Intense excitement and anxiety prevailed. By the discharge of cannon and the pealing of bells the townspeople were called to assemble. H. Jones Brooke was chairman of the meeting, with B. F. Baker secretary, Charles R. Williamson and Frederick Fairlamb collected \$2300 to be used in the payment of bounties to induce enlistment and, when the people gathered, the fund was largely increased, Mr. Fairlamb pledging \$1000 beyond the amount he had already contributed, if it were necessary. The greatest consternation prevailed after the report of the Confederate advance. Plate and valuables were packed for instant flight, and the money in the vaults of the Chester bank was collected and carted away by the officers of that institution to Philadelphia in order that it might be transported to New York. In Chester, on Monday, June 29th, a meeting of the citizens was held in the town hall, and, council being assembled, appropriated \$10,000 for the maintenance of the families of volunteers. In answer to a call for additional men, in an hour eighty men enrolled under Captain William Frick. The store of George Baker was compelled to close for the reason that he and all in his employment enlisted in the ranks. Next day the company left for Harrisburg, its ranks swollen to over a hundred men. At Upland, on Monday morning, the 29th, the people gathered by common impulse, and in a trice a company of seventy-two was recruited, with George K. Crozer as captain. On Wednesday it went to Philadelphia, where it was attached to the 45th Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia (First Union League Regiment), Col. Frank Wheeler, and encamped for a day or two at the Falls of the Schuylkill. The regiment was soon ordered to Shippensburg, then to Greencastle, near the Maryland line, and after the retreat of Lee was stationed at Pottsville, returning home Saturday, August 22, 1863, having served longer than any other Delaware county

company of militia. At Rockdale and Lenni a company of fifty men was recruited in addition to the number already raised, and on Tuesday, July 2, was forwarded to the state capital. In fifteen days after President Lincoln's call on Pennsylvania of June 15, more than Delaware county's quota were on their way to Harrisburg. Over one thousand militiamen had been gathered to meet this new emergency.

In the meantime the Army of the Potomac was advancing steadily to meet Lee, who, learning of their approach, summoned his widely spread forces to concentrate at Gettysburg. Here he awaited the Union army, and while the militia waited for orders at Harrisburg, the armies of the north and of the south met death in a grapple at Gettysburg, and there men's bodies were strewn over the fields in more careless profusion than seed had been formerly strewn, and were watered by their blood as plentifully as spring showers moistened the crops in peaceful days. Here the battle was fought that dwarfed the slaughters of the Old World, that made Agincourt, Waterloo and Marathon seem but as a skirmishing of picket lines, and here the whole tide of the war turned in favor of the north, while the gallant southern soldiers, defeated in body but unconquered in spirit, retreated, to fight for two years with a courage that was admirable, for a lost cause.

The militia companies from Delaware county were distributed as follows: Company C (Captain Broomall), Company F (Captain Woodcock), Company G (Captain Bunting), Company A (Captain Andrews), and Company I (Captain Platt, Captain Yarnall having been appointed lieutenant-colonel), were assigned to the 29th Regiment, and stationed for a time at Huntingdon. Company G (Captain Brooke) was assigned to the 28th Regiment, Company A (Captain Frick), and Company F (Captain Huddleson), joined the 37th and were at Harrisburg, Carlisle, Shippensburg, and on the Maryland line; while Company F (Captain Black), was assigned to the 47th, Col. Wickersham, and was stationed at Williamsport, afterwards at Reading, and later in the mining regions of Schuylkill county, where outbreaks were feared. All the companies from Delaware county returned between the 1st and 5th of August, excepting Captain Crozer's, which, as has been said, was kept in service three weeks longer.

In addition to the service of Delaware county companies in the regiments named, there were many men from Delaware county, who entered and served in other Pennsylvania regiments and in regiments from other states. Ten physicians from the county served as surgeons in army and navy, and Delaware countians served in the 6th California, 48th Illinois, 6th New Jersey, 43rd Pennsylvania (1st Artillery), 64th Pennsylvania (4th Cavalry), 65th Pennsylvania (5th Cavalry), 66th Pennsylvania, 17th Pennsylvania (6th Cavalry, Rush's Lancers), 71st Pennsylvania (California three years service), 72nd Pennsylvania, 77th Pennsylvania (Baxter's Zouaves), 88th Pennsylvania, 80th Pennsylvania, 95th Pennsylvania, 90th Pennsylvania, 113th Pennsylvania, 118th Pennsylvania, 161st Pennsylvania, 181st Pennsylvania. Ser-

vice in these regiments was arduous and many of their killed and wounded were men from Delaware county.

As soon as the government announced that colored men would be recruited, a number of men of that color, living in Delaware county, enlisted, although no colored company was enlisted from the county. The colored soldiers served in the regular United States army in the 3rd, 6th, 13th, 32nd, 177th regiments, and in the 54th Massachusetts. Drafts were made in several of the townships in Delaware county, the last time the fatal wheel turning being April 7, 1865. The men who were drafted in Upper and Lower Chester responded and the greater part of them were held for service. On April 13, Secretary Stanton ordered all enlistments and drafting discontinued in every part of the country, and on April 25 the drafted men of Delaware county were ordered to return to their homes.

The Navy.—It is extremely difficult to treat the subject of the naval representatives of Delaware county who took part in the Civil War, with any degree of thoroughness, for the reason that enlistments in the navy were not made, as in the army, in bodies. An entire company was not assigned to one ship, probably but a few from the same county seeing service on the same vessel. It will, therefore, be impossible to mention the numerous enlistments, but only to give a brief sketch of the county's sons who have gained a degree of prominence in the service. The most noted family in the county whose name appears in naval warfare annals of the United States, is the Porter family, those remarkable sea captains—Commodore David, the father; William David, Admiral David D. and Lieutenant Henry Ogden, his sons. The county likewise claims credit for Admiral Farragut, the hero of Mobile and New Orleans, who resided in Chester at the time of his appointment, and who was there educated.

The most noted of Porters to serve in the navy was Admiral David D. Porter, who is said to have been born in Philadelphia in 1813, but in a letter regarding the date stone on the Porter (Lloyd)house in Chester, he speaks of Chester as his birthplace. His boyhood was spent in Chester, and in 1829 he entered the United States navy as midshipman. He took part in the Mexican war, was in command of the Powhattan, of the Gulf Squadron, in 1861. He commanded the mortar boat fleet in the attack on the forts defending New Orleans in 1862, and did valiant service on the Mississippi and Red rivers in 1863 and 1864. He was a conspicuous figure at the siege of Vicksburg, and was there created a rear-admiral. In 1864 he was in command of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron and rendered most important service at Fort Fisher, in January, 1865. In 1866 he was created vice-admiral, and in 1876 admiral. His father, Captain David Porter, was one of the brightest ornaments of the early United States navy, and in the Essex, which he rendered famous in a battle with two British war vessels off the coast of Chili, he captured many prizes during the war with England, 1812-1814.

William David, brother of Admiral David D. Porter, was also a noted naval commander in the Civil War, and was so badly scalded by escaping

steam that he ultimately died of its effects, May 1, 1864. This was in the attacks on Forts Henry and Donelson. Later, though in feeble health, he ran the batteries between Cairo and New Orleans, took part in the attack on Vicksburg, destroyed the dreaded ram "Arkansas," near Baton Rouge, and assisted in the attack on Port Hudson.

Theodoric Porter, another brother of the admiral, was killed in a skirmish with the Mexicans, April 18, 1846. It is said that he stayed out of camp the night before the battle of Palo Alto, and that his body was found the next morning, with several dead Mexicans lying around him.

Another brother, Henry Ogden Porter, was acting lieutenant in the navy during the Civil War, and fought his vessel, the gunboat "Hatteras," off Mobile, in an engagement with the "Alabama," until she sank, her flag proudly flying as she disappeared beneath the wave. He was rescued and died near Washington about 1870,

Another brother, Hamilton, was lieutenant in the navy, died of yellow fever, August 10, 1844. These Porter boys lived in Chester, and after the marriage of David Porter to Evelina, daughter of Major William Anderson, they lived in the historic old Lloyd house in Chester, purchased by Major Anderson and conveyed to David Porter, February 24, 1816. After the Porters ceased to use it as a residence, it passed through a variety of tenants until 1862, when it was leased to Prof. Jackson, a manufacturer of fireworks. On Friday morning, February 17, 1882, fire was discovered in the kitchen of the old building, and later an explosion of powder stored in the building, killing eighteen and wounding fifty-seven persons.

Commodore Pierce Crosby, of Chester, entered the navy June 5, 1838, as midshipman, and at the outbreak of the Civil War held the rank of lieutenant. He was employed in Chesapeake Bay and the sounds of Carolina, and was complimented by Gen. Butler for his conduct at the capture of Forts Hatteras and Clark. In April, 1862, he was in command of the gunboat "Pinola," and during the night of the 23rd that vessel and the "Itasca" led the fleet when Farragut determined to run by Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and broke through the barrier of chains stretched across the Mississippi at these forts. He was at the capture of New Orleans, April 25, 1862, and when Farragut and his fleet ran the batteries at Vicksburg, June 30, and returned July 15, the same year, Crosby, in command of his vessel, shared in the glory of that daring deed. On September 13, 1862, he was promoted to captain, and during the year 1863-64, did effective service in command of the "Florida" and "Keystone State." Rear Admiral Thatcher, in his dispatches of April 12 to the Navy Department, said, "I am much indebted to Commodore Crosby, who has been untiring in freeing the Blakeley river of torpedoes, having succeeded in removing one hundred and fifty. A service demanding coolness, judgment and perseverance." In the year 1872 he was in command of the frigate "Powhattan," and in 1877 was ordered to the navy yard at League Island, retaining command there until 1881.

Commodore DeHaven Manley, son of Charles D. Manley, entered the

United States navy September 25, 1856, and rose step by step until he reached the rank of commander April 5, 1874.

Captain Henry Clay Cochran was appointed second lieutenant in the Marine Corps, and passed the examination August 29, 1861, but his youth prevented his being at once commissioned. He served as master's mate until March 10, 1863, when he was commissioned second lieutenant. On October 20, 1865, he was promoted first lieutenant. During the war he was in active service under Admirals Goldsborough, Dupont, Farragut, Porter and Lee, in the Atlantic Gulf and Mississippi squadrons.

CASUALTIES TO DELAWARE COUNTIANS.

Twenty-sixth Regiment.—Company K—John F. Mekins, capt., killed at Bull Run, Aug. 29, 1862; George W. Roosevelt, sergt., wounded, loss of leg, at Gettysburg; Samuel P. Morris, sergt., died of wounds, Gettysburg, July 2, 1863; Nathan R. Van Horn, corp., killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863; James L. Gelsten, corp., killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863; Isaac Bird, corp., died of wounds, Spottsylvania C. H., May 15, 1864; Henry Abbott, wounded at Bull Run, Aug. 29, 1862; Lewis Bail, wounded at Spottsylvania, May 15, 1864; George Brannon, wounded at Bull Run, Aug. 29, 1862; Lewis Bail, died at Andersonville, June 19, 1864, grave 2180; James T. Bell, died of wounds, Spottsylvania, May 15, 1864; John Derlin, killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863; Constantine Fuget, wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863; Brinton Fryer, wounded at Fair Oaks, June 23, 1862; James Gleason, died of wounds, Spottsylvania C. H., May 15, 1864; William Hayes, wounded at Spottsylvania, May 10, 1864; James Higgins, killed at Bull Run, Aug. 29, 1862; John McClem, died at Yorktown, Va., April 21, 1862; Samuel Pullen, wounded at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; William Phillips, wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; Andrew Phillips, died of wounds, Spottsylvania C. H., May 15, 1864; William Rambo, wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863; George Roan, killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863; Charles Shut, died at Washington, D. C., May 23, 1864, buried in Military Asylum Cemetery; Benjamin F. Sutch, wounded at Spottsylvania, May 15, 1864; Francis Scott, wounded at Bull Run, Aug. 29, 1862; Henry Smith, died at Andersonville, Aug. 20, 1864; George Toner, wounded at Mine Run, Nov. 27, 1863; George Wood, killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863; James Welsh, died of wounds, Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.

Thirtieth Regiment (First Reserves).—Company A—Edward Blaine, wounded at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.

Company C—John H. Taylor, 2nd lieutenant, killed at South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862; George McAfee, corp., wounded at Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862; Harry Hobaugh, died Oct. 30, 1861; R. Mills, died May 31, 1864, of wounds; Thomas McGarvey, died May 31, 1864, of wound; James Polloc, died Nov. 10, 1862, of wounds; J. T. Schofield, killed at Bethesda Church, May 30, 1864; William H. Taylor, wounded at South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862; Alfred G. Webb, killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; Solomon Wesler, killed at Spottsylvania C. H., Dec. 13, 1864.

Company F—Charles F. Sheaff, 1st sergt., died Aug., 1862; John Fitzgerald, sergt., died Dec. 22, 1863; Henry Briggs, wounded at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862; Isaiah Budd, died at Gettysburg, Aug. 1, 1863; Henry Bailey, killed at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862; James Clark, wounded June 30, 1862; Charles W. Cheetham, killed at Charles City Cross Roads, June 30, 1862; James Glass, killed accidentally, Camp Pierpont, Va., Nov., 1861; James Gorman, killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862; John Howard, died of wounds, Charles City Cross Roads, June 30, 1862; John Kilroy, killed at Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862; Haines J. Kernes, died at Harrison's Landing, Aug. 13, 1862; Michael Maklem, killed at Spottsylvania C. H., May 12, 1864; Joseph Mills, died at Baltimore, July 10, 1864; John McDade, wounded at South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862; James Oakes, wounded at An-

tietam, Sept. 17, 1862; John C. Roberts, died in military prison, date unknown; John Stewart, killed accidentally, at Camp Pierpont, Va., Nov., 1861; Edward Smith, killed at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862; James Wyatt, killed at Charles City Cross Roads, June 30, 1862.

Fifty-eighth Regiment.—Company A—Thomas Bush, died at Richmond, Va., Feb. 28, 1865; Thomas Hardy, died at Washington, N. C., March 5, 1864; William Vantine, killed in action, April 29, 1863. Company B—Theodore Blakeley, capt., killed at Fort Harrison, Va., Sept. 29, 1864.

Sixtieth Regiment (Third Cavalry).—Company I—James Aides, wounded Oct. 15, 1863, died in service, date unknown. Company F—John O'Brien, died at Philadelphia, Oct. 25, 1863. Company M—Benj. McDonald, sergt., died Sept. 12, 1861, of wounds received accidentally.

Ninety-seventh Regiment.—Company D (Concordville Rifles)—W. S. Mendenhall, capt., wounded at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, and Petersburg, July 30, 1864; Isaac Fawkes, 1st lieutenant, died May 20, 1864, of wounds, buried in National Cemetery, City Point, Va., sec. A, div. 1, grave 88; Henry Odiorne, 1st lieutenant, died January 16, of wounds received at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865; David W. Odiorne, 1st lieutenant, wounded, Sept. 29, 1864; John W. Brooks, 2nd lieutenant, wounded May 18, 1864; Philip E. Hannum, 1st sergt., wounded May 18, 1864; David Morrow, sergt., wounded at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; William McCarty, sergt., wounded Sept. 29, 1864, and at Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, 1865; Samuel McBride, sergt., wounded at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; Isaac Sapp, sergt., wounded May 18, July 30, August 4 and 16, 1864, died March 12, 1865, buried in National Cemetery, City Point, Va., sec. A, div. 3, grave 36; David H. Freas, corp., died at Point Lookout, Md., of wounds received at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; John Goodwin, corp., wounded at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; Jacob H. Hall, corp., wounded at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; Thomas Rutter, corp., wounded Sept. 29, 1864; John W. Carter, corp., wounded May 18, 1864; John Jorden, corp., wounded May 18 and Sept. 29, 1864; Isaac N. Stout, corp., wounded at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; Harman B. Cloud, musician, wounded Sept. 3, 1864; Robert Burley, wounded at Petersburg, June 30, 1864; James Beaumont, wounded June 3 and August 16; Robert Babe, wounded, with loss of foot, Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; William W. Bullock, wounded Aug. 26, 1864; James Barr, wounded May 18, 1864; James S. Bullock, wounded May 18, 1864; Charles H. Blew, wounded May 18 and June 30, 1864; Joseph Baker, died at Hilton Head, S. C., July 25, 1862; Joseph Booth, died at Morris Island, S. C., Oct. 3, 1863; James Brierly, died May 20, 1864, of wound received in action, with loss of leg; Henry A. Cloud, wounded at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 16, 1864; Charles S. Cloud, died near Petersburg, Va., July 1, of wounds received June 30, 1864; John Dowling, wounded at Petersburg, July 30, 1864; Emanuel Derckman, wounded at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 16, 1864; Benj. Davis, died at Hilton Head, S. C., Sept. 10, 1862; Samuel Drake, died at Edisto Island, S. C., June 8, 1862; Joseph L. Eyre, killed on picket at Morris Island, S. C., August 4, 1863; Abner Frame, wounded May 18, 1864; William H. Griffith, wounded Sept. 29, 1864; James Geary, wounded at Darbytown road, Va., 1864; James Hamilton, wounded July 26, 1864; Richard S. Howarth, wounded June 16, 1864; Levi Hadfield, wounded June 16, 1864; Edward H. Hogg, wounded June 6, 1864; Michael Hafner, burial record, died June 17, 1865, buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, Long Island; Smith Jones, wounded July 3, 1864; William H. Kelly, died Aug. 29, 1864, of wounds received near Petersburg, Va., buried in National Cemetery, City Point, sec. D, div. 1, grave 2; Thomas M. Lancaster, died at St. Helena Island, S. C., Dec. 29, 1862; Ferdinand Martin, died at Hilton Head, S. C., April 15, 1863; William W. McIntosh, wounded June 6, and at Fort Fisher, N. C., January 15, 1865; James McMannus, wounded May 18, 1864; Patrick McGee, wounded June 30 and July 24, 1864; Walter Pyle, wounded June 18 and July 15, 1864; Jacob Putell, wounded at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; George K. Pierce, died July 26, 1864, of wounds received at Petersburg; Samuel Parker, wounded at Deep Bottom, Aug. 16, 1864, died at Salisbury, N. C., Dec.

10, 1864; John Smith, died at Hampton, Va., June 5, of wounds received at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; John Thompson, wounded at Petersburg, June 30, 1864; James Wright, died at Hilton Head, S. C., Oct. 23, 1862; Joseph B. West, died at Hampton, Va., May 26, of wounds received May 18, 1864; Jesse D. Walters, killed near Petersburg, June 29, 1864, buried in National Cemetery, City Point, sec. D, div. 4, grave 65.

Company G—Gasway O. Yarnall, 1st sergt., wounded at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; William H. Eves, 2d lieutenant, wounded at Petersburg, July 10, 1864; Franklin P. Clapp, 1st sergt., wounded at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; John L. Ray, sergt., wounded at Petersburg, June 30, 1864; Simon Litzenburg, sergt., wounded May 18, 1864, killed at Petersburg, July 30, 1864, buried in National Cemetery, City Point, sec. D, div. 4, grave 174; Reese L. Weaver, sergt., died at New York, Oct. 12, 1863, buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, Long Island, grave 897; Albin Edwards, sergt., killed at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; Ezekiel T. Richie, corp., wounded near Bermuda Hundred, May 18, 1864; Henry Harlds, corp., wounded at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; Henry Hoofstiller, corp., died March 17, 1863; Henry G. Yocum, corp., died at Fortress Monroe, Dec. 21, 1865; Israel Oat, corp., died at Hilton Head, Aug. 10, 1862; Patrick Hughes, corp., killed at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; John Doyle, died at Hilton Head, Oct. 26, 1863; John Edwards, corp., wounded at Petersburg, July 30, 1864, died at Weldon, N. C., Aug. 21, 1865; John B. Brady, wounded at Petersburg, June 30, 1864; William A. Brooks, wounded May 18, 1864; Joseph H. Brensinger, wounded May 18, 1864; Nehemiah Baker, died at Fernandina, Fla., Jan. 8, 1864; Lewis Bentz, died at Point of Rocks, Md., Aug. 19, 1864; John Dickson, died at Hilton Head, Oct. 21, 1863; William Dawson, killed at Fort Fisher, Jan. 16, 1865; William Efooux, killed at Petersburg, June 30, 1864; George Green, died at Hilton Head, Sept. 20, 1862; Isaac A. Hoopes, killed at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; Hend. L. Herkins, wounded at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864, died at Wilmington, N. C., March 19, 1865; Frederick Heitz, killed at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864, buried in National Cemetery, City Point, sec. F, div. 1, grave 128; Thomas T. Jones, died at Fortress Monroe, June 10, of wounds received at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; Charles Kuhn, wounded at Petersburg, July 20, 1864; Samuel H. Lloyd, wounded at Petersburg, June 30, 1864; John Laughlin, wounded at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; Herman Meiser, wounded at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; William Maloney, died at Fernandina, Fla., Dec. 1, 1863; William D. Murray, died at Raleigh, N. C., May 18, 1865; Thomas McIntosh, wounded June 16, 1862, September 1, 1863, and May 20, 1864; Terrence O'Brien, wounded at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864, killed at Strawberry Plains, Aug. 17, 1864; William Papjoy, wounded May 18, 1864; Joseph Ray, wounded Sept. 1, 1863; Merritt C. Reeves, wounded at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; James Russell, died at New York, Jan. 8, 1864, buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, Long Island; William T. Snyder, wounded at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; Alexander Seaborn, wounded May 18, 1864, died at Alexandria, Va., Oct. 10, of wounds received at Petersburg, July 30, 1864; Theodore Solomon, wounded at Petersburg, Aug. 24, 1864, died at Raleigh, N. C., May 26, 1865, buried in Cypress Cemetery, Long Island, grave 2887; A. McD. Talbot, wounded at Petersburg, June 30, 1864; O. Rees Walker, wounded May 18, 1864; Patrick Waters, wounded May 18, 1864; Thomas P. Waddell, wounded May 20, and June 25, 1864; James Wright, died at Fernandina, Fla., Nov. 20, 1863; Edward E. Wade, died at Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 18, 1864; John Worrell, died at Hilton Head, S. C., May 12, 1862.

Company I (Brook Guards)—George Hawkins, capt., died Aug. 28, of wounds received at Darbytown road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864; George W. Duffee, capt., wounded at Fort Gilmore, Va., Sept. 23, 1864, and at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865; Sketchley Morton, 1st lieutenant, died at Hilton Head, S. C., Nov. 12, 1862; William H. H. Gibson, 1st lieutenant, wounded at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; George M. Middleton, wounded at Bermuda Hundred, May 10, 1864, and at Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, 1865; William Ottewell, wounded Aug. 26, 1865; James E. Engle, 1st sergt., wounded with loss of arm, at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; William K. Wood, 1st sergt., wounded at Bermuda Hun-

dred, May 20, 1864; William P. Haymen, sergt., wounded at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; William H. Reese, sergt., wounded at Darbytown road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864; Thomas Creigan, corp., wounded at Bermuda Hundred, and at Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, 1865; James Graff, corp., wounded Aug. 16, 1864; Charles Stewart, corp., wounded at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; Francis Todd, corp., wounded at Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, 1865; Adolph Fry, corp., wounded, loss of arm, Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, 1865; William F. Green, corp., wounded at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; John L. Morton, corp., died at Fernandina, Fla., March 28, 1862; Robert Trowland, corp., died at Philadelphia, Nov. 4, 1863; Harry Hunter, musician, died at Hilton Head, S. C., April, 1862; Morton Brontzman, wounded at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; William H. Baker, died at Hilton Head, Aug. 2, 1864; Philip Clark, wounded July 16 and Aug. 16, 1864; Elias Cole, wounded at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; William Davis, wounded at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; William J. Dunlap, wounded July 6, 1864; James Donovan, wounded at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; John Donovan, wounded July 15, 1864; James Donnelly, killed at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; William R. Dicker, died on steamer Hero, June 18, 1864; Evan H. Everman, died at Philadelphia, August 1, of wounds received at Petersburg, June 24, 1865; George Frace, died at Raleigh, N. C., May 13, 1865; Philander Foster, died at Raleigh, July 5, 1865; William T. Gutterson, killed at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; David W. Gaul, killed at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; Philip Henn, wounded at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; Daniel Harrigan, wounded at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; Nathan T. Harris, died at Hilton Head, May 12, 1862; Caleb Horn, died at New York, June 27, 1864, buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, Long Island, grave 1006; John Krissell, killed at Petersburg, July 15, 1864; Daniel W. Lukens, wounded at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864, and at Darbytown road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864; James Lewis, wounded at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; James Mahoney, wounded at Darbytown road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864; John McDermott, wounded at Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, 1865; Alexander G. McKeewen, wounded at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; David Powell, wounded at Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, 1865; William Pine, died at New York, Oct. 11, 1864, buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, Long Island; John J. Richardson, wounded at Petersburg, July 15, 1864; Herbert Rodgers, wounded at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; John W. Sputt, died at Fortress Monroe, July 14, of wounds received at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; Levers Solverson, died Aug. 3, of wounds received at Petersburg, July 30, 1864; Philip Schwartz, killed at Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, 1865; Lemuel J. Thompkins, wounded at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; Richard Walraven, wounded at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; Amos G. Webb, died at Beaufort, S. C., July 6, 1862; John Ward, died at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1863; Isaac Wood, killed at Petersburg, July 29, 1864; Willard Waterman, died at Raleigh, N. C., May 21, 1865, buried in National Cemetery, sec. 20, grave 2; Jacob Wagoner, died at Portsmouth Grove, R. I., July 20, 1865.

One Hundred Sixth Regiment.—Company I—Reuben Dansfield, corp., died Aug. 16, 1862; William Gamble, died Jan. 12, 1863; John Stevenson, killed at Savage Station, Va., June 29, 1862. Company E—John McLaughlin, killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.

One Hundred Twelfth (Second Artillery).—Battery E—Lewis Moulder, died at Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 14, 1865; Charles Barges, killed at Petersburg.

One Hundred Nineteenth Regiment.—Company E—Frederick Williams, sergt., wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; Nathan Heacock, died at Winchester, Oct. 4, of wounds received at Opequon, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; James Burns, died at Charleston, S. C., Oct., 1864; Jonathan Culbert, died at Fredericksburg, Va., May 20, of wounds received at Spottsylvania C. H., May 10, 1864; William Ewing, wounded at Spottsylvania C. H., May 10, 1864; Robert Elliott, wounded at Wilderness, May 5, 1864; James Louthier, wounded at Wilderness, May 5, 1864; James McGee, wounded at Wilderness, May 5, 1864; Isaac Pike, died at Washington, D. C., Aug. 15, 1864, of wounds received at Wilderness, buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.; Robert Beaney, killed at Rappahannock Station, Va., Nov. 7, 1863; William Roberts, died at Washington, D. C., May 8, of

wounds received at Salem Church, Va., May 3, 1863; George S. Smith, wounded at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; John Steel, died at Annapolis, Md., Dec. 8, 1863, buried in Camp Parole Hospital Cemetery; William Stewart, died at Washington, D. C., of wounds received at Rappahannock Station, Va., Nov. 7, 1863; David Sloan, killed at Spottsylvania C. H., May 12, 1864; John B. Tetlow, killed at Salem Church, Va., May 3, 1863.

One Hundred Twenty-fourth Regiment.—Company B—George Fields, sergt., wounded at Chancellorsville, May 2, 1862; Jacob Barlow, wounded at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862; Jerome Byre, wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; Joseph Barlow, killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862; Edward Kay, died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 20, 1863; William Lary, died at Harper's Ferry, Nov. 24, 1862; James Makin, died at Washington, D. C., March 1, 1863.

Company D—William T. Innis, corp., wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; James Crozier, corp., died Sept. 21, of wounds received at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862; H. H. Williamson, died at Stafford C. H., Va., Feb. 8, 1863; James B. Aitken, died at Bolivar Heights, Va., Oct. 27, 1863; William L. Bittle, wounded at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862; William Heyburn, died March 12, 1863; Philip R. Johnson, wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.

Company H—William G. Knowles, sergt., wounded at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862; Thomas H. Jackson, sergt., died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 19, 1863; William Trainer, Jr., wounded at Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863; Thomas Burk, died at Harper's Ferry, Nov. 3, 1862; J. Ephraim Lobb, died at Stafford C. H., Va., March 8, 1863; Samuel W. Neald, wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; James Piard, Jr., wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; Horatio N. Platt, wounded at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862; Samuel R. Zebbley, killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.

One Hundred Sixtieth Regiment, Fifteenth (Anderson) Cavalry.—Company L—William H. Powell, died at Nashville, Tenn., of wounds received at Stone River, Dec. 29, 1862, buried in National Cemetery.

One Hundred Eighty-eighth Regiment.—Company C—Richard Renshaw, sergt., wounded Sept. 29, 1864. Company F—Andrew Kestner, wounded at Fort Harrison, Va., Sept. 29, 1864. Company H—Isaac E. Wilde, 2d lieutenant, died at Broadway Landing, Va., July 26, 1864.

One Hundred Ninety-seventh Regiment.—Company A—Harrison Hoffman, died at Rock Island, Ills., Oct. 22, 1864.

One Hundred Ninety-eighth Regiment.—Company K—Levi Booth, wounded at Hatcher's Run, Va., Feb. 7, 1865; John Holt, wounded at Five Forks, April 1, 1865; Washington Hickson, wounded at Hatcher's Run, Feb. 7, 1865; George Latch, wounded at Lewis Farm, Va., March 29, 1865; James Morgan, wounded at Lewis Farm, March 29, 1865; Edward T. Mason, wounded at Five Forks, April 1, 1865; Jesse W. Paist, wounded at Lewis Farm, March 29, 1865; Hiram Williams, wounded at Appomattox C. H., April 9, 1865; Robert Weir, wounded at Lewis's Farm, Va., March 29, 1865; Jeff W. Wetherill, wounded at Peebles Farm, Va., Sept. 30, 1864, and Five Forks, April 1, 1865.

Two Hundred Third Regiment.—Company B—Benjamin Brooks, capt., wounded at Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, and in action, Feb. 11, 1865; Charles T. Brooks, corp., wounded at Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, 1865; Andrew Lamport, wounded at Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, 1865; John J. Clar, died at Hampton, Va., Jan. 23, of wounds received at Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, 1865, buried in National Cemetery; William H. Camp died at New York, March 15, of wounds received at Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, 1865, buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, Long Island; John Duffee, wounded at Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, 1865; William E. Fettes, wounded at Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, 1865; Elwood D. Fryer, wounded near Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 27, 1864; William J. Farra, died at Hampton, Va., Jan. 23, of wounds received at Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, 1865; John Grim, wounded near Wilmington, Oct. 27, 1864; Edward Haycock, wounded at Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, 1865; John M. Hoffstittler, killed at Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, 1865; Edmond Kinch, wounded at Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, 1865; William M. Kitts, died at Fort-

ress Monroe, Jan. 8, 1865; George Major, died at Philadelphia, Sept. 11, 1864; Samuel Playford, killed at Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, 1865; James Sample, wounded in action, Feb. 11, 1865; William H. Swayne, wounded near Wilmington, Oct. 27, 1864; W. M. Vernon, died at Raleigh, N. C., May 30, 1865.

Sixty-fifth Regiment.—Company C—John Booth, killed at Harrison's Landing, Va., August 1, 1862. Company D—Joshua E. Dyer, 2d lieutenant, died in Confederate prison pen, Florence, N. C., Feb. 16, 1865. Company H—Samuel Wallace, 1st lieutenant, killed near Williamsburg, Va., Jan. 15, 1863.

Seventeenth Regiment.—Company L—Levis Miller, Jr., 1st lieutenant, killed in 1865.

Seventy-first Regiment.—Company F—William Farraday, killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.

Seventy-seventh Regiment.—Company E—Joseph Groves, killed at Gettysburg.

Eighty-eighth Regiment.—Company H—James M. Thompson, sergeant, died Nov. 16, 1862, of wounds received at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.

Eighty-ninth Regiment.—Company L—Joseph Dyson, died near Washington, D. C., Jan. 25, 1862.

Ninety-fifth Regiment.—Company A—John Macon, killed at Williamsport, Va.

Ninety-ninth Regiment.—Company H—William H. Groundsell, died in Andersonville.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment.—Company H—Edward T. Brogan, died Dec. 9, 1864. Company G—George Elliott, killed at Salisbury, N. C.

Sixth New Jersey Volunteers.—Company I—James B. Lilley, wounded in Wilderness, May 5, died May 15, 1864.

One surgeon of Delaware county, Dr. William H. Forward, was wounded in service, October, 1863.

When on April 14th, 1865, the Old Flag was hoisted over Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor by Major General Anderson, in the presence of the survivors of that garrison which four years previous had evacuated the fort, it was believed that the curtain had fallen on the last act of the great war drama. In Chester the day was celebrated with great fervor, the festivities closing with a general illumination of the city and a grand display of fireworks. Many from surrounding townships had gathered in Chester to rejoice over the long hoped for conclusion of the war. At 9.30, while the festivities were at their height, came the unbelievable news, "President Lincoln has been shot." The operator at Chester heard this news as it flashed over the wires to the press of the great cities northward, but the war time injunction of silence kept him mute, and it was not until the following day that the dread news was given to the public of Chester. All business ceased, the industrial plants shut down, and no business place was open save the news stands. By 8 a. m. the news of the President's death was confirmed, and the dry goods merchants were then compelled to open their stores that the people might purchase and replace with black hangings the buildings that the day before they had dressed with such joy in the national colors,—red, white and blue. By 10 o'clock all the buildings bore their sombre garments of crape. This scene was enacted in every town and village in the county, for all were griefstricken over the fall of a trusted leader, and all feared for the future.

On Wednesday, when the funeral of our greatest President was in progress in Washington, all business was suspended and every mill in the county closed on that day, while at the same hour, in all the churches, services were

held, and bells tolled in every steeple. At Chester, the revenue cutter "William H. Seward," lying off the town, fired minute guns. At Media the court room was crowded, and religious services were held therein. The feeling of grief, uncertainty and apprehension of the days following the cruel shot that deprived the nation of the wisest of rulers, can not be described nor understood save by those who were of sufficient age to realize the sad facts and yet live to relate them. But time, the great healer, has closed the wounds; the great armies that existed only to destroy, melted away and were absorbed in the arts of peace from whence they came; dead, the martyred Lincoln preached a gospel, that perhaps he could not have preached so effectively living, and now a flag bearing forty-eight stars floats from every flagstaff in the United States and her island possessions,—“God reigns, and the Government at Washington still lives.”

THE SPANISH WAR.

Immediately after the Act of Congress approved April 25, 1898, declaring that a state of war existed between the United States and Spain, the Governor of Pennsylvania was telegraphed to by the Secretary of War, informing him that Pennsylvania's quota of the 125,000 men called to the colors by President McKinley's proclamation, would be ten regiments of infantry and four batteries of artillery. It was the wish of the President that the regiments of the National Guard or State Militia should be used as far as their numbers would permit, for the reason that they were armed, equipped and drilled. Later instructions to the Governor notified him the number of men required would be 10,800, formed in regiments of 1230 men, in twelve companies to a regiment, companies to have a minimum of 81 men, a maximum of 101; and that each battery should have 204 officers and men.

The Governor of Pennsylvania, Daniel H. Hastings, at once issued a call for the mobilization of the National Guard at Mt. Gretna, Lebanon county, and in accordance with his orders the entire Guard, save naval forces, assembled at Mt. Gretna, ninety-nine per cent. of the total strength being in camp on the morning of April 28, 1898. The full quota was secured, and on May 12 the full division was reviewed by the Governor, who at once sent to the Secretary of War, the following telegram:

“Ten thousand eight hundred men, as brave and loyal as ever followed a flag or defended a country, marched past the Governor in review this afternoon. No grander sight has been witnessed since the historic days of '61 and '65. Pennsylvania has responded to the call fully and promptly, has given to the nation's soldiery a division of troops, composed of the best of her citizenship. We deserve recognition by the appointment of our general officers. It should, if possible, be done to-morrow. Let us announce it here to-morrow, and our troops will be wild with joy. The general officers deserve it. For twenty years they have worked to make possible the glorious exhibition of patriotism on this field to-day.”

Under the second call of the President, issued May 25, 1898, volunteers

were called for to bring the regiments already sworn in, up to twelve company strength. Under this call, companies were offered from all sections of the state. In Philadelphia, three regiments were recruited and offered, but the troops were taken from different parts of the state, and but two companies, I and K, Third Regiment, were taken from Philadelphia under the second call. From Delaware county, 327 men were taken in all and apportioned among the different companies. No further troops were asked for by the general government from Pennsylvania, and before the close of the year 1898 many of the organizations were mustered out of the service. The troops from Pennsylvania acquitted themselves with credit, although many of them were not permitted to see actual warfare. The 4th and 16th Regiments of Infantry, the three light batteries and the three troops of cavalry, served in Porto Rico. The 10th Infantry served in the Philippines. Their colonel, Alexander Hawkins, after a distinguished career in command of his regiment, died en route from the Philippines to San Francisco, at sea on board the United States transport "Senator," July 18, 1899. The 1st, 3rd, 5th and 9th Regiments were ordered to Chickamauga Park, Georgia, the 3rd going later to Tampa, Florida. The 2nd Regiment was detailed for special duty in guarding powder works, regimental headquarters, the 1st Battalion being stationed at Montchanin, Delaware; the 2nd Battalion at Penns Grove, New Jersey. The 6th, 8th, 12th and 13th Regiments were ordered from Mt. Gretna to Camp Alger, Virginia. The 14th Regiment was divided; regimental headquarters and six companies, viz: A, B, C, G, I and K were ordered to Fort Lott, New Jersey, two companies, E and F, to Fort Delaware, Delaware. The 15th was also divided; regimental headquarters and Companies A, B, D, F, G and K proceeded to Sheridan Point, Virginia; Companies C and E to Fort Washington. The 18th Regiment was also divided; Company F was ordered to Alliance, Ohio, to guard the works of the Morgan Iron Company; the regiment, with the exception of Company F, was ordered to Battery Point, on the Delaware river. Companies D, E and H were later ordered to Fort Brady, Michigan. Many yielded up their lives for their country in both hospital and on battle field. Those who served in the presence of an armed enemy, never faltered in the midst of danger or failed in the performance of their duty. Those who, while performing their duty as it came to them, contracted disease in fever stricken camps, met death like true soldiers, without flinching, knowing only a soldier's duty, were faithful to the end, and, whether officer or private, the state whose honor they had in their keeping will ever revere their memory.

The representatives from Delaware county were Companies B and C, from Chester, and Company H of Media, all of the 6th Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard. These companies at the time of the first call were not at full strength, but their ranks were quickly filled, and when mustered into the United States service on May 12, 1898, at Camp Gretna, the 6th Regiment, which arrived in camp April 28, with fifty officers and 928 men, had a full quota of 1,329 men, of which 324 were in the three Delaware county companies. Company B was led by Captain Daniel H. McDevitt, First Lieutenant

Frederick H. Bell, and Second Lieutenant James A. Cooley; Company C by Captain Samuel D. Clyde, First Lieutenant William W. Moss, and Second Lieutenant Albert F. Damon; Company H, by Captain Walter Washabaugh, First Lieutenant Milner C. Tuckerman and Second Lieutenant James E. Brooke. The 6th Regiment was commanded to camp by Col. Perry McLaughlin Washabaugh, (who was rejected by the examining surgeon on account of defective eyesight), and placed under the command of Gen. John W. Schall. Companies B and C were composed of men from Chester, and H of men from Media or nearby. The service of these companies was identical with the service of the regiment, and consisted more of their willingness to do, than for what they did in the way of actual warfare.

Assembling at Camp Gretna, April 28, they were mustered in May 12, and on May 19, 1898, left Camp for Falls Church, Virginia, arriving there the following morning. Here they remained at Camp Alger until August 3, when they marched to Burke Station, Virginia, twelve miles distant, remaining in camp there until the morning of August 5. Their next march brought them to the historic battle ground of Bull Run, where they remained two days, the right flank camping on the site of an old earthwork. On the morning of August 7th a march of twelve miles to Bristow Station was made. On the morning of August 9th the march was resumed, the 6th fording Broad Run in water to their armpits, carrying clothes and accoutrements above their heads. On reaching the opposite bank the regiment dressed, reformed their ranks, and proceeded on their march. Hardly was the column under way than a fierce thunder storm broke loose, as thoroughly drenching the men as though they had swum the Run in all their clothing. From Bristow Station they passed through Gainesville and Haymarket, going into camp about one mile from historic Thoroughfare Gap. Here the regiment did provost and camp duty until August 24, when they moved to Camp George G. Meade, at Middletown, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania. On September 4, arms and equipment were turned into the United States government inspector. September 7th the men were paid off, each company returning to its home station on furlough until October 7th, and were finally mustered out October 17, 1898.

During the Spanish War, other men from Delaware who were in the service of the state, in addition to the men of Companies B, C and H, were as follows: Inspector General Frank G. Sweeney, Chester, Pennsylvania; Majors Thomas Edward Clyde, Samuel Aldrich Price and Howard Campbell Price; Assistant Surgeon J. M. Broomall, of Chester; Assistant Surgeon John M. B. Ward, with rank of first lieutenant; Chaplain Philip H. Mowry, with rank of captain; Battalion Adjutant Wilmer Worthington Woodward, all officers of the 6th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

The health of the regiment was good during the five months campaign in Virginia, and the behavior of the men of the best. Camp discipline was strictly maintained, sanitary precautions were carefully observed, and all avoidable sickness prevented.

From the foregoing the conclusion is plain that Delaware county men in

war have maintained the same high standard that the sons of Delaware have ever held, no matter in what profession or business engaged. Their deeds of valor as individuals were not excelled by the men of any other states, while as leaders of desperate charges or forlorn hopes the record teems with their deeds. No braver men ever gave their lives for their country than these hardy Pennsylvanians, and when the last bugle sounded, and the ragged veterans returned to their homes, they were as eager as any to extend the hand of friendship to their former foes, and with them join again in the peaceful pursuits of farm and factory, that in prosperity and peace the scenes of war should be forgotten. Valiant in war, they were no less magnanimous in peace; and but one prayer went up from every hearthstone in the county, and that was that never again should our fair land witness the sight of her sons drawn up in battle array, save against a common foe.

THE END.



FAMILY AND PERSONAL HISTORY

Family and Personal History

The late Dr. George Smith, well known as the author of the SMITH "History of Delaware County, Pennsylvania," was fifth in descent from Richard Hayes, a Friend, who with his wife, Issatt, emigrated from Ilmiston, Pembrokeshire, Wales, in 1687, and settled on a tract of land in Haverford township, which is still owned and occupied by their descendants. Their son, Richard Hayes Jr., was for nearly thirty years a member of the Provincial Assembly, was a justice of the courts of Chester county, served for a long time as one of the commissioners of the Loan Office, and held many responsible public trusts. He married a daughter of Henry Lewis, of Narberth, South Wales, who in 1682, accompanied by two of his friends, made the first settlement in Haverford township, where he gave much of his time to civil affairs and acts of benevolence. Dr. Smith was also descended from Dr. Thomas Wynne, of Caer-Wys, North Wales, the friend and physician of William Penn, and was in direct descent also from Dr. Edward Jones, of Merion, and was a lineal descendant of Robert and Jane Owen, that brave pair who, whether as Lord and Lady of Beaumaris Castle, or for conscience sake, within the gates of Dolgelley jail, commanded the admiration and respect of all about them, and whose ancestry is traced by their relative, the learned antiquary, Robert Vaughan, of Hengwrt, back to the sixth century.

George Smith, grandfather of Dr. George Smith, married Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Hayes, a son of Richard Hayes Jr., above mentioned, and their son, Benjamin Hayes Smith, father of Dr. George Smith, represented Delaware county in the legislature of Pennsylvania in 1801-02-03-04, and was appointed justice of the peace by Governor McKean, although politically opposed to him, and continued to the time of his death, in 1806, to hold that, as well as other positions of public trust. He married Margaret, daughter of George and Mary (Curry) Dunn, and they were the parents of two children: Elizabeth Hayes, born May 22, 1802, married Dr. Isaac Anderson; and George, of whom further.

Dr. George Smith was born in Haverford township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, February 12, 1804, died at his residence in Upper Darby, Pennsylvania, March 10, 1882. He was brought up in Radnor and Haverford townships, and educated in the day schools of the neighborhood and at the boarding school of Jonathan Gause, in Chester county, Pennsylvania. He then entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and received his degree of Doctor of Medicine, April 7, 1826. He followed his profession for five years in Darby and its vicinity, and then retired from active practice as a physician to enter upon that wider field of public usefulness for which his tastes and cast of mind eminently fitted him. His only business from this time forth was that of farming, he coming into possession of a very considerable estate, and performing the duties of numerous public and private trusts. In his farming operations he took great pleasure, and at the time of his decease was one of the largest land owners in the county. The execution of all trusts confided to him, whether public or private, was carried out upon the strictest principles of integrity.

He served as State senator in the Pennsylvania legislature for the district composed of Chester and Delaware counties from 1832 to 1836, and during that time was largely instrumental in establishing a permanent law for free education, a measure which had long been near his heart, and of which he had been for many years an earnest advocate. "As chairman of the senate committee on education, he drew up a bill embracing the whole subject of public schools, and, supported by Thaddeus Stevens and Governor Wolfe, it was passed substantially as reported by him, and proved to be the first practical and efficient measure on the subject of general education in the State of Pennsylvania." On December 8, 1836, he was appointed by Governor Ritner associate-judge of the courts of Delaware county, an appointment held by him for six years, and renewed by popular vote for five succeeding years from the first Monday of December, 1861. Not being bred to the law, his position was that of lay-judge. He was the first superintendent of common schools in Delaware county under the Act of May 8, 1854, being chosen by the school directors of the county on the first Monday in June of that year, in accordance with the provisions of that act. For twenty-five years he was president of the school board of Upper Darby school district, during all of which period he devoted his time and energies to the development and improvement of the system of public instruction, which he had labored so zealously to establish.

In private official capacity, he was president of the Delaware County Turnpike Road Company from its incorporation in 1845 until within a few months of his death. In September, 1833, with four of his friends, he founded the Delaware County Institute of Science, of which he was president from the time of its organization until his death, a period of forty-nine years. This association, the object of which is to promote the study and diffusion of general knowledge and the establishment of a museum, is in many respects similar to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and, in Dr. Smith's own words, was enabled to accomplish most if not all the objects contemplated in its establishment. The institute was incorporated February 8, 1836, and the following year a hall was built in Upper Providence, where the meetings of the Institute have since been held and its Museum located. The latter embraces an important collection of specimens in every department of the natural sciences, particularly such as are calculated to illustrate the natural history of the county. To perfect this collection, Dr. Smith presented to the Museum his valuable herbarium. It was in connection with this body and under its auspices that he prepared and published the "History of Delaware County, Pennsylvania, from the Discovery of the Territory included within its limits to the present time; with a notice of the Geology of the County and Catalogues of its Minerals, Plants, Quadrupeds and Birds." This work is an octavo volume of nearly six hundred pages, with several maps and illustrations, and was issued in the year 1862. In addition to the contents as set forth in this title, the volume contains seventy-six pages of biographical notices of persons identified with the county. Upon this is largely based the historical portion of the present work. Dr. Smith held the pen of a ready writer, and contributed numerous controversial articles to the local press on the removal of the seat of justice from Chester to Media, and upon other subjects. He also published "An Account of the Great Rainstorm and Flood of 1843," and an essay demonstrating the fitness of the stone quarried at Leiper's Quarry, in Delaware county, for use in erecting the Delaware Breakwater.

Dr. Smith was a member of Haverford Friends' Meeting; he was a regular attendant upon the sessions of religious worship at his meeting, and for many years had charge of the First-day school connected with it, in the welfare of which he always took the liveliest interest. He was a member of the

Medical Society of Philadelphia, the American Philosophical Society, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, the Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, honorary member of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, and corresponding member of the Historical Genealogical Society of New England, formerly an active and at the time of his death an honorary member of the Delaware County Medical Society.

Dr. Smith married, February 26, 1829, in the city of Philadelphia, Mary, daughter of Abraham and Rebecca (Lawrence) Lewis. Children: Abraham Lewis, an able and most highly esteemed member of the Delaware County bar, and also of the Philadelphia bar; Mary Wood; Rebecca, died February 8, 1856; Margaretta; Benjamin Hayes, a surveyor and civil engineer, held an important and responsible position in the Surveyor General's office at Denver, Colorado, for several years; Clement Lawrence, died July 1, 1909, was a professor in Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and in March, 1882, was appointed Dean of the college; George Jr., died March 21, 1872; Richard Hayes, died September 18, 1856.

SHARPLESS To one who has given his life and labors to the attainment of one ideal, who has toiled through days and months of disappointments and discouragements, who has been rewarded by moments of cheering brightness, ever striving ceaselessly onward, it must be a great satisfaction to see rising a structure that, though in many ways not realizing the fond dream of the toiler, still holds nearly true to the magnificent work planned. Such is the solemn pleasure that must come to Isaac Sharpless, Sc. D., LL.D., L. H. D., whose connection with Haverford College has extended over a period of thirty-nine years, twenty-seven of which have been spent as the honored president of that institution.

Of the ancestry of Isaac Sharpless little can here be said but that he is a descendant of John and Jane Sharpless, who came to America from England in 1682, founding a family whose members number thousands, the faith of the Society of Friends prevailing through the many lines. His father was Aaron Sharpless, who married Susanna, daughter of Thomas Kite, a minister of the Society of Friends, and after her death married Susanna, daughter of James and Ann (Truman) Forsythe. It is of this second marriage that Isaac Sharpless was the eldest child, born 12th month 16, 1848.

His early education was obtained in the Westtown Friends Boarding School, of which his father and mother were superintendent and matron respectively, whence he was graduated in 1867, being then eighteen years of age. So thoroughly had he imbibed the teachings of his instructors that upon his graduation he was offered a position as teacher in that institution, and for the four following years guided students but a few years his junior over the path he had just traversed. He then enrolled in the Lawrence Scientific School, of Harvard University, in 1873 being awarded the degree of Bachelor of Science from the civil engineering course. Two years after leaving Harvard he was tendered the chair of mathematics in Haverford College, which, happily for the institution and those who have since there matriculated, he accepted, and since that time he has been continuously identified therewith. In 1879 he became professor of astronomy, a subject to which he has devoted much study and extensive private research, and, while he was at the head of this department of the college work, was ceaseless in his efforts to procure more powerful and more suitable equipment for the observatory, directing his pleas so forcefully and to such good effect that the Haverford observatory became noted as being

one of the prominent college observatories in the country. He later filled the chair of ethics, probably exerting a strong influence upon the student body, although none who worked with him, be it over a problem in calculus, in the observatory, or as a fellow member of the faculty, could but be impressed by the dynamic energy, the vast capacity for toil, and the sustaining enthusiasm. In 1884 he was made dean of the college and endowed with full executive and disciplinary powers, in that capacity giving particular attention to the life of the students. In January, 1887, he was elected president of the college by the board of managers, the formal inauguration exercises being held in Alumni Hall on the afternoon of May 17, 1887, Dr. Sharpless signifying his acceptance of the high honor conferred upon him in an address in which he touched upon the situation then existing at Haverford and outlined the plan that he intended to pursue. What concessions, what surrenders, he has been compelled to make, is known to none but himself. All may know, however, of his work as president of Haverford, of the multitude of undertakings he has fostered to a successful consummation, all of which stand as present and enduring monuments of the years he has spent in the service of that college. Many men who strive for lofty and noble ends are fated never to see the fulfillment of their fondest hopes and visions. To Dr. Sharpless has been accorded the privilege of tasting of the fruits of his toil, and at the same time the inestimably greater joy of assurance that the precedents he has established and the works he has begun will be followed and accomplished when his is no longer the guiding hand.

He has been a contributor to various scientific and educational journals, and is the author of several volumes, among them "Quaker Experiment in Government," dealing with the early history of his State; "English Education," used as one of the volumes of the International Educational Series; "Two Centuries of Pennsylvania History"; and "Quakerism and Politics," a collection of essays. Astronomy and physics have also been the subjects of his writings, and in collaboration with Professor Philips, of the West Chester State Normal School, he is the author of a treatise dealing with those sciences. He has been the recipient of several degrees, that of Sc. D. from the University of Pennsylvania, in 1883; LL.D. from Swarthmore College, four years later; and that of L. H. D. from Hobart College, as well as his first, B. S. He has taken advantage of every opportunity for travel that has come to him in the course of his busy life, believing in that as one of the best aids to education, and in 1913 made an extended trip abroad, visiting many European and Asiatic countries. He is essentially a student, and has been blessed, as well, with the invaluable ability of engendering in others the desire for scholastic pursuits and in creating true appreciation of the boundless benefits of mind culture. Two of the reforms he successfully advocated early in his administration of the president's duties was a widening of the scientific courses and a more rational and advantageous manner of conducting the literary societies of the college, for which it has ever been famous, both for the number of those skilled in the forensic art that they produced and in the pleasure derived therefrom. In behalf of the students, as a professor and as president, he has sought and obtained improved facilities for athletic recreation, and through his coöperation with the student body has gained its members for his firm friends and supporters. Ample evidence of this was given as early as the time when he was raised to the presidency, the serenade and celebration of that night remaining fresh in the memory of many a Haverford alumnus. In closing this greatly curtailed account of the career of Dr. Isaac Sharpless as an educator it only remains to give the following excerpt from his address at his inauguration as president of Haverford College, a goal that he placed before himself, and

which he has, through his own valiant endeavors and those of the splendid faculty that has always assisted him, happily gained; "A Haverford degree must stand for breadth of culture, scholarly spirit, and disciplined powers."

His religious faith is that of the Society of Friends, to which for generations his ancestors have been adherents, and his political action is never fore-ordained in favor of the candidates of any particular party.

Isaac Sharpless married, 8th month 10, 1876, at West Chester Meeting, Lydia Trimble Cope, born in West Chester, Pennsylvania, 2nd month 13, 1857, daughter of Paschall and Amy A. (Baily) Cope. Children: 1. Helen, born in Haverford, Pennsylvania, 7th month 25, 1877; a graduate of Drexel Institute, employed in library work. 2. Amy C., born 1st month 12, 1879, an artist. 3. Frederick C., born 10th month 1, 1880; a graduate of Haverford College, class of 1900, and of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1903; now a practicing physician. 4. Edith F., born 11th month 1, 1883; a missionary in Japan. 5. Lydia T., born 10th month 10, 1885; now Lydia T. Perry, Westerly, Rhode Island. 6. Katherine T., born 10 month 17, 1896.

The forbears of George M. Booth, of Chester, Pennsylvania, BOOTH came with the early emigration of Friends from England, settling on lands now situated in the townships of Bethel and Upper Chichester. The emigrant ancestor of the Delaware County family was Robert Booth, who came from an early Friends' stronghold, Yorkshire, England, a widower with at least two children. He was a member of Knavesborough Monthly Meeting, wherein is recorded his marriage, fifth month 13, 1698, to Alice Marshall, at Randen, also the births of his children: William, born twelfth month 1, 1699; Mercy, first month 16, 1702; Jeremiah, seventh month 11, 1709. On coming to America after the death of his wife he brought a certificate from Askwith Meeting, Great Burton, Yorkshire, dated eleventh month 26, 1712. He settled in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, within the limits of Concord Meeting, purchasing land on both sides of Naaman's Creek, now in Bethel and Upper Chichester townships. In the list of taxables of Bethel township for 1715, his name appears third. According to the records of Concord Meeting, he married (second) fourth month 23, 1715, Betty Caston, who survived him and married (second) Richard Few, son of the emigrant of the same name. Robert Booth died in April, 1727. In his will he mentions, in addition to the living children of his second wife, those of his first marriage. Children of second marriage: Robert (2), of whom further; Mary, born third month 11, 1718, married William Pyle; Ann, born seventh month 13, 1720, married Samuel Saville; John, born eleventh month 6, 1723; Elizabeth, died young.

(II) Robert (2), son of Robert (1) Booth and his second wife, Betty Caston, was born in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, third month 15, 1716, died eleventh month 29, 1796. He was a lad of eleven years when his father died, and in 1732 Robert accompanied his stepfather, Richard Few, and family, to a farm in Kennett township, Chester County, on the west side of Brandywine Creek, there residing until he attained legal age. He inherited, under his father's will, the farm in Upper Chichester, and upon attaining his majority took possession thereof, continuing his residence there until his death, almost sixty years later, he being then in his eightieth year. He married (first) at Chichester Meeting, fourth month 18, 1741, Elizabeth, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Hayes) Cloud, of Richland Manor, New Castle County, Delaware. She was a granddaughter of Henry Hayes, who came to Amer-

ica in 1705, settling in East Marlborough township, Chester County. Children: 1. William, died 1787; married (first) sixth month 26, 1766, Mary Dutton, (second) fourth month 19, 1769, Rebecca Hewes. 2. Jeremiah, married in 1765, Elizabeth Dutton. 3. John, of whom further. 4. Elizabeth, married, in 1776, Robert Steele. 5. Hannah, married, first month 23, 1772, John Kerlin. 6. Joseph, married in 1776, Sarah ———. 7. Aaron. 8. Mary. 9. Jemima, married, in 1784, Benjamin Townsend. 10. Robert (3), married, in 1778, Ann Martin. Robert (2) Booth married a second wife, also named Elizabeth, who bore him Thomas and Phoebe. The former married Phoebe Cloud, the latter, on twelfth month 27, 1784, married Jeremiah Brown.

(III) John, third son of Robert (2) Booth and his first wife, Elizabeth Cloud, was born on the Upper Chichester farm, in 1745, died 11 mo. 16, 1823. He grew to manhood as his father's assistant but later owned several farms, including what is now known as the Booth homestead, on which Boothwyn, a station and postoffice on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, is located. According to the assessors' books of Upper Chichester for that period, John Booth and his son Joseph seem to have occupied the property jointly for several years, Joseph later inheriting the same. John Booth married, in 1774, Elizabeth, daughter of James and Prudence (Dutton) Shelley, and granddaughter of Roger Shelley and John Dutton, the emigrant. Thomas Reynolds and John and Hannah (Simcock) Kingsman were also progenitors of Mrs. John Booth. Children: Joseph, of whom further; Sarah, married third month 12, 1805, William McCay.

(IV) Joseph, only son of John and Elizabeth (Shelley) Booth, was born in Upper Chichester township, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, in 1775, died sixth month 24, 1828. He farmed the homestead with his father during the active years of his father's life, later becoming sole owner and residing thereon until his death. He married, sixth month 2, 1811, Martha Hoskins, daughter of William and granddaughter of John Hoskins, the emigrant. Children: William, of whom further; Caleb, born twelfth month 26, 1815, died first month 19, 1898, married, in 1838, Henrietta Eyre; Sarah, born seventh month 21, 1817, died sixth month 20, 1838, unmarried; John, born third month 4, 1820, died fourth month 6, 1879, unmarried; Elizabeth, born eighth month 9, 1823, died third month 19, 1848, married, tenth month 4, 1841, John M. Broomall; Martha, born ninth month 9, 1826, died fifth month 9, 1832.

(V) William, eldest son of Joseph and Martha (Hoskins) Booth, was born on the homestead in Upper Chichester, Delaware County, fifth month 27, 1812, died there eleventh month 1, 1877. He was educated in the old brick schoolhouse near Chichester Cross-roads, and a boarding-school in Burlington, New Jersey. He inherited the home farm and there continued his residence until 1848, seven of his children being born in that place. In 1848 he moved to the city of Chester and engaged with John Larkin in the lumber and coal business on Chester Creek, below Third street, also operating a line of packets. After the withdrawal of Mr. Larkin from the firm, Mr. Booth continued the business alone for several years, subsequently admitting his son, Bartram, as a partner, and operating a steam saw and planing mill on Front street. He also purchased a farm near Chelsea, Delaware County, where he gratified his love of agriculture, bred in his blood through many generations of farmer forbears. He took an active part in the upbuilding of Chester and was one of the leaders in the expansion of that city after the removal of the county seat to Media. He was deeply interested in the building and loan associations of his day, encouraging investments in these institutions and thus aiding in the starting of many men upon a successful business career. He assisted in the laying out of the North Ward of Chester, and at the intersection

of Broad and Madison (the latter street being named by him), he built his own mansion and several other residences. He served as a burghess of Chester for a time, although so retiring was his nature and disposition that he shunned public office and held but few official positions. He was one of the early directors of the Delaware County Bank, elected November 11, 1864, one of the last board elected under the old State charter. Although not a member of Friends' Meeting, he was a constant attendant at the old meeting house on Market street, and lived an upright Christian life, gaining and holding the respect of all who knew him. He died November 1, 1877, aged nearly sixty-six years.

Mr. Booth married (first) third month 14, 1833, Hannah, daughter of Benjamin and Phoebe Bartram, of Darby, and granddaughter of John Bartram, the noted botanist. She died in 1838, and he married (second) second month 4, 1841, Elizabeth, daughter of John and Sarah (Martin) Broomall, and a descendant of Thomas Martin, George Mans, Henry Reynolds, Richard Webb, William Clayton, John Davis, James Dilworth, Joseph Baker, and Benjamin Acton, all men of note in the early settlement of Pennsylvania, and nearly all of them officials of the colonial government. Children of first marriage: 1. Martha, born twelfth month 15, 1833, died eleventh month 3, 1889; married twelfth month 3, 1855, James Gibson. 2. Henry, born sixth month 4, 1835, died seventh month 31, 1835. 3. Bartram, born eleventh month 3, 1836; married twelfth month 23, 1860, Ellen Morris. Children of second marriage: 4. Sarah Broomall, married twelfth month 5, 1876, Allen Fliteraft. 5. Clarissa, married sixth month 12, 1867, Isaac L. Miller. 6. Hannah Bartram, married second month 24, 1870, J. Newlin Trainer. 7. Ellen Hoskins, married third month 26, 1868, Ellwood Harvey. 8. George Martin, of whom further. 9. John Broomall, married fourth month 2, 1891, Mary Nevin.

(VI) George Martin, elder son of William Booth and his second wife, Elizabeth Broomall, was born at the Booth mansion, Broad and Madison streets, Chester, Pennsylvania, September 19, 1851. He was educated under private instruction at home until he was sixteen years of age, then for two years attended Clarkson Taylor's Academy, at Wilmington, Delaware. He was a member of the first class to enter Swarthmore College, and one of the first students enrolled in 1869. He continued at Swarthmore one and a half years, then began the study of law under the preceptorship of his uncle, John M. Broomall, the eminent lawyer of Media, Pennsylvania. He continued the studying of law until 1874, when, on February 23, he was admitted to the Delaware County bar. He has continued in legal practice until the present time, although his connection with the business and financial institutions of Chester has been constant and exceedingly valuable. Shortly after being admitted to the bar he organized the Chester Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of which his honored father was a director until 1877. The first officers of this company were: John (2) Larkin, president; Mortimer H. Beckley, vice-president, and George M. Booth, secretary and treasurer. He continued a potent factor in the success of this company until it closed a very creditable career in 1887.

For years Mr. Booth has been connected with many local corporations, either as legal advisor or as an official, his knowledge of the law and wise executive ability rendering him most valuable in either capacity. For over thirty years he has been an official of the Chester Building Association; for more than twenty years, a director and solicitor of the Chester Rural Cemetery; and for over thirteen years solicitor for the Chester School Board. He became a well-known and able financier, so highly regarded that in 1887 he was called to the presidency of the First National Bank of Chester, being at the time of his elevation to this responsible position one of the youngest bank presidents of the State. As head of the First National Bank he has broadened and extended

his knowledge of matters financial, continuing the strong head of this very successful institution by successive elections until the present time (see "Banks of Chester"). In 1901 Mr. Booth was elected secretary and treasurer of the Penn Steel Casting Company, and still continues active in its management. Not alone is Mr. Booth the lawyer, financier and business man. He is interested in the welfare of his city and proves his interest in most practical ways. He is a friend of education, active in his sympathy for the unfortunate as shown by his service of more than fifteen years as an efficient member of the Glen Mills Schools, better known as the House of Refuge. He was chief advisor and assistant to the superintendent in the establishing of a female department at the school, adding thereby to the usefulness of that institution. In political faith Mr. Booth is a staunch Republican, and his church affiliations are with the Society of Friends, as are also those of his family connections. He is a member of several social clubs and societies, among them the Penn Club, of Chester, which he helped to organize and has served on its board continuously ever since.

Mr. Booth married, in 1876, Ellen, daughter of Levis Miller, of Media. Children: 1. Levis M., now engaged in business in New York City. 2. Elizabeth M., married Robert E. Lamb, of Philadelphia. 3. Newlin T., now a resident of the city of Chester.

The Bickley family of Delaware County, Pennsylvania, has BICKLEY been well and favorably known in the State for considerable more than a century. The earlier members of the family came to this country, from Germany, but some branches of it trace their lineage back to William the Conqueror. The elder Bickleys settled in Philadelphia.

(I) Jacob Bickley married Hannah Horning, and died at an early age.

(II) Mortimer Horning, son of Jacob and Hannah (Horning) Bickley, was born in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, November 8, 1831, and died at his home in Chester, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, April 1, 1911. Having been deprived by death of a father's care when he was a very young child, Mr. Bickley was raised by his grandparents, who assumed the parental office. His earlier education was acquired in the public schools of his native county, and this was supplemented by study in a private school in Norristown. Upon the completion of these studies, at which time he had attained the age of eighteen years, Mr. Bickley became a clerk in the drug store of Samuel Simes, in Philadelphia. Two years later, in 1851, he came to Chester, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, and there commenced the career of which he had full reason to be proud. He found a position in the drug store conducted by Dr. J. M. Allen at Fourth and Market streets, and at the same time commenced a course of studies at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1854. Continuing his relations with Dr. Allen, these ripened into a partnership, January 1, 1856, the firm name being Allen & Bickley. Just three years later this partnership was dissolved and the business was then carried on alone by Mr. Bickley. That he was prosperous in his conduct of affairs is evidenced by the fact that he found the premises entirely too small to properly accommodate the amount of business he was called upon to transact, and he accordingly had the large five-story building erected which he occupied until his death. The new building was erected on the site of the old one, in 1868, and while it was in course of construction temporary quarters were located on the opposite side of the street in the building now occupied by S. & E. Brandies. At the time of its construction, the Bickley building was

one of the largest building propositions that had ever been undertaken in Chester, and it was considered a wonderful creation in the business world.

The business ability of Mr. Bickley, however, was not confined to the drug trade. He was one of the organizers of the Penn Steel Casting Company, and served as president of this corporation from 1892 until the time of his death. His executive ability was an important factor in the success of this enterprise, and he was always a leading spirit in the deliberations of its executive body. He was a member of the board of directors of the First National Bank of Chester from **January 10, 1871, until his death**, and it was due to his personal efforts that the fine new building was erected at Fifth and Market streets. Shipping interests also occupied his attention. Under his supervision the large river steamers "Mary Morgan," "Jersey Blue," and "Sarah Taggart" were operated up and down the Delaware river, and he also operated two freight lines, one between Chester and Billingsport, and the other to Wilmington. He was one of the charter members of the Chester Rural Cemetery.

Public spirited to a degree, Mr. Bickley assisted materially in furthering many projects which would otherwise have been neglected. He was one of the founders of the Pennsylvania Military College, and it is owing to him that the building is now located in Chester. There was talk of transferring the institution to Wilmington when it was destroyed by fire in 1882, as there were apparently no funds available for rebuilding purposes. When Mr. Bickley became aware of this condition of affairs he threw himself into the breach to such good purpose that the structure was rebuilt in the city of Chester. Again, the postoffice had formerly been located in a small store on Market street, in what would now be the rear of Broomall's store, and the quarters had been fully outgrown. The residents and property owners of what was then known as the South Ward, located west of Chester Creek, offered inducements to have the postoffice removed to that section. When Mr. Bickley was made aware of this state of affairs, he at once advanced money for the erection of the building known as the City Hall Annex, now occupied by the city clerk and the city treasurer. The postoffice was located in this, and has remained there since that time. Although Mr. Bickley served several years as a member of the common council of the city, he was never very desirous of holding public office, feeling that he was best serving the interests of the community by devoting his time and attention to furthering its welfare in other directions. The Masonic fraternity always had the benefit of his cordial interest, and he was a member of Chester Lodge No. 256, Free and Accepted Masons; Chester Chapter, No. 258, Royal Arch Masons; and Corinthian Commandery, Knights Templar, of Philadelphia. Domestic and unassuming in his habits, he was a devoted and loving husband and father. His contributions to the cause of charity were many and generous ones, yet he preferred to give in an unostentatious manner, and nothing was more distasteful to him than publicity in any of his acts of this nature.

Mr. Bickley married (first) Rebecca, died in January, 1875, a daughter of Samuel Weaver. He married (second) December 12, 1883, Caroline Jester, of Wilmington. Children, all of the first marriage: 1. Mary Abbott, married Rev. H. R. Robinson, now resides at Red Bank, New Jersey. 2. Milton Horace, see forward. 3. Walter Scott, see forward. 4. Laura, died at the age of five years.

(III) Milton Horace, son of Mortimer Horning and Rebecca (Weaver) Bickley, was born in Chester, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, September 17, 1862. He was educated in the public schools, being graduated from the Chester High School in the class of 1882. He then took a course at Pierce's Business College and when he had been graduated from this entered the drug store

of his father, and at the same time commenced a course of study in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated in the class of 1886, at which time he was awarded three prizes. He is now in charge of the drug store. As a business man he has been as successful as his father. He was elected a director of the First National Bank of Chester, to succeed his father; is a stockholder, director and treasurer of the Boston Iron and Metal Company of Baltimore, Maryland; is stockholder, director and treasurer of the Boldt Anchor Company of Chester; stockholder, director and treasurer of the Cassada Manufacturing Company of Chester. In Masonic circles, he is a member of the Chester Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, and Lulu Temple, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Bickley married, October 25, 1892, May, daughter of Charles and Jennie (Bowman) Fahnestock, and they have one daughter, Helen F., born November 6, 1895.

Walter Scott Bickley, son of Mortimer Horning (q. v.) and BICKLEY Rebecca (Weaver) Bickley, was born in Chester, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, March 13, 1866. The public schools furnished him with a good, practical education, and at the age of nineteen years he took charge of the shipping interests of his father and managed them successfully for a number of years. He then took a position at the Penn Steel Casting Works, and worked his way through each department of this plant, thus obtaining a working knowledge of all details which he could have acquired in no other manner. He rose to the position of assistant manager, from that to manager, and at his father's death was elected president and general manager of the company. His other business interests are as follows: Director of the Delaware County Trust Company; was president and one of the organizers of the Boldt Anchor Company; member of the Chester Board of Trade. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and a life member of Lulu Temple.

He married, March 18, 1889, Josephine, daughter of Charles Sharp, of Bridgeport Township. They have had children: Milton S., Rebecca and Charles M.

Joseph Warner Jones, of Chester, Pennsylvania, a retired farmer and capitalist well known in his State, is of direct Welsh origin. JONES The immigrant ancestor probably landed at Philadelphia before 1800, or soon after the ending of the Revolutionary War.

(I) ——— Jones, the Welsh immigrant, reached the United States from Wales, via London. With him came his wife and young family. He was a quarryman in Wales and, after prospecting, he purchased the Leeper stone quarry, at Leepersville, Pennsylvania. For many years he did a successful business. Later he sold the quarry and received for it worthless Continental money, which left him in destitute circumstances. He was the father of a number of children, among them being William, of whom further.

(II) William Jones, of the Welsh immigrant, was probably born after his parents reached America. He received his education in the district schools in the various places in which he lived with his parents. He was taught the cabinetmaker's trade, which he pursued for several years. Later he entered the mercantile business at No. 8 Fifth street, Philadelphia. Both he and his wife were Quakers and members of the Friends' congregation in Philadelphia. He died at the age of fifty-one. He married Jane Pennell, of Middletown Township, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, who died at the age of seventy. Children: 1. William Pennell, born probably in 1830, died in New York City,

in 1903; a dry goods salesman for the firm of Townsend Sharpless of Philadelphia; married Hannah Howey, now deceased; one daughter, Sibyl T., of Woodbury, New Jersey. 2. Joseph Warner, of whom further. 3. Edward C., born in 1843, died in 1895, for thirty years a druggist at the corner of Fifteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia, and for the same length of time treasurer of College of Pharmacy; unmarried. 4. Mary Elizabeth, born December 25, 1846, died June 8, 1898; unmarried; lived in Philadelphia and Media, Pennsylvania. 5. Hannah S., died aged six years.

(III) Joseph Warner Jones, son of William and Jane (Pennell) Jones, was born July 26, 1841, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He attended the Friends' Select School in Philadelphia, and later the Friends' Boarding School, at Westtown, Pennsylvania. After reaching manhood he went to Middletown Township, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, where he married. He purchased one hundred and fifteen acres of land in Middletown Township, known as the Jonathan Thomas place, which he greatly improved. The residence was remodeled and the land was brought to a high state of fertility and productiveness under his wise guiding hand, using the most approved scientific methods; and here he remained for forty-six years, during which time he accumulated wealth. In 1900 he retired from farming and moved to Park Place, Chester, Pennsylvania, where he purchased the property called Park Place, with a handsome modern structure, which had been built some two years previous, and in which he now makes his home, at the corner of Twenty-fourth street and Edgemore avenue. Mr. Jones has commanded respect and esteem in every community in which he has lived. He is known for his probity, justice and fair dealings with his fellowmen, as a good friend and neighbor. Both he and his wife are members of the Friends' Meeting House, and take an active part and interest in the work. On November 7, 1867, he married Sarah L. Webster (see Webster). Children: 1. Elizabeth W., born December 3, 1869, died June 3, 1908; married Ellis B. Barker; no children. Mr. Barker married (second) Elizabeth Moore, and has one daughter, Ruth. After the retirement of Mr. Jones from active participation in business affairs Mr. Barker moved to the old homestead in Middletown Township, where he farms. 2. Jane P., born July 31, 1874; died of diphtheria, February 15, 1884.

(The Webster Line).

The Webster family of Pennsylvania has long been established in the State, and is of direct English origin. It has contributed many notable men to the public life of the United States, lawyers, physicians, divines, teachers, in fact there is no walk of life that has not been filled by one or more of the name. The Websters of Pennsylvania have all been, more or less, agriculturists, living on and tilling their own land.

(I) William Webster, the immediate progenitor of Sarah L. (Webster) Jones, was born, reared and educated in Middletown township, Delaware County, Pennsylvania. He was a successful farmer and a man of prominence in his day. He married (first) a Miss Sharpless; married (second) Agnes Yarnell. Children by first marriage: 1. Mary, married William Smeadly, of Delaware County. 2. Lydia, married George Smeadly, of Middletown Township. 3. Sarah, married Abram Pennell, of Middletown Township. Children by second marriage: 4. Phoebe, died June 14, 1913, aged one hundred years less four months and was well and hearty up to the last; married Thomas Y. Hutton and lived in Waterville, Pennsylvania. 5. William, of whom further. 6. Caleb, married Hannah Morgan; lives in Middletown Township. 7. Ruth, died aged thirty.

(II) William (2), son of William (1) and Agnes (Yarnell) Webster,

was born in Middletown Township, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, in 1816, died in the same township October 4, 1891. He was reared on his father's farm, received the best educational advantages that the times and the district schools afforded, and on reaching his majority took up farming as his life vocation. By close economy, shrewd judgment and application to his business he accumulated a nice property, and retired from active participation in the cultivation of his land in 1885, removing to Media, Delaware County. He married (first) Elizabeth Larkin, born in 1816, died March 22, 1877. He married (second) Catherine Scarlet, widow of James Scarlet, who died in 1899. Children by first marriage: 1. Hannah, born February 23, 1840; married Samuel Moore, of Middletown Township; he died in Philadelphia, she died May 20, 1908; no children. 2. Sarah L., now Mrs. Jones. 3. Nathan, born February 22, 1844, died March 24, 1844. 4. Rebecca, born December 18, 1845, died October 30, 1847. 5. Edward, born April 16, 1847, died in 1890; he was a farmer and later a milk dealer in Philadelphia; married Emma England; one son Lawrence. 6. Ruthanna, born February 24, 1849, died April 17, 1880; married Samuel Moore, of Chester County, Pennsylvania; three daughters. 7. William, born March 6, 1851; milk dealer at 3224 Woodland avenue, Philadelphia; married Cynthia Dora Kester; two children. 8. Pennell L., born August 9, 1853; milk dealer in Media, Pennsylvania; married Mary W. Yarnell; two children. 9. Owen Y., born February 26, 1855; died in 1908; was a farmer in Middletown Township; married Clara England; children: Agnes, Evelina, England, deceased; Mildred. 10. Elizabeth, born November 1, 1856; makes her home with her sister, Mrs. Jones. 11. Richard G., born June 23, 1861; a veterinary surgeon in Chester, Pennsylvania; married Annie Hutton; three children.

HATHAWAY The Hathaways of New England, from whom descend the Hathaways of Chester, Pennsylvania, spring from Nicholas Hathaway, who with his son John, a lad of ten years, came to New England from England, in 1639, settling at Taunton, Massachusetts. John, the son, became a prominent public man, married and left three sons, who in turn married and founded families. A branch settled in the State of Connecticut, where William (1) Hathaway was living in 1809.

William (2) Hathaway, son of William (1) Hathaway, was born in Connecticut in 1809, died in Chester, Pennsylvania, in March, 1888. He was a naval architect and engineer, employed on the Connecticut river at one time, later at Coburg, Canada, and constructed the first steamboat that sailed the Great Lakes. He also built the first drydock, built west of the Alleghenies, at Cairo, Illinois, and for twenty-five years was general superintendent of the Pennsylvania Coal Company at Rondout and Port Ewen, New York. He was a delegate from Ulster, New York, to the National Democratic Convention that nominated Stephen A. Douglas for the presidency in 1860, and was a prominent member of his party in Ulster County. He married Lucy Gardner Williams, daughter of Samuel and Mercy Williams, of New London, Connecticut. On her paternal side she was a descendant of Roger Williams, the first Baptist minister in New England, and on the maternal side she descended from Lion Gardiner, the early proprietor of Gardiner's Island, in Long Island Sound, New York. Children of William (2) Hathaway: 1. and 2. Susan and Frank, died young. 3. William, born in Rondout, New York, 1837, died at Port Ewen, New York, in 1886. He was a sea-faring man; was purser of a line of steamers running between New York and Savannah, and was captain of the steamer "Greyhound," concerned in the Mason and Slidell incident during

the Civil War, known as "The Trent Affair," which threatened war between Great Britain and the United States. 4. Hiram, of further mention. 5. Samuel, born in Rondout, in 1843, died in New York City; an employee of the United States Customs House. 6. Erven, born in Rondout, in 1852, now a hotel proprietor of New York City, with summer residence on Long Island. 7. Hawley, born in 1855; spent several years in the West; was a mail carrier and for several years associated with Buffalo Bill; now a resident of New York City.

Hiram Hathaway, son of William (2) and Lucy Gardner (Williams) Hathaway, was born in Esopus, New York, January 11, 1840. He was educated in Kingston (New York) Academy, leaving there in 1856, and for eighteen months thereafter was clerk in the wholesale dry goods store of Barnes Lyman & Company. The three succeeding years he was permit clerk for the Penn Coal Company at Port Ewen, New York, and in 1861 came to Chester, Pennsylvania, where until 1864 he was bookkeeper and cashier for Frick & Thomas, boat builders. From 1864 until 1867 he was engaged in the sale of oil supplies at Tionesta, Pennsylvania. In the latter year he moved to North Carolina, where he engaged in boat building for the canal trade, later returning to Chester, where for a time he edited the *Delaware County Democrat*. He later was cashier for Charles A. Weidner, a builder of iron boats, then for thirty-six years and until 1910 was employed in the accounting of the Pennsylvania Railroad. In that year he retired and is now a resident of Chester. He is an attendant of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church; was master in 1873 of Lucius H. Scott Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and since 1874 has been its efficient secretary.

He married Maria Bartram Hannum, born in Chester, died while on a visit to Richmond, Virginia, March 31, 1900, daughter of Robert E. Hannum, deceased, a lawyer of Chester, and his wife, Georgianna M. Bartram, born in Philadelphia. Children of Hiram Hathaway: 1. Hiram (2), of whom further. 2. Robert H., born September, 1866, died at Shanghai, China, March, 1908; captain of the Pacific Mail Steamship "Mongolia." 3. Lucy Gardner, a resident of Chester, a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and of The Colonial Dames. 4. Georgianna Bartram, born 1872; married Albert F. Hunt, a leading architect of Richmond, Virginia; children: Albert and Spottswood. 5. William R., born 1879; now resident engineer for the DuPont Powder Company, at Houghton, Michigan; married Frances Holmes, of Reading, Pennsylvania; children: Frances Holmes and William Hathaway. 6. Alfred, died young.

Hiram (2) Hathaway, eldest son of Hiram (1) and Maria Bartram (Hannum) Hathaway, was born in what is now the First Ward of Chester, Pennsylvania, October 27, 1863. He was educated in the public schools and is a graduate of Chester High School, class of 1883. He then began the study of law in the office of Hon. William Ward, Chester, and in January, 1886, was admitted to the Delaware County Bar. He at once began practice in Chester, where he has attained unusual prominence in both branches of his profession, civil and criminal. For many years he was in charge of the legal side of all the real estate transactions for the Pennsylvania Railroad and has been counsel for the defence in fifteen murder cases, in none of which has a verdict carrying the death penalty been enforced against him. His offices for the past sixteen years have been in the Chester Real Estate Building, and here he transacts a very large and lucrative general law business. He is a Democrat in politics, and in 1885 was elected city recorder, serving most efficiently for five years. He has also been the candidate of his party for State Senator and other important offices, but the normal Republican majority in his district has been

too great to be overcome, except the one office mentioned, when his victory was regarded as a most remarkable one and a flattering testimonial of the high regard in which he is held in his own city. Mr. Hathaway has been admitted to all State and Federal courts of his district; is a member of the State and County Bar associations; the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, and is an attendant of St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

He married in Wilmington, Delaware, January, 1908, Elizabeth, daughter of John Rowe, a contractor of Philadelphia, now deceased. Children: Elizabeth, born at Ridley Park, Pennsylvania, February 3, 1910; Mary, February 12, 1911.

For over forty years the name of McDowell has been one connected with the coal and lumber business of Chester, the business established by the father, continued by his sons until 1909, and since then by his son, Wesley S. McDowell. The founder of the family in Chester, John McDowell, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1820, died in Chester, Pennsylvania, in June, 1885. He was educated, grew to manhood and married in Ireland, which was his home until 1854, when he came to the United States, settling at Rockdale, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, where he first worked in the cotton mills, but in 1862 established a coalyard. He continued in that business until 1871, when he moved to Chester where he established a similar business, continuing successfully until his death. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a Republican in politics, serving as school director for eighteen years. He married in Ireland, Agnes McQuillan, born in County Antrim, died in Chester, September 3, 1900, daughter of William McQuillan, a farmer of Antrim. Children (first two born in Ireland, four in Rockdale, Pennsylvania): 1. James, born 1850, died, 1912, in Chicago, Illinois; an employee of the Pullman Car Company; married Mary Davis, who survives him. 2. William J., born 1852, died in Chester in 1909; married Anna J. Little, who survives him. He was a partner of William J. McDowell & Brother. 3. Thomas A., born 1854, now a plasterer of Chester; married Susanna McCoy. 4. Archibald, born 1856; married Emma Green and resides in Chester, a plasterer. 5. Elizabeth, born 1858, resides with her brother Wesley S. 6. Wesley S., of whom further.

Wesley S. McDowell, youngest son of John and Agnes (McQuillan) McDowell, was born in Rockdale, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, May 12, 1860. He was educated in the public schools of Rockdale and Chester, his parents moving to South Chester in 1871. At the age of sixteen he finished his school years and was given a position in his father's coalyard. He continued his father's assistant until the death of the latter in 1885, then in partnership with his brother, William J., continued the business as William J. McDowell & Brother. On the death of the senior partner in 1909, Wesley S. purchased his interest from the estate and has since conducted the business alone. The old yards, now a part of the city of Chester, have been greatly enlarged since the early days of the firm, and the business extended to include all coal lines, lumber, cement, lime, terra cotta and builders' supplies of kindred nature. The business is an extensive, prosperous one and ably managed. Mr. McDowell is a director of the Penn National Bank of Chester, vice-president of the Iron Workers Building Association, and treasurer of the West End Free Library.

He is a Republican in politics, and in 1886 was elected to fill the vacancy on the Chester school board, caused by the death of his father, serving until 1912. In 1902 he was elected treasurer of Delaware County, holding that re-

sponsible position for three years. For ten years he served as secretary of the executive committee of the Republican County Committee, was alternate delegate to the Republican National Convention that nominated William McKinley for president in 1896, and has since been delegate to innumerable State and County conventions of his party. He has always been interested in the Volunteer Fire Department of Chester; was one of the organizers and a charter member of Felton Engine Company, and for eighteen years served as its president. He is prominent in the Masonic order, belonging to Chester Lodge, No. 236, Free and Accepted Masons; Chester Chapter, No. 258, Royal Arch Masons; Chester Commandery, No. 66, Knights Templar, and Lulu Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Philadelphia. He also belongs to the Junior Order of American Mechanics, and to the Young Men's Republican Club. In religious faith he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. McDowell married in Chester, November 25, 1888, Elizabeth K. Law, born in Philadelphia, January 14, 1870, daughter of John (born in Ireland) and Martha (Doak) Law, he a brick manufacturer and an ex-burgess of Chester, where both now reside. Children of Mr. and Mrs. McDowell, both born in Chester: Harold, March 29, 1892, educated in the public schools and Swarthmore Preparatory School, now engaged in business with his father; Wesley J. (2), born September 23, 1899.

MORRIS While three generations of this family have been prominent in the business and professional life of Chester, they originally came from Delaware, where Charles J. Morris, grandfather of Frank S. Morris, was born in 1833. He was a posthumous child, his father dying two months prior to the birth of his son. Charles J. Morris learned the sailmaker's trade and moved to Boston where he established a sailmaker's loft; later he moved to Machias, Maine, remaining two years; he then returned to Boston and vicinity, and finally in November, 1867, he came to Chester, where he again established a loft, but later moved his business to Philadelphia, retaining his residence in Chester, where he died in 1885. He married, in Boston, Almira Josephine Gardner, of Machias, Maine, a descendant of the Massachusetts family of Colonial and Revolutionary fame. She died in 1902, aged sixty-nine years.

Charles E., son of Charles J. and Almira Josephine (Gardner) Morris, was born in Boston, May 8, 1856. He followed the many removals of his parents, obtaining some schooling, but early became a bread winner. When a lad of twelve years he hired as cook for a number of fisherman, who lived during the season in a cabin on the shores of Delaware Bay, but there was a poor catch and there was no money for the cook's wages. He helped in the restaurant his parents kept in Chester for a time and picked up such jobs as came in his way. In December, 1871, he found employment as a helper at John Roach's ship-yard, where he remained until the following March, then shipped on the United States revenue cutter, "Colfax," but later was transferred to the "Hamilton." In the fall of 1872, being then but sixteen years of age, he left the vessel and upon returning from a day's shooting of reed birds on Chester Island, he was apprehended by United States authorities and when the facts were presented to the department he was discharged from the service in December. He worked in the restaurant until the summer of 1874, then opened a stand for the sale of refreshments at the Market street wharf in Chester. When the river season closed, he shipped as cook on the revenue cutter, "Seward," but the crew were soon discharged. Returning to Chester, he en-

tered the employ of Irving & Leeper, a manufacturing company; he then worked at Henry Goff's hotel until 1878, when he secured work in the folding department of the Eddystone Print Works, at a salary of six dollars weekly. In 1879 he married, and after the wedding fee was paid was the proud possessor of a wife and two dollars in cash, but he had an immense capital of courage and energy, and he contrived to make a living for both by doing extra work. In March, 1881, he secured a position at forty dollars per month, with the United States Coast Survey, then charting the Delaware River. During the following winter he worked in Roach's ship-yard, and gunned for ducks, then a profitable occupation. In May, 1882, he became bartender at the Washington House, a pre-revolutionary hostelry with an interesting history, then kept by Henry Abbott. It was at the Washington House that in April, 1902, the Delaware County Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution placed a bronze tablet in commemoration of the fact, that there at midnight, September 11, 1777, General Washington wrote the only report of the battle of Brandywine, and at the same hotel, April 20, 1789, he received the congratulations of the people of Chester upon his election as first president of the United States.

Mr. Morris remained with Mr. Abbott ten years, and when the latter was appointed assistant sergeant at arms of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, Mr. Morris was promoted to be manager, with an agreement that virtually amounted to a partnership. On December 13, 1894, Mr. Morris entered into a contract with Mr. Abbott to purchase the Washington House at a valuation of fifty-seven thousand dollars, and in February, 1895, he became absolute owner and proprietor. He has had a prosperous career and from time to time has added to the value of his property by extensive and costly modern improvements.

Charles E. Morris married January 20, 1879, Ellen I. P., daughter of John and Mary Stewart. Children: Frank S., of whom further; Herman Jardella, born October 13, 1881, died May 12, 1889.

Frank S., son of Charles E. and Ellen I. P. (Stewart) Morris, was born in Chester, Pennsylvania, January 21, 1880. He was educated in the public schools of that city. In 1898 he entered the law office of John B. Hannum, as clerk, and at once began legal study, continuing there until 1902, when he passed the required examinations and was admitted to the bar. He practiced with his preceptor, Mr. Hannum, then with Ward P. Bliss, later with A. B. Geary, then established his own offices in Chester and practiced alone. He has given a great deal of attention to criminal law and for the length of time he has been a member of the bar has figured in practically as many important criminal cases as any other member of the Delaware County bar. He has been a successful advocate, and is rapidly acquiring not only local but state reputation in criminal law. He is a deep student and in the conduct of his cases makes careful study and search for precedent. In a recent case of a tenant seeking relief from an extortionate landlord, Mr. Morris, with the aid of A. B. Geary, Esq., unearthed a law passed by the English Parliament in 1267 that bore so plainly on the case at issue, that he secured a favorable verdict for his client. With his deep knowledge of law and his capacity for work, it needs no prophet to determine Mr. Morris's future as a lawyer. He has a trained mind, quartered in a healthy body that is kept at concert pitch by athletic exercise of all kinds, his favorite sports being horseback riding, fishing and yachting, the latter perhaps his special delight, his handsome yacht being kept in commission in all but the extreme winter months. He is a contributing member of Essington Fire Company; member of the Alpha Boat Club; The Young Men's Republican Club. The Essington Republican Club and the Tini-cum Republican Club. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Or-

der of Elks and Fraternal Order of Eagles, of Chester. In politics he is a Republican, but beyond serving as judge of election and county committeeman from the Tinicum District of Delaware County, has never accepted public office.

He married, in Camden, New Jersey, December, 1904, Gerzella, daughter of William and Jennie (Rogers) Miller, of Essington. William Miller, deceased, was a hotel proprietor of Essington and is there survived by his wife and five children.

From early days the name of Dutton has been known in Delaware county. In 1682, on October 8, Charles Ashcom, a surveyor returned five hundred acres of land laid out for John Dutton on the west side of Upland Creek in Aston township and tradition says that John Dutton settled on the land, built a house in the meadow near the creek, but being disturbed by floods, removed a few rods farther away and erected his dwelling on a large rock near a small rivulet. It is also stated that the family of John Dutton followed an Indian path through the forest, when they moved from Chester to their land.

Jonathan Dutton founded a family in Middletown township and on November 12, 1792, bought a grist mill from Nicholas Fairlamb. When his son, John Dutton, became of legal age he was placed in charge of the mill, which became his property at the death of Jonathan Dutton, the father in 1820. Jonathan (2) Dutton succeeded his father John in the ownership of the mills and in 1843, during the great flood, was driven from floor to floor by the rising water and finally just before the mill was swept away leaped into the rushing torrent and succeeded in reaching safety one hundred yards below. The mills were rebuilt in 1844 and on the death of Jonathan (2) Dutton, September 18, 1880, they were inherited by his son George G. Dutton, the fourth generation of Duttons to own and operate the mills during a period covering nearly a century.

Thomas Dutton, a grandson of Richard Dutton, was born in Aston township, February 2, 1769, died in the same township, his span of life having covered one hundred years, seven months and eleven days. He was a boy during the Revolution, remembered hearing the cannon fired in Philadelphia, at the signing of the Declaration of Independence, voted for George Washington for his second term and except for Monroe at his first term, had voted at every presidential election, casting his last ballot for Gen. Grant in November, 1868. On February 2, 1869, when Thomas Dutton completed his century of life, his family connections and friends assembled at his home in Aston township in celebration of the event. Only three instances are recorded in Delaware county of persons who lived to a greater age than Thomas Dutton.

In 1850, Nathan P. Dutton, while attending a public sale of household goods, at a house near Village Green, was struck by lightning and lived but five minutes thereafter. Rachel Dutton, his mother, was in an adjoining room, but was unhurt. On being told of the fate of her son, she came to him at once and labored over him for nearly half an hour, then gradually lost consciousness and died about three-quarters of an hour after the death of her son.

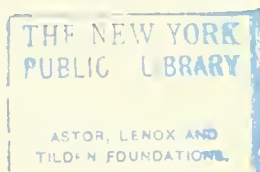
The Duttons were members of the Society of Friends for many generations, from the emigrant John Dutton, the early settler in Aston township. Many of the name yet adhere to the austere faith of their fathers, while others have connected with other christian denominations, but whether as Friends, Presbyterians, Baptists or Methodists, they have ever been a family of high standing in their communities, God-fearing, honorable and upright.

Harwell Beeson Dutton of Chester, Pennsylvania, is a son of Frank and Martha (Beeson) Dutton of Chester, Delaware county, where Frank Dutton was born March 3, 1850. He was educated in the public schools of Upper Chichester township and at Bartons Boarding School at Village Green. He was a farmer and butcher of Twin Oaks until the year 1900, when he retired and is now living in Chester, Pennsylvania. He is a Republican in politics and for many years served as school director and supervisor of Upper Chichester township. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and for many years served as steward and trustee. He belongs to the Masonic order, affiliated with Lucius H. Scott Lodge, No. 352. He married Martha, daughter of Amor and Louisa (Cloud) Beeson, he a deceased farmer of Delaware county. His widow married (second) William H. Henderson, a farmer of Centreville, Delaware, whom she also survives, a resident of Wilmington, Delaware. Children of Frank Dutton, all born in Upper Chichester township: Elmer G., born May 19, 1878, now a clerk in the Chester National Bank, married Lena Bonsall and resides in Chester; Lawrence A., born June 11, 1880, now a farmer and butcher of Twin Oaks, married Eunice Whiteley of Wilmington, Delaware; Louisa B., born August 29, 1882, married Lloyd Norris Hall, a salesman for the Carnegie Steel Company, residing at Ridley Park; Harwell Beeson (see forward); F. Herman, born April 24, 1888, now a merchant and farmer of Twin Oaks, married Amy Erwin; Wilmer C., born September 11, 1890, clerk for James Boyd & Company, married Florence Bardsley and resides in Ridley Park; Irwin V., born April 29, 1892, clerk, First National Bank, Chester, Pennsylvania.

Harwell Beeson Dutton was born at Twin Oaks, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, December 28, 1886. He attended the public schools of Upper Chichester township, Twin Oaks and Boothwyn in Delaware county, then entered Chester high school, whence he was graduated class of 1904. He then took a course at Swarthmore College, graduating class of 1908, then matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, law department, whence he was graduated LL.B. class of 1912. He was admitted to the Delaware county bar in December 1911, and on receiving his degree from the University began the practice of his profession in Chester with offices at No. 40 and No. 42 Cambridge Building. He is a member of the Delaware County Bar Association; has served as secretary of the Chester Board of Trade from February, 1912, till March, 1913; is a member of Theta Lambda Phi, legal fraternity, University of Pennsylvania; Lucius H. Scott Lodge, No. 352, Free and Accepted Masons, a charter member of the Chester Club, and is a communicant of Mount Hope Methodist Episcopal Church at Village Green. He is gaining a satisfactory practice and is devoted to his profession.

From the maritime country of Louth, Province of Leinster, Ireland, came Thomas, son of Robert Watson, who lived and died in his native isle.

Thomas Watson was born in Louth in 1834, was left an orphan at an early age, came to the United States and died in Chester, Pennsylvania, February 7, 1900. He was eighteen years of age when he came to the United States in company with his sister Bridget and brothers, James and Patrick. He located in Holmesburg, now a part of Philadelphia, where he followed his trade of horseshoer. In 1859 he located in Chester, where he established the business now owned by his son. He continued there in prosperous business, honored and respected until his death in 1900. He was a Democrat in politics and a devoted member of the Roman Catholic Church. He married Sarah McPherson,





John Roach



John D. Roach



born in county Donegal, Ireland, who died in Chester in 1896, daughter of John and Kate McPherson, he a grain merchant of Castle Finn, County Donegal. Children (all but the first born in Chester, Pennsylvania): Robert (of further mention); John, born August 2, 1861, now superintendent of the American Steel Foundries at Chester, married Mary Welsh; James, born March 3, 1864, now a horseshoer of Chester, married Elizabeth Bradbury; Thomas, born October 29, 1866, now superintendent of the pattern department of the New Castle Steel Casting Company, married (first) Mary Mackey, (second) Ida Boyer; Catherine, born 1868, now Sister Agatha of the Convent of The Immaculate Heart, Oak View, Delaware county, Pennsylvania; Mary, born 1870, married John Hamilton, an employee of the Sharpless Manufacturing Company and lives in West Chester, Pennsylvania; Joseph, born 1872, died 1890; Frances, Sarah and Susanna, all died in childhood.

Robert Watson, son of Thomas and Sarah (McPherson) Watson, was born in Byberry township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, June 15, 1859. He was but two months old when his parents moved to Chester and there his life has been spent. He attended the public schools of Chester, entering high school where he remained until 1875. He then secured a position in the armor plate weighing department at the Roach Ship Yard, remaining two years, then going with his father who taught him the horseshoer's trade. He worked at his trade for five years, then in 1882, entered the employ of George B. Woodman, grocer at Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia, with whom he remained until 1888. In that year he returned to Chester, resuming work at his trade with his father, continuing until the death of the latter, when he became owner of the business which he continues very successfully at No. 119 East Fifth street. He is a Republican in politics and from 1903 until 1911 served as member of the city council from the Third Ward. He was then employed by Mayor Ward, commissioner of highways, his term to expire in 1915. He has proved a most efficient commissioner, the number of macadamized streets in 1912, exceeding that of any previous year in the history of the city. He is also president of the Keystone Wire Board Box Company, incorporated in the state of Delaware. He has been a member of Hanley Fire Company twenty-five years and has served as trustee nine years. He is Past Grand Worthy President of Chester Lodge, No. 159, Fraternal Order of Eagles; Past Dictator of Chester Lodge, No. 285, Loyal Order of Moose, and for four years was a member of the credentials committee; member of the Heptasophs, and of the Modern Woodmen of America, Charter Oak Camp, No. 5806.

Robert Watson married in Chester, August 26, 1896, Bessie Harkins, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (McGillone) Harkins, both born in Ireland, came to the United States, where he died in 1906, aged ninety-eight years; his wife died in 1902. Children: Frances, died young; Catherine, born in Chester, June 1, 1909; Dorothy, born in Chester, April 3, 1911.

Just why the term "Captains of industry" should be applied to present day financiers, solely because they have financed great industries, is not easily explained. But among those who justly bear the proud title must ever stand foremost, John Roach and his no less capable son, John B. Roach, and when the industrial record of the United States shall be made up for final inspection, no names will have better title to the "Roll of fame" than they. The name Roach (originally Roche) is best known in connection with iron and steel shipbuilding on the Delaware river at Chester, although for years prior to the coming to Pennsylvania, John Roach was a foremost iron manufacturer and heavy engine builder of New York City. When

the demand for an iron clad navy arose, it was to John Roach that the government turned for their first steel ships, yet it was from the hands of the same government that he received the blow that swept away his fortune and carried him to his grave.

John Roach, shipbuilder and manufacturer, was born at Mitchelstown, County Cork, Ireland, December 25, 1815, son of a merchant of high standing and integrity. His mother was a woman of intelligence, an untiring worker with a keen and a buoyant spirit, qualities she transmitted to her son. John was the eldest son of a large family and until he was thirteen years of age received the best educational advantage his birthplace afforded. At that age a crisis occurred in his father's affairs caused by his endorsing heavily for a friend, and in the struggle to make his endorsement good, he broke down his health and soon afterwards died. At the age of sixteen John decided to come to the United States, believing his industry and ambition would there bring him better returns than elsewhere. He landed in New York and then traveled sixty miles on foot to Allaire, in Monmouth County, New Jersey (now a forgotten village), and there secured work at the Howell Iron Works, then a prosperous enterprise in a prosperous village. He began at a wage of twenty-five cents daily, but by his industry and bright cheery manner, made a most favorable impression on the owner of the works, James P. Allaire, who advanced him and gave him every advantage possible. In a few years he had by careful saving and increasing his savings in other ways, twelve hundred dollars on deposit with Mr. Allaire, and in 1840 he drew five hundred dollars of it and journeyed westward to Illinois, where he purchased three hundred acres of land where the city of Peoria now stands, paying his five hundred dollars as a partial payment. About this time Mr. Allaire failed and Mr. Roach lost not only the seven hundred dollars, due him, but also the five hundred dollars paid on his land. He at once obtained a position in New York City, where he learned to make marine engine castings and similar foundry work, receiving one dollar per day. He again accumulated a small capital, then in company with three of his fellow workmen he purchased a small foundry in New York and was again started on the road to prosperity. He soon bought out his partners, enlarged his works and in 1856 was worth thirty thousand dollars. In that year his plant was destroyed by the explosion of a boiler; he was not able to collect the insurance, and after paying all his debts and obligations of every kind, found himself again without a dollar. But he had established a name in the business world for enterprise and integrity, that now proved to have a money value. He was able to secure substantial credit, rebuild his works and as the Etna Iron Works entered upon an era of great prosperity. He specialized in the heaviest type of marine engine, and built up an immense business. He built the great engines for the steam ram "Dunderberg;" those used in the steam frigate "Neshaning," and in the Sound steamers "Bristol" and "Providence," all of which were the largest ever built in the United States at that time. In 1868 his business was increased to such an extent that he purchased the immense plant of the Morgan Iron Works in New York City, and soon afterwards the Neptune Works, the Franklin Forge and the Allaire Iron Works, and Reany Son & Archbold shipyard at Chester, Pennsylvania. This latter property was already a well established yard, fairly well equipped, with a river frontage of about a quarter of a mile on the widest and deepest portion of the Delaware river. A number of vessels had been built there, including several monitors for the United States Government. The firm of John B. Roach & Son was now re-organized as the Delaware River Iron Shipbuilding & Engine Works, the Chester plant in charge of John B. Roach, becoming the largest part of their business. This plant will be more fully spoken of in the

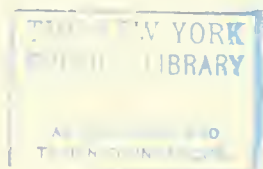
portion devoted to John B. Roach, who was in charge there, his father rarely visiting the works oftener than once a week. John Roach, as president, conducted the financial affairs of the corporation from New York, and supervised the operation of the New York Works. The great bulk of the work done at both Chester and New York was, until after the Civil War, with private parties and corporations. Previous to 1865, the only work done for the government was in the building of large engines for government war vessels. He became convinced that a radical change was required in the construction of marine engines and advised the government that much of the machinery they were buying was a waste of money. This resulted in the Navy Department ordering Mr. Roach to build compound engines for the "Tennessee." He had great plans for building up our merchant marine and interested prominent statesmen in his project. In 1875 he constructed a sectional dry dock at Pensacola and in 1883 began the construction at Chester, of the famous dispatch boat "Dolphin," and the cruisers "Atlanta," "Boston" and "Chicago," the first ships of the new navy. These were built under the direction of the Naval Advisory Board, authorized by Congress and appointed by the President, consisting of two civil engineers and several naval officers, who drew plans, models and specification for the cruisers. When the "Dolphin" was completed, she was accepted by the board, after a trial, as coming up to the conditions and requirements of the contract. The then secretary of the navy, William C. Whitney, refused to accept the vessel and appointed another board to put her through further special tests. He also ruled that Mr. Roach's contract was not legal. As his large capital was involved in these contracts, his failure to effect a settlement with the government led him for the protection of his bondsmen and creditors to stop business. On July 18, 1885, he made an assignment and from that day until he lost consciousness he could never refer to the subject without uncontrollable emotion. His life was a marvel of industrial labor and he impressed his genius and individuality upon the time in which he lived, probably to a greater extent than any other American manufacturer. His life was typical of the great possibilities open to a man of courage, initiative and energy, being dominated by rare fortitude, courage and perseverance, and combined with his abilities, commanded national and international regard, closing as it did amid circumstances that excited the warmest human sympathy. Under the strain his powerful constitution and iron will broke, and he died January 10, 1887, of cancer of the mouth, similar to that which caused the death of General Grant.

He married, in 1837, in New Jersey, Emmeline Johnson. Two of his sons were eminent in the business world, John Baker Roach, of whom further, and Stephen W. Roach, who was connected with the Morgan Iron Works, of New York City.

John Baker Roach was born in the city of New York, December 7, 1839, second in a family of seven sons and two daughters. He was educated at Ashland Collegiate Institute, Greene County, New York, and began business life in a wholesale coffee establishment, but later entered his father's office. The confinement was injurious to his health and for a time he was manager of a large farm in Dutchess County, New York, owned by his father, where he regained health and strength. After the purchase of the Morgan Iron Works by John Roach in 1867, he admitted John B. Roach as a partner under the firm name, John Roach & Son. In 1871 when the shipyard at Chester was purchased, it was decided to place the son in active management of that branch, which later made the name of Roach famous. Immediately after the purchase of the yard and the organization of the Delaware River Iron Shipbuilding and Engine Works, John Roach, president, John B. Roach, Secretary, and repre-

sentative of his father, they began building iron steamships on a scale hitherto unheard of. New lines were established, and old ones encouraged to add to their fleets the style of iron ships, which the old sea captains contemptuously dubbed "tin ships." One after another the steamship companies placed orders for the "Roach ships," and in three years a force of two thousand men, drawn from the surrounding states, was employed at the Chester Works. At the other Roach industries an equal number were employed in the furnishing of material and building engines for the ships at Chester. The great forges, founderies and shops were kept running at full speed and an era of great prosperity for Chester set in. The first iron vessel built by the Roach firm was the "City of San Antonio," a small vessel for the Mallory line, followed by many others for the same company, including in 1904 the "San Jacinto," a double screw steamship, the finest coasting steamer ever constructed. On March 18, 1874, the Pacific Mail Steamship "City of Peking" was launched, at that time the largest ship in the world, except the "Great Eastern." There stands to the credit of the Roach yard the first compound engines ever built in this country; the first iron sailing ship, and the first steel ships, the "Dolphin," "Chicago," "Boston" and "Atlantic," the first vessels of our modern navy. After the assignment made by John Roach, on July 18, 1885, the business on hand was closed up and in 1887 the company re-organized with John B. Roach, president of the Delaware River Works and vice-president of the Morgan Iron Company. He was in complete charge of the Chester plant and in a short time the company was again in a prosperous condition. The Roaches were pioneers in iron shipbuilding, and in all the years since, their shipyard has been one of the leading yards in the country. There have been built the finest of steamships, steamboats, ferry boats, yachts and sailing ships to the value of many millions of dollars, and at the great works has been educated one of the finest bodies of mechanics to be found in any industry in the country. During all the years no strike, or serious difficulty, has occurred at the yards, Mr. Roach's policy having always been to deal with his men direct and to listen in person to every legitimate complaint. These men built the "Priscilla," then the largest and handsomest steamboat leaving New York Harbor, and the product of their skill may be found in every United States Port. Mr. Roach was personally familiar with the details of the construction of every vessel laid down in the yard, and few men in any business so completely grasped the details of a complicated industry as he. Every mechanic in the yard recognized him as a critical judge of the work and all strove for his approval. Besides his large interests in the shipbuilding company, he became a director of the Seaboard Steel Casting Company, the Chester National Bank, the Cambridge Trust Company, and gave financial support to many enterprises of a minor nature. His career as a shipbuilder rivals that of his father, whose close business associate he was for many years, while as representative and successor at the head of the great Chester shipbuilding plant he has always been supreme. True "Captains of industry" both, and identified with every plate, beam, bolt, shaft or part of the great engines and ships they built. Pioneers in a full sense, they gave to the world a new industry and to the city of Chester a posterity and a name that shall ever endure. In political faith Mr. Roach is a Republican. He is a member of the Union League of Philadelphia, the Engineers' Club of New York, and the Penn Club of Chester.

He married, in 1861, Mary Caroline, daughter of David and Gertrude Wallace of Staatsburg, New York. Of their eleven children, five grew to adult years: Sarah E., died in 1893, married Charles E. Schuyler, of New York; Emmeline Wallace, married, in 1892, William C. Sproul, the capitalist and statesman of Chester; Mary Garretta, married (first) in 1893, Dr. Frederick





James H. Couch.

Farwell Long Jr., who died in May, 1906, and she married (second) in December, 1912, George Forbes, lawyer, of Baltimore, Maryland; John, married, in 1899, Hortense Moller, of Hoboken, New Jersey, and resides in New York; William McPherson.

William McPherson Roach, youngest son of John B. Roach, was born in Chester, Pennsylvania, December 23, 1877. He was educated in private schools, Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, and Columbia University, leaving the latter in his junior year. He resides in Chester engaged in the management of his own private estate. He is a Republican in politics. He married, in the City of Mexico, April 25, 1906, Julia Josefina Enriqueta Hidalgo de Vries, daughter of Senator Don Juan Hidalgo. Child: Juan Federico Farwell Hidalgo Roach, born in Mexico City, February 2, 1907.

Although a resident of Chester since childhood, Mr. Benjamin C. FOX Fox was born in Germany, being brought to Chester when young. He was born February 24, 1868, and obtained his primary education in the public schools of Chester. In 1889 he entered Pennsylvania Military Institute at Chester, continuing through a course of three years. Choosing the profession of law he began study under the preceptorship of Judge William B. Broomall, continuing his studies under the judge's instruction until 1895, when he was admitted to the Delaware County bar. He at once began the practice of law in Chester and now is well established in practice with offices in his own, the Fox Building, on Welsh, near the corner of Fifth street, Chester. He has been for several years largely interested in real estate in all sections of Chester, and until recently was the owner of the large building on the corner of Fifth and Welsh streets, now used by the New Chester Water Company. The Fox Building adjoining, recently completed, is an office building and one of his latest improvements to the city.

Mr. Fox has always been interested in public affairs; is a firm believer in the commission form of government for American cities, and in his study of the best forms of municipal government has traveled all over the United States, Great Britain, and the countries of Continental Europe. He is a Republican in politics and in 1911 was a candidate at the primaries for the nomination for mayor of Chester. He is an active member of the Chester Board of Trade, served for three years as secretary, and in 1909 was president. He is a member of the Masonic order belonging to Chester Lodge, No. 236, Free and Accepted Masons; Chester Chapter, No. 258, Royal Arch Masons; Chester Commandery, No. 66, Knights Templar, and Lulu Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Philadelphia. He is also a member of the Tall Cedars, No. 21, and Chester Lodge, No. 488, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Fox married, December 30, 1911, in New York City, Ingeborg Jorgensen, born in Copenhagen, Denmark.

Tracing English family history back through the centuries, DOWNING the antiquarian finds a clear line of Downing descent from Geoffrey Downing, born March 7, 1524. He was a dignitary of county Essex, styled "gentleman" and bore arms: "Gules a fesse naire, between two lions passant, quadrant ermine." Crest: "Out of a ducal coronet a swan or." The quartering and color show royal descent, which came through the marriages with Plantagenets, of both Geoffrey Downing and his grandson Calybut. Geoffrey married October 8, 1548, Elizabeth Winfield and died September 17, 1595, leaving male issue.

Arthur Downing, son of Geoffrey Downing, was born at the family seat in county Essex, England, Pynest, Poles, Belchano, born August 1, 1550, died at Lexham, county Norfolk, England, September 19, 1606. He married June 10, 1573, Susan Calybut and had issue: Calybut, see forward; John, born 1581, died 1617; Dorothy, born 1584, died 1651; Anna, born 1586, died 1658; Susan, born 1589, died 1642.

Calybut Downing, eldest son of Arthur Downing, was born June 1, 1574, and had his estates in Sherrington, Gloucestershire, England, where he died in 1642. He married (first) January 8, 1594, Elizabeth (Winfield) Morrison, widow of Edward Morrison. He married (second) August 5, 1604, Anna Hogan; children: Emanuel, see forward; Calybut (2), born 1596, died 1644; Elizabeth, born 1598, died 1660; Susan, 1601, died 1651.

Emanuel Downing, son of Calybut Downing, was born at Sherrington, Gloucestershire, England, December 10, 1594, died in London, England, July 26, 1676. He resided in Sherrington, Dublin, Ireland, Salem, Massachusetts (coming to America in 1638), and London, England. He married (first) June 7, 1614, a Miss Ware of Dublin, (second) April 10, 1622, Lucy Winthrop; children by second marriage: George, born 1625, died 1654; Nicholas, born 1627, died 1698; Henry, see forward.

Henry Downing, son of Emanuel Downing, was born March 10, 1630, died September 25, 1698. He held an officer's commission in the Kings Own Guards and had his family seat at East Hatley, Cambridgeshire, England. He married, June 2, 1665, Jane Clotworthy, and had issue: Adam, see forward; John, born 1667, died 1736; George, born 1668, died 1729; Elizabeth, born 1669, died 1740; Daniel, born 1670, died 1733; Anne, born 1672, died 1674; Margaret, born 1675, died 1723; Anne, born 1678, died 1757.

Colonel Adam Downing, eldest son of Henry Downing, was born March 18, 1666, died May 17, 1719. He was a resident of London (Downing street) for many years; a strong partisan of King William of Orange and accompanied him to Ireland in 1689, holding the rank of colonel; fought at the siege of Londonderry ("Derry"), and was later deputy governor of Londonderry county. He married, November 15, 1693, Margaret Jackson, of Colerain, county of Derry, Ireland, and had issue: Henry, born 1697, died 1712; John, see forward.

John Downing, youngest son of Colonel Adam Downing, was born April 16, 1700, died September 3, 1762. He was a resident of Dawsons Bridge, Belfast and Rowsgift in Derry. He married, June 10, 1727, Margaret Rowe, of Rowsgift, and had issue: Clotworthy, see forward; Dawson, born 1739, died 1808; John, born 1740, died 1792.

Clotworthy Downing, son of John Downing, was born April 4, 1728, spent his life at Dawson's Bridge, Ballaghy and Rowsgift in Derry, and died November 13, 1801. He married, June 14, 1753, Elizabeth Gifford, and had issue: William, see forward; John, born 1760, died 1820; Gifford, born 1762, died 1830.

William Downing, son of Clotworthy Downing, was born March 13, 1754, died April 10, 1803, after a life spent in his native county at Dawson's Bridge, Ballaghy and Rowsgift. He married August 5, 1784, Jane Colwell, of Money-more, in county Derry; children: William Colwell, born 1786, married 1811, died 1808; James, see forward.

James Downing, son of William Downing, was born November 10, 1798, resided at Moneymore, county Derry, and died February 14, 1874. He married, October 20, 1830, Elizabeth Brown Duff, and had issue: Robert William, see forward; Jane Elizabeth, born 1837, died 1839.

Robert William Downing, only son of James Downing, was born January

22, 1835. He became a resident of the city of Philadelphia, where he rose to exceptional prominence in civic affairs. He also became an official of the Pennsylvania railroad, holding the position of assistant comptroller by appointment in February, 1872, and being elected to that position in May, 1874. He resided in the fourteenth ward of Philadelphia, where he held the office of school director and represented that ward in select council 1871 to 1875, serving as president of that body 1874-1875. He was also a member of the commission in charge of the erection of the city hall, Broad and Market streets; member of the board of Fairmount Park commissioners; member of the Board of City Trusts; member of the Board of Prison Inspectors for Philadelphia county and comptroller of the Board of Education. He served in the war between the states as a non-commissioned officer of the Seventeenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. In political faith he was a Republican.

He married (first) March 8, 1854, Elizabeth Lefferts Addis, born March 8, 1836, died December 13, 1885. He married (second) February 1, 1887, Catherine Parker Dackson, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Children, first six by first marriage, two by second marriage: Charles Gardner, born December 26, 1854, married Mary Leah Brown, of Philadelphia, born September 17, 1857; Frank Taggart, see forward; Robert Brown, born and died 1858; William Colwell, born April 16, 1860, married, 1883, Martha Jane Taylor of Philadelphia, born September 11, 1861; Lillian, born 1861, died 1882; Robert William (2), born 1864, married November 4, 1886, Charlesanna Heritage Myers of Philadelphia, born August 5, 1866; Spencer Brown, born 1893; Roberta Brown, 1895.

Frank Taggart Downing, son of Robert William Downing and his first wife, was born in Philadelphia, February 21, 1857, resided in Moylan, Pennsylvania, where he died in the fall of 1905. He was a well educated man and at the time of his death was assistant to the comptroller of the Pennsylvania railroad. He was a member of the Union League Club and a Republican in political affiliation.

He married, in 1882, Belle Rank Howard, of Philadelphia, born May 13, 1857; children: Frank Taggart (2), born and died February 7, 1885; Elizabeth Addis, born December 27, 1886, in Philadelphia, married Elwood J. Turner, (q. v.); Addis Howard, see forward; Isabel, born May 17, 1891, married, January 15, 1913, Charles Willing Huber, and resides in Merion, Pennsylvania.

Addis Howard Downing, son of Frank Taggart and Belle R. (Howard) Downing, was born in Philadelphia, February 14, 1889, of the fifteenth recorded generation of his family, dating from Geoffrey Downing of Essex, England, 1524-1595. He attended a private school in Media, Pennsylvania, until he was twelve years of age, then until 1906 was a student at the Episcopal Academy on Locust street, Philadelphia; then entered Phillip's Academy, Exeter, Massachusetts, whence he was graduated class of 1910, and then for one year was a student of the Wharton school, University of Pennsylvania. In December, 1912, he located in Chester, Pennsylvania, establishing the real estate and insurance firm of A. H. Downing & Company, with offices in the Cambridge building, where he is conducting a satisfactory business. He is an energetic, capable young business man and inherits the many virtues of his sires. He is an independent in politics; an attendant of the Presbyterian church; member of Phi Kappa Psi (University of Pennsylvania), Kappa Epsilon Psi (Phillips Exeter Academy); the Canteen Club (University of Pennsylvania), and the Springhaven Country Club.

Mr. Downing married, June 23, 1913, in St. Paul, Minnesota, Ruth Evelyn, born in St. Paul, daughter of Edward A. Konantz, a lumber dealer of that

city and his wife, Minnesota Hendrickson. The family home is in Moylan, Delaware county.

From far-away Germany came about 1850, William NOTHNAGLE Nothnagle, born in Hesse in 1837, who located in Chester, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the butcher business until he retired in 1888. His death occurred in 1905. His widow, Bertha (Weis) Nothnagle, born in Germany, survives him, a resident of Chester, with her grandson, Dr. Frank R. Nothnagle. Children of William and Bertha (Weis) Nothnagle: 1. Frank, born in Chester in 1861, now engaged in the butcher business there; married Lizzie Henry, of Chester, deceased. 2. Charles A., of whom further. 3. Edward, born in Chester in 1865, now a painter and decorator; married Margaret Goff, and resides in Chester.

(11) Charles A., son of William and Bertha (Weis) Nothnagle, was born in Chester, Pennsylvania, October 3, 1863, and is now a resident of Paulsboro, New Jersey. He was educated in the high school of Chester, and grew up as his father's assistant in the meat market. Later he moved to Paulsboro, New Jersey, where he is now engaged in the same line, being proprietor of a market and meat business. He is a member of Chester Lodge, No. 236, Free and Accepted Masons; in politics is a Republican; and in religion a member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Nothnagle married Josephine Ireland, born in Chester, daughter of Joseph and Mary Ireland, both deceased; children: William, died in childhood; Charles, born February 9, 1886, in Chester, now a machinist, married Beatrice Miller, of Paulsboro, where they reside; Frank R., see forward.

(111) Dr. Frank R. Nothnagle, youngest son of Charles A. and Josephine (Ireland) Nothnagle, was born in Chester, Pennsylvania, July 9, 1888. He attended the public school there until he was about nine years of age, when his parents moved to Paulsboro, New Jersey. Here he continued his studies, and was graduated from the high school in 1906. In September, 1906, he entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, whence he was graduated M. D. in the class of 1910. He served one year as interne at Chester Hospital and then began private practice, locating at Second and Penn streets, Chester, where he is becoming well established as a safe, skillful and honorable physician. He is on the obstetrical staff of Chester Hospital, and is a member of the American Medical Association, the State Medical Society and the Delaware County Medical Society. He also belongs to Chester Lodge No. 236, Free and Accepted Masons.

Dr. Nothnagle married, January 25, 1913, Florence Dyson, born in Chester, daughter of George and Sarah (Miller) Dyson, the latter born in England.

MONIHAN The Monihans of Ireland have long been an agricultural family of that isle, some of them land owners, all men of good standing and intelligence.

In this country the family was founded by James Monihan, who was well educated, a good linguist, and in New York was for many years interpreter at the emigration offices, aiding emigrants. He married and had issue.

John, son of James Monihan, was born in Ireland in 1843. He came to the United States before his marriage, settling in Brandywine, Pennsylvania, later moved to Landenberg, where he yet resides. He entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad, served for many years and is now upon the retired list. He is a Democrat in politics, and state vice-president of the Ancient Or-

der of Hibernians of Delaware Division, No. 4. In religious faith he is a member of the Roman Catholic church. He married Julia Haley, born in Ireland, daughter of Matthew Haley, who settled in Brandywine prior to the marriage of his daughter and there died. Children of John Monihan: 1. James, married Mary Curry, of Bellefonte, Pennsylvania; now is general yard master for the "Nickel Plate" Railroad at Cleveland, Ohio. 2. Ella, married James Riley, of Philadelphia, both deceased. 3. Andrew, married Emily Murray, of Conshohocken, Pennsylvania; resides in Philadelphia, freight claim investigator for the Pennsylvania Railroad. 4. Julia, married Peter Lafferty, a railroad conductor, now of Buffalo, New York. 5. Josephine, a teacher in the Avondale, (Pennsylvania) high school. 6. Daniel Joseph, see forward.

Dr. Daniel J. Monihan, son of John and Julia (Haley) Monihan, was born in Landenberg, Chester County, Pennsylvania, March 19, 1882. He was educated in the public schools, West Chester State Normal, leaving the latter institution and taking a business course at Goldeys Business College at Wilmington, Delaware, in 1897. He then entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, continuing until 1903, when he began the carrying out of a long formed plan. He entered the Medical Department of Medico-Chirurgical College, whence he was graduated M. D., class of May, 1907. After graduation he served as interne in the college hospital for eight months, then as interne in the Philadelphia General Hospital at Blockley for eighteen months. He then began general practice at Crum Lynne, Delaware County, but in 1909 removed to Chester where he is now well established in practice, with offices at Broad Street and Morton Avenue. He was a member of the Surgical Society at college; is a present member of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, Delaware County Medical Society, Blockley Medical Society, Philadelphia Medical Club, Americus Council, No. 242, Knights of Columbus. In political faith Dr. Monihan is an independent, and he is a communicant of the Roman Catholic Church. He is unmarried.

NORTHAM The Northams trace to ancient Virginia families on both maternal and paternal lines, the Northams and Byrds being of both Colonial and Revolutionary fame. The Byrd ancestry leads back to William Byrd, born 1674, died 1744. He was educated in England, The Netherlands and France; was a fellow of the Royal Society of England and came to Virginia as receiver general of that province. He also served under three appointments as Colonial agent for Virginia in London. For thirty-seven years he was a member of the provincial council of Virginia and was chosen its president. He had in his famous Virginia home "Westover," the largest private library in America and was one of the literary lights of his day. An excerpt from the Westover manuscripts left by him was published in Senator Lodge's "Classics of Literature." The home seat of the Northams was in Accomack county, Virginia, where William Thomas Northam owned a farm. He was of Revolutionary ancestry.

William Byrd Northam, son of William Thomas Northam, was born at the family seat in Accomack county, October 1, 1848, now a resident of Chester, Pennsylvania. He was educated in Virginia, but at the age of twenty years located in Cape May county, New Jersey, where he engaged in farming. Later he moved to Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, where until 1888 he was employed in the iron works. In the latter year he located in Chester, Pennsylvania, where he is connected with the Chester Traction company. In political faith, Mr. Northam is a Republican, and in religious belief a Baptist. He belongs to Mo-

zart Lodge, Philadelphia, Free and Accepted Masons; the Junior Order of American Mechanics; the Shield of Honor and Knights of Malta.

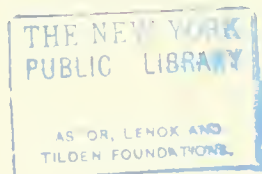
He married Mary Elizabeth Spare, born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, daughter of John Spare, a Civil War veteran, a survivor of the battle of Gettysburg, but died the following August. He was a farmer of Montgomery county and a man of substance. His wife, who was Miss Bitting, died when her daughter, Mary Elizabeth, was quite young. Children of William Byrd Northam: George V., born August 25, 1875, now foreman of the Lorain Steel Company at Lorain, Ohio, married Elizabeth Mathers of Chester, Pennsylvania; Harry S., born November 18, 1877, now an electrician in Ohio, married Maime Reynolds of Chester; William Byrd (2) (of whom further): Ella, born February 14, 1881, married Alfred C. Thorpe, a coal dealer of Chester, their home; J. Albert, born April, 1883, now a salesman for Lewis Brothers, wholesale grocers, married Annie Taylor of Chester; Margaret M., born in 1885, married Harry Ruch, foreman of the Hot Water plant at Sharon Hill, Delaware county, Pennsylvania; Elsie, born March 12, 1888, married Harry Hunter, clerk with the American Foundry Company and resides in Chester; Emily, born August 24, 1891, married Albert P. Taylor, advertisement broker, and resides at Upland, Pennsylvania; Charles B., born April 24, 1895, now stenographer for the Texas Oil company and resides in Chester.

William Byrd (2) Northam was born at Port Providence, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, July 27, 1879. He attended the public schools of Chester county; in Schuylkill township; Oak Grove and Spring City. From the age of eleven to sixteen years he worked in the cotton mills, except for one term in the Chester schools. In 1895 he entered Williamson's Free Trade School, situated two miles from Media, took a full course and was graduated a machinist and mechanical draughtsman in 1899. For three years of that period he worked in a Chester machine shop, that being the practical part of the course of study. In 1900 he began the study of law under the preceptorship of George B. Lindsay and William B. Harvey and on December 29, 1902, was admitted to the Delaware county bar. He at once began practice in Chester, opening offices at 140 East Seventh street, where he is well established in a satisfactory and growing practice.

He is an independent Republican in politics; a member of the Baptist Church; the Junior Order of American Mechanics, Col. David Houston Council No. 739, of which he is past councillor; the Patriotic Sons of America, Washington Camp No. 81; and of the Delaware County Bar Association. Mr. Northam is unmarried.

From Robert Taylor, of the Society of Friends from 1681, down to the present, the Taylor family has been a leading one in Chester and Delaware counties. Robert Taylor from Little Leigh, Cheshire, England, came to this country in 1682. On March 3, of 1681, he purchased one thousand acres in Chester county, Pennsylvania, of which six hundred were in the neighborhood of the present village of Broomall, four hundred were situated south of the Springfield water basin and all conveyed to him under an original grant from William Penn, made March 3, 1681, surveyed, November 11, 1682. Robert Taylor was a member of the Society of Friends, married and the founder of an important, influential family. From him through the line of his eldest son sprang the author and poet, Bayard Taylor, and from the line of his seventh son, springs James Irvin Taylor, of Chester.

Thomas Taylor, son of Robert Taylor, married Mary Howell.





J. Irwin Taylor

Thomas (2) Taylor, eldest son of Thomas (1) Taylor, married Mary Adams.

Robert (2) Taylor, eldest son of Thomas (2) Taylor, married (second) Catherine McCloskey. He was a soldier in the Revolution.

Robert (3) Taylor, son of Robert (2) Taylor, and his second wife, married Catherine Cummings, of Scotch descent. His father-in-law, James Cummings, was a soldier of the Revolution. William Taylor, son of Robert (3) Taylor, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 1, 1815, died in 1903, a Methodist in religious faith, a Republican in politics, but later a zealous third party Prohibitionist.

He married, in 1836, Jane Boyd, with whom fifty years later he celebrated the golden anniversary of his wedding day, surrounded by children, grandchildren and friends. His sons are: James W., Robert and Henry; daughters: Eliza, Mary, Kate and Hannah.

Robert (4) Taylor, son of William and Jane (Boyd) Taylor, was born in New London, Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1838, died in March, 1891. He received a good English education and early in life engaged in farming; later became a contractor and builder. In 1884 he removed his residence to Chester, where he continued contracting and building with remarkable success. In one year he erected buildings valued at nearly one hundred thousand dollars and in each year gained in favor as an honorable, trustworthy and capable builder, and a man of upright character. He was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a faith he embraced when sixteen years of age. He was for many years a trustee of Trinity Church in Chester, superintendent of the Sunday School, and a most active, liberal supporter of all church interests. He was a strong advocate of temperance and allied with the prohibition party in political faith. He served as school director of Aston township, Delaware county, and always aided the cause of education to the full extent of his ability. He was a member of the Benevolent Lodge No. 50, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, but would never accept the lodge monetary benefits to which he was entitled. He married, in 1862, Lydia E. Howard, a daughter of Benjamin and Henrietta (Miller) Howard, the latter, daughter of Daniel (2) Miller, and granddaughter of Daniel (1) Miller, a soldier of the Revolution; children: James Irvin, William H., Howard D., Ruth W., and Charles W.

James Irvin Taylor, eldest son of Robert (4) and Lydia E. (Howard) Taylor, was born in Middletown township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, August 6, 1863. He was educated in the public schools and at West Chester State Normal, attending the latter, however, but one term. He then began learning the carpenter's trade under the direction of his father. He worked at his trade in the residential districts of Philadelphia, remaining there until his father had established a contracting business in Chester. He then joined him until 1891, when upon the death of his father he began contracting on his own account. After the death of Robert (4) Taylor in 1891, J. Irvin Taylor formed a partnership with his younger brother, Howard D., and under the firm name, J. I. Taylor & Brother, operated one year, erecting twenty-two buildings during that period. They then dissolved, and J. Irvin Taylor continued again alone. He has continued steadily along until the present time, keeping a force of mechanics at work continuously, and has added eight hundred dwellings to the taxable property of Chester. Many of these, perhaps half, he has built himself and later sold. Some were for business and public purposes, but the greater part by far have been beautiful, well planned, desirable residences. The development and improvement in the Eighth and Market street district, is due to his enterprise, while at Third and Upland streets he has erected twenty-four residences. But all over the city of Chester may be found

residences and buildings erected by him. He is now constructing a real estate office building at Sixth and Market streets.

Not only has Chester benefitted by his public spirit and enterprise, but he has also given much time to the public service. He was four years a member of common council, and for nine years a useful member of the board of education. He was instrumental in having the city build the Ninth street bridge over Chester Creek and in his building operations has been the means of adding to the city, West Ninth street, Spruce street; Dupont, Barclay street, Penn street, Fifth street and Taylor Terrace. In politics he was for many years a Republican, but in the campaign of 1912 joined with the Progressive party and was then candidate for the legislature. In 1905 he was a candidate for the Republican nomination for mayor of Chester, and in religious faith he is a member of Madison Street Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Taylor is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Chester Lodge No. 236, Free and Accepted Masons; Chester Commandery No. 66, Knights Templar, and to Lulu Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Philadelphia. Other orders with which he is connected are: Leiperville Lodge No. 263, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is Past Noble Grand; Chester Lodge No. 488, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; Chester Camp, Modern Woodmen of the World, and the Order of Heptasophs.

In early manhood, Mr. Taylor, in his reading and study, became interested in phrenology, and in 1886 took a course in that science at the Institute of Phrenology in New York city, from whence he was graduated. The science he retains for his own satisfaction only, never having attempted its use professionally, regarding himself simply as an amateur, but deriving a great deal of pleasure from the private exercise of his knowledge. He has the respect of his community as a citizen and a well established standing as a capable, honorable, substantial business man.

Mr. Taylor married, October 5, 1887, Emma Beaumont, in Calvary Episcopal Church at Rockdale, Rev. James Walker performing the ceremony. She is the daughter of Richard and Hannah (Mills) Beaumont, both parents born in Huddersfield, Yorkshire, England; children: Robert Leslie, born in Upland, Pennsylvania, graduate Chester high school, Pierce's Business College, now a student at the University of Pennsylvania; Helen Beaumont, graduate Chester high school; Paul L., deceased; Emma Marguerite, a student in high school; Charles James Irvin, student in Chester high school; Frank Howard, attending Lincoln school; Chester. The family home is at No. 512 West Ninth street, Chester, Pennsylvania.

Born in England, Basil Cooper when a young man came to this country settling in Talbot county, Maryland, later in Kent county, Delaware, where he spent his life engaged in farming. He was a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and in political faith was a Democrat. He married Miss Cooper of Talbot county, Maryland, and founded the family of which Clarence C. Cooper of Chester, Pennsylvania, is representative; children: Mark (see forward); Mary, died in Kent county, Delaware, married James Hendrickson.

Mark Cooper, son of Basil Cooper, the English emigrant, was born in Kent county, Delaware; there lived and died aged forty-eight years. He was a farmer all his life; a Democrat and a Methodist. He married Lucretia Hill, who did not survive her husband but a short time, dying at the age forty-five years; children: John, born in 1849, died in Kent county, a farmer. He married Lizzie Killein, who survives him a resident of Harrington city, Delaware;

Lucretia, born in 1851, married William Billings, a farmer of Kent county—both deceased; James B. (see forward); Mark (2), born 1855, deceased, a farmer, he married Emma Scott, who survives him a resident of Harrington city; Elizabeth, born 1860, deceased, married William Rosenstock, now residing in Norwood, Pennsylvania.

James B. Cooper, son of Mark and Lucretia (Hill) Cooper, was born in Kent county, Delaware, at Harrington city, September 22, 1853. He was educated in the public schools, became his father's farm assistant and until 1910 was constantly engaged in the business of a farmer. In that year he joined his son, Clarence C. Cooper, in the general produce commission business in Chester and there continues. He is a Democrat in politics and an attendant of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married Anna, daughter of Alexander and Lydia (Lewis) Simpson of Harrington city, both deceased. Alexander was a son of Clement C. Simpson, born in Maryland in 1809, died in Kent county, Delaware in 1883, a farmer and an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married Ann Morris, born 1815, died in Kent county in 1880. Children: Alexander, married Lydia Lewis, who was the mother of his nineteen children of whom Anna, wife of James B. Cooper, was the eldest. Eight of these children are yet living; three died unnamed; two died young, the others reaching years of maturity. Both Alexander and his wife Lydia (Lewis) Simpson are deceased. Mary, died unmarried; John, resides in Carbondale, Kansas, a farmer. He married a widow, Mrs. Wachneyer; Ezekiel, died in Harrington city, a carpenter. He married Louisa Calloway, who survives him; James, married Sarah Meredith and resides at Harrington city, a farmer; Sarah, married Andrew Melvin, a farmer and resides in Dorchester county, Maryland; Annie, died young. Children of James B. Cooper: Clarence Cecil (see forward); Bessie, born August 24, 1883, died October 28, 1913, married Clarence Martz, a clerk in Chester, now deceased. She resides in Chester with her two children, Hazel and Cooper.

Clarence Cecil Cooper, only son of James B. and Anna (Simpson) Cooper, was born at Harrington city, Delaware, June 16, 1881. He was educated in the public schools of Kent county, continuing his studies until 1898. He began business life as an employee of the Pennsylvania Steel Casting Company in Chester, remaining until 1901. He then entered the employ of Brighton and Johnson, commission merchants of Chester, remaining with that firm until 1906, becoming thoroughly familiar with the commission business, finding it both congenial and profitable. In 1906 he formed a partnership with L. M. Wolf and started a similar business for himself. This association continued until 1910, when the firm dissolved, Mr. Cooper continuing in the same lines but alone, at No. 210 Edgemont Avenue, Chester. He also has a larger office and storage rooms at Second and Edgmont Avenue. He has been very successful in his business, has a good line of shippers from many localities and holds their entire confidence. His dealings are based on the principle of the "square deal" and both his shippers and customers have found that this principle is strictly adhered to. Mr. Cooper is a member of the Franklin Fire Company of Chester, having joined in 1902 in coming of age; also belongs to the Junior Order American Mechanics; is a Democrat in politics and attends the Episcopal church.

He married in Chester, August 15, 1906, Minnie Brighton, born in Boston, England—her parents, Abram and Jane (Lawton) Brighton, coming to the United States when she was an infant and settling in Upland, Pennsylvania, but now living in Chester, retired. Child: James Brighton, born in Chester, January 21, 1908.

A monument still standing to the memory of John Hoskins, HOSKINS the emigrant ancestor, is the old Hoskins House (Edgemont Avenue, below Third street) Chester, built in 1688.

John Hoskins and wife Mary, came from England in 1682 and settled at Chester. He was one of the original purchasers under Penn. from whom he bought before leaving England, two hundred fifty acres which were laid out to him in Middletown township in 1684. In August, 1684, he purchased from John Simnock, the property in Chester upon which he built the house in 1688. John Hoskins was a member of the Society of Friends; member of General Assembly of 1683, and kept the old house as an inn. His will is signed John Hodgskins, but his executors in their report spell it Hoskins. He left two children, John (2) and Mary, also a widow Mary, who married (second) in 1700, George Woodier of Chester. She was an active member of the Friends Meeting at Chester, of which she and Ann Posey were appointed overseers in 1696.

John (2) Hoskins was elected sheriff of Chester county in 1700, being then not more than twenty-three years of age and continued to hold that office until 1715, except during the year 1708. He married in 1698, Ruth Atkinson, who died in 1739—he died in 1716. They had issue: John (3), born 1699; Stephen, born 1701; George, born 1703, died young; Joseph, born 1705, and Mary, born 1707. From John (2) Hoskins springs the Chester family herein recorded.

A later John Hoskins, was born in Chester and died in Rockdale aged eighty years, born about 1750. He was a contractor and farmer, a Democrat and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married Mary Evans, born in Chester, died in Middletown township, who bore him John R., married Mary Chever; William (of further mention); Joseph, died in Maryland, a farmer; Minerva, married Aaron Massey; Hannah, married Joseph Griswold.

William Hoskins, son of John and Mary (Evans) Hoskins, was born in Rockdale, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, died at Lima, Pennsylvania, in 1880, aged about seventy-three years. He was a farmer all his active life; a Democrat and an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Charlotte Taylor, born in Media, Pennsylvania, who died aged about seventy-four years, daughter of John Taylor, born in Village Green, Delaware county. John Taylor was a revolutionary soldier, captured at the battle of Long Island, and confined on a prison ship in the harbor at New Haven, Connecticut, where he nearly died from starvation and privation. He was finally released through the kindness of a commission merchant of New Haven and returned to his home, but not until he had married a Miss Richards of New Haven. He spent the remainder of his days a farmer of Delaware county. Children of William Hoskins; Joseph, married Miss Broomall of Delhi, who survives him a resident of Darby township; John, a wheelwright, married Jane Brown, both deceased; Aaron M. (of whom further); Cheyney, died aged twenty-two years; Henry, a contractor, married Sarah James and now resides in Berwyn, Pennsylvania; Hamilton, a farmer, married Emma Baumgarten, both deceased; Esther, died young; Martha, married Robert Johnson, whom she survives a resident of Lima; Anna, married Thomas Garrett, whom she survives, residing in Lima.

Aaron M. Hoskins, son of William and Charlotte (Taylor) Hoskins, was born in Village Green, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, May 18, 1836, died at Elwyn in the same county, March 8, 1911. He was a farmer and cattle dealer of Delaware county all his life, an active energetic man of business and a good citizen. For many years he was an elder of the Presbyterian Church and in politics a Democrat. He married Josephine Williams, born in East Media, January 24, 1844, daughter of Thomas T. and Catherine (Thomas) Williams

—he a farmer and blacksmith of Elwyn, son of Ambrose and Phoebe (Trimble) Williams, who both died at their farm in Middletown township, Presbyterians, and he a Democrat. Ambrose Williams was born in Ireland and the founder of his family in Delaware county. Children of Thomas T. Williams: Josephine, married Aaron M. Hoskins, of previous mention; Emma, born in 1843, died in 1885, unmarried; Mary Harper, born in 1885, now residing with Mrs. Josephine Hoskins, widow of Aaron M. Hoskins at Elwyn; John, born in 1847, died in 1897, a blacksmith; Alfred, born in 1854, died in 1911, married Margaret Griel, who survives him a resident of Lancaster. Children of Aaron M. Hoskins: Thomas Herman, born January 18, 1871, now an ice and coal dealer in Elwyn; John (of whom further); Mabel, died aged nineteen.

Dr. John Hoskins, son of Aaron M. and Josephine (Williams) Hoskins, and a descendant of John and Mary Hoskins, the emigrant, was born at Elwyn, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, November 1, 1873. He was educated in Media high school; Media academy, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Ph. G., class of 1895; University of Pennsylvania, M. D., class of 1898. He at once located in Chester, Pennsylvania, where his learning and skill in the treatment of diseases have brought him the reward of a large practice. He opened his first office at No. 2407 West Third street, where he has always remained. He is a member of Delaware county Medical Society; a communicant of the Presbyterian church; a Democrat in politics and for two years a member of council. He is unmarried.

The emigrant ancestor of the Palmers of Delaware County, PALMER Pennsylvania, settled in the Township of Concord, Chester (now Delaware County), Pennsylvania, about 1688. The first reliable account of him is the purchase of one hundred acres of land which was patented to him in 1688. He married Mary Suddery (Southery), daughter of Robert Southery, of Wiltshire, England, she died in 1745.

(II) John (2), son of John (1) Palmer, the emigrant, was born in Concord Township, Chester (now Delaware County), about 1690, died May 5, 1771. He followed farming all his life, first on the farm inherited from his father, later (1712) he purchased one hundred and seventy acres in the western part of Concord Township, on which he lived until his death. He did not move to his new purchase until about 1748, when he deeded the old home to their son, Moses, stating the act to be from "the natural love and affection they bear to him as well as for his better preferment in the world." John (2) Palmer married in Concord Monthly Meeting of Friends, June 9, 1714, Martha, born June 14, 1696, daughter of John and Elizabeth Yearsley, who came from Middlewich, England, in 1700, and settled in Thornbury, Pennsylvania.

(III) Moses, son of John (2) Palmer, was born in Concord Township, May 26, 1721, died June 20, 1783. In early life he learned and followed the occupation of cordwainer, but soon left it and became a farmer. He was given the home farm in 1748, later purchasing the adjoining tract on the south, to which he removed a few years prior to his death. He married (first) April 17, 1745, in Concord Monthly Meeting, Abigail Newlin, who bore him an only child, John. He married (second) November 22, 1752, Abigail Sharpless, daughter of Joseph and Mary Sharp, of Chester County, and widow of William Sharpless. By this marriage he had Aaron, mentioned below.

(IV) Aaron, son of Moses Palmer and his second wife, Abigail (Sharp) Sharpless, was born at Angora, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, July 17, 1765, died March 10, 1842. He married Sarah, daughter of William and Jane Wilton, of North Carolina.

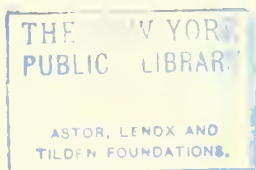
(V) Joseph, son of Aaron Palmer, was born at Angora, 1795, died in West Philadelphia. Like his father he was a farmer all his life and a member of the Episcopal church. He married his second cousin, Mary Palmer. He owned property on the banks of the Schuylkill, that is yet in possession of his descendants.

(VI) Thomas, son of Joseph and Mary Palmer, was born in Palmertown, Delaware County, February 23, 1827, died in Wallingford, same county, May 9, 1908. He was a merchant for many years at Darby, Pennsylvania; later became a farmer and for the last twenty years of his life lived retired. He was an Independent in politics, and an attendant of the Episcopal church. He married Mary Rudolph Dickinson, born at Garrettford, Delaware County, died in Wallingford. Children, all born in Darby except the first: 1. Ida May, born August 23, 1854; married Samuel P. Carr, deceased, a merchant tailor; she resides in West Philadelphia. 2. Joseph Henry, born November 23, 1855. 3. Andrew Linwood, see forward. 4. Thomas Plumsted, born September 12, 1859, died young. 5. Thomas Bradshaw, born in Darby, August 21, 1861; married Emma Bishop, and resides in Wallingford, a farmer. 6. Ernest, born December 26, 1862; married S. Belle Larkin, and resides in Wallingford, a contractor. 7. Walter, born, October 10, 1864, deceased; married (first) Rebecca Wilde, (second) Lena Barton; was in business with his brother, Andrew L. Palmer, at Chester, several years. 8. Marian, born May 11, 1866, resides in Wallingford, unmarried.

(VII) Andrew Linwood, second son and third child of Thomas and Mary Rudolph (Dickinson) Palmer, was born in Darby, Pennsylvania, August 17, 1857. He attended the public schools of Darby and Wallingford, Pennsylvania, until 1876, and remained at the home farm as his father's assistant until 1889. In that year he established in the hardware business at No. 621 Edgemont avenue, Chester, in partnership with his brother, Walter, continuing until 1895, when the firm was dissolved by the death of Walter Palmer. The firm then became Palmer & Gayley, by the admission of W. W. Gayley, a first cousin. Mr. Palmer has been very successful in business under both partnerships, and the firm now transacts a very large business in hardware and kindred lines. He is an Independent in politics, always active in public affairs; has held many city offices and the past eight years has been city committeeman. He is liberal in his opinions, contributes generously to the support of the churches, but is not a member, inclining, however, to partiality for the Society of Friends, the ancient creed of the Palmers, also the religion of his mother and her family.

Mr. Palmer is a member of Chester Lodge, No. 284, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Chester Camp, Modern Woodmen of the World; is president of the Delaware Building and Loan Association; director of the Chester Real Estate Company, and one of the seven owners of the Home Beneficiary Association of Pennsylvania, with offices in Philadelphia.

He married (first) Susanna Broughton Worrell, born in Media, Pennsylvania, died in California, in 1900. Child: Arthur T., born in Media, November 17, 1894, a student at Nazareth Hall, Nazareth, Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated June, 1913. Mr. Palmer married (second) in June, 1905, in Chester, Annie R. Sidwell, of Cecil County, Maryland, daughter of Stephen and Jane (Williams) Sidwell. Stephen Sidwell, now deceased, was a farmer; his widow resides with her daughter Annie in Chester. Children of Mr. Palmer's second marriage: Andrew L. (2), born July 3, 1906; Richard S., September, 1907; Thomas Rudolph, February, 1909; Ruth Anna, February 2, 1911.

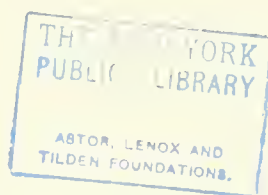


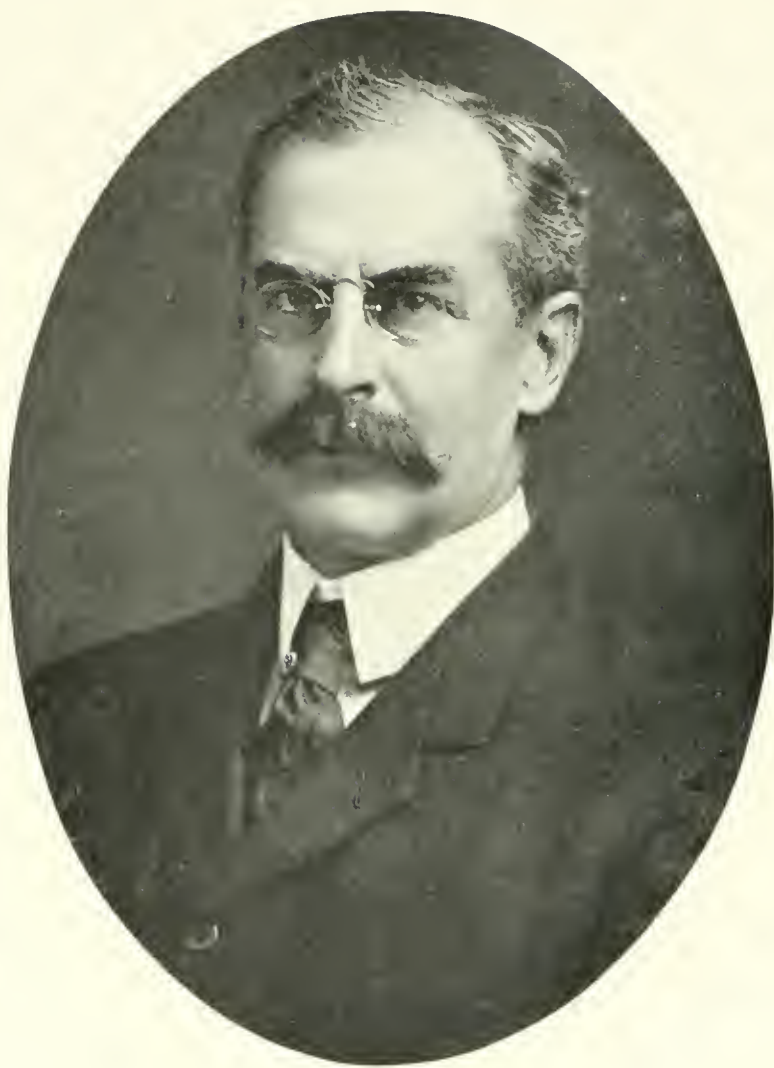


Thomas Palmer



Andrew L. Palmer.





Jos. H. Palmer

Joseph Henry Palmer, eldest son of Thomas Palmer (q. v.) PALMER and Mary Rudolph (Dickinson) Palmer, was born in West Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 23, 1855. In 1857 his parents moved to Darby, Pennsylvania, where he attended public school until he was fourteen years of age. In 1870 his parents moved to Nether Providence township, and from there he was sent to the Friends School at Darby. He then took a course at Pierce's Business College, Philadelphia, whence he was graduated in 1875. He then returned to the home farm in Providence township, remaining his father's assistant until 1879, when he began farming for himself on the old Richard Ogden farm in Springfield township. He continued farming until 1882 when he entered the employ of Wanamaker & Brown, "Oak Hall," Sixth and Market streets, Philadelphia, remaining one year. In 1883 he returned to farming, locating in Nether Providence township, continuing until 1893. In the latter year he opened a boarding house in Wallingford, at the same time holding a position with the Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia. In 1899 he opened a coal yard and feed store at Wallingford, which he still successfully conducts, also having a similar business at Moylan. He is a member of the "Board of View," a body having jurisdiction over cases on roads, sewers, street damage, etc.; is vice-president of the Pennsylvania Retail Coal Merchant's Association; member of the Kohl, Philadelphia-Breaker, an association composed of railroad and coal men; member of the Media Club, director, now chairman of the entertainment committee, formerly treasurer; member Spring Haven Country Club, formerly serving on the membership committee. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian; for fifteen years he has been president of the board of trustees and superintendent of the Sunday school for the same length of time. In politics he is an independent Democrat.

He married, April 9, 1888, in Chester township, Delaware county, Hannah Bryans Lukens, who died November 24, 1899, daughter of Abram C. and Mary (Pauling) Lukens, he a farmer of Chester township and a county commissioner for six years. There was no issue by this marriage. He married (second) Mrs. Sarah (Levis) Pancoast, September 25, 1902, born in Upper Darby township, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Lukens) Levis. John Levis was a farmer of Upper Darby all his life; his widow yet survives him, residing in Upper Darby, which township has been the home of the Levis family since 1682. Sarah Levis married (first) Samuel Pancoast and had a son, John Lawrence Pancoast, born April 25, 1900. Children of Joseph H. Palmer by his second wife: Elizabeth Levis, born October 8, 1903; Florence Miller, April 16, 1905; Joseph Henry (2), May 4, 1906. All attending Friends Select School in Media; Sarah, born April 29, 1911.

(The Levis Family).

Mrs. Joseph H. Palmer descends from the French Huguenot family of Levis, who are traced to the year 1575. They sought refuge from persecution in England, but in 1682 the eldest brother returned to France, recovered possession of the family estates and resumed the title. The family became numerous in England between 1575 and 1684 and were of substance and high standing. The will of Christopher Levis, father of Samuel, the American ancestor, dated October 19, 1677, is sealed with a crest, a dolphin transfixt with a spear. Arms: A chevron ermine, between three dolphins coronet. This coat-of-arms is that of the original de Levis family of France, quartered with the arms of de Montmorency.

Samuel Levis, son of Christopher, son of Richard, son of Richard Levis,

was born in Hanly, England, 7 mo. 30, 1649. He came to America in 1682, bringing servants and material for a building to be used as a home. He later returned to England, coming again in 1684 with wife and son Samuel. He became prominent in the province; was a member from Chester County to the Provincial Assembly 1686-89-94-98-1700-01-06-07-08-09; justice of the peace 1686-90-98; in 1692 a member of the governor's council, died 1734. The house he built in what is now Springfield township, Delaware county, is yet in good condition and has always been in the possession of one branch of the Levis family. Samuel (1) Levis was succeeded by his son Samuel (2), who was a member of the provincial assembly 1720-21-22-23-30 and 1731. He died in 1758.

His son, John Levis, married Rebecca, daughter of John Davis, of Wales, and had a son, Thomas Levis, who was born in the Springfield township homestead, built by his great-grandfather, Samuel Levis, and there spent most of his life. When the War of the Revolution broke out he said he would hang up his Quaker garb, put on soldier clothes and fight for his country, and it is a matter of record that Captain Thomas Levis did his full share in securing independence. He married Sarah Pancoast, a daughter of Seth and Esther Pancoast and granddaughter of Bartholomew Coppock, who was a member of the governor's council in 1688 and 1690, also of the provincial assembly 1686-87-92-95 and 1697. Captain Thomas Levis was the father of thirteen children and from them descend the present family. Wealth, prosperity and honor have ever attended them, and perhaps no emigrant founded in Pennsylvania a family that has more worthily borne through the years that have passed the name of their sire, than did Samuel Levis.

Charles Levis, seventh child of Captain Thomas and Sarah (Pancoast) Levis, married Margaret DeBarger and lived on the old Levis homestead in Springfield township, where all his eleven children were born.

John Levis, youngest child of Charles and Margaret (DeBarger) Levis, was born at the old homestead April 12, 1831. He remained at the home farm until 1862, obtaining his education in the public school and West Chester Academy. In 1862 he moved to Upper Darby township near Llanerch, where he purchased a farm upon which he resided until his death, January 18, 1882. He was a consistent member of Darby Monthly Meeting, Society of Friends; was for many years a member of the school board and in all things was the upright exemplary citizen. He married Elizabeth, only daughter of Nathan and Sarah N. (Lincoln) Lukens. Children: Nathan L., married Elizabeth Pancoast; **Charles**, married Alida Conrow; Florence, married Benjamin J. Miller; Sarah Lukens, see forward; Margaret, born September 20, 1867; Elizabeth L., June 10, 1869; Mary H., married William Ridpath; Caroline Lutton; John Edgar, born May 22, 1874; Helena L., September 6, 1880. Both the Levis and Lukens families are prominent, not only in Delaware and Chester counties, but hold similar standing in many parts of the United States.

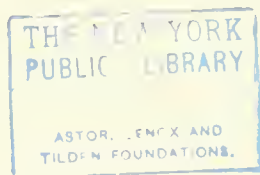
Sarah Lukens, second daughter and fourth child of John and Elizabeth (Lukens) Levis, was born February 2, 1865; married (first) Samuel Pancoast, (second) Joseph H. Palmer.

PALMER From 1688, when John Palmer settled in what is now, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, the family has been prominent in the county, as tillers of the soil, and professional and businessmen. Thomas Palmer (q. v.), born 1827, died 1908, married Mary Rudolph Dickinson and had issue including Thomas Bradshaw, the fifth son.

Thomas Bradshaw Palmer was born in Darby, Pennsylvania, August 21,



Thomas B Palmeren





Ernest Palmer

1861, and spent his early childhood there. In 1870 his parents moved to Nether Providence township, Delaware county, where he attended the public schools, also spent a year at Shortlidge's Academy in Media. In 1881 his father purchased the farm of one hundred and two acres, located on the "Pike" at what is known far and near as "Palmer's Corner" and here Thomas B. Palmer has ever since resided. Until 1886 he worked as his father's assistant, then he and his brother Ernest for two years worked the farm on shares with their father, but since 1888, Thomas B. has operated it alone, renting the farm from the heirs, the property never having been divided. Mr. Palmer has prospered in business and has gained the warm regard of the community, in which thirty-two years of his busy life have been passed. He is a member of Brookhaven Grange, Patrons of Husbandry; also a director and treasurer of the Keystone Grange Exchange, established and maintained by that grange for mutual benefit. He is a Democrat in politics and has served Wallingford township one term of three years as collector of taxes and five years as school director, filling these offices with fidelity and devotion to duty. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Palmer married, March 1, 1888, Emma Bishop, born in Chester, Pennsylvania, August 9, 1860, daughter of Thomas Bishop, born in Eastown township, Chester county, a farmer, now deceased; he married Thomazen Otley; children: Ruth Ann, married John W. Ramsey; Thomas D. Winfield; Mary, married Elwood Baldwin; Sarah Josephine, married George A. Frame; Charles; Margaret C., married William Shank; John F., and Emma, wife of Thomas B. Palmer. Mr. and Mrs. Palmer have children: Thomas Earl, born September 10, 1891; Joseph Paul, September 16, 1893; Marian Estellena, December 26, 1895; Dorothy Fromfield, October 23, 1897.

The biographical history of any people is interesting by reason of the valuable lessons it inculcates, and the many invaluable details which are furnished in this manner and which are not to be found in a general history of the country. In many cases the record of ordinary household occurrences gives a better idea of the manners of the time in question, than the events recorded in a more formal history. Delaware county, Pennsylvania, has many instances of this kind to offer, some of its settlers having come there in the very early days of the settlement of that section. The Palmer family, of which Ernest Palmer is a representative in the present generation, has been identified with the life of the county many years, the father of Mr. Palmer having made his home there.

Ernest Palmer, son of Thomas Palmer (q. v.) and Mary Rudolph (Dickinson) Palmer, was born on Summit street, near Darby, Pennsylvania, December 26, 1862, during the stirring times of the civil war, when the state was torn with the struggle of contending factions. His early years were spent at "Palmer's Corner," a property which had been successfully developed by his father, who had made his home there when his son was but six years of age. Young Palmer was educated in the public schools of the district, then attended the Shortlidge Academy at Media, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1889. Two and a half years were spent in the study of law in the University of Pennsylvania, after which Mr. Palmer engaged in agricultural pursuits, on the family homestead, and was identified with this vocation for a period of twenty-one years, a part of this time being spent at Todmorden. He then removed to Wallingford, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, in which place he has been resident since that time. About one year ago he established himself in the contracting and road building business, operating under the firm name of

Palmer & Snyder, and has achieved a very satisfactory amount of success. He has had practical experience in the building of roads, having held the office of road commissioner in the year 1902. In 1890 he was elected one of the school directors, and served a term of three years. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party and he has served as a member of the Democratic County Committee. He and his wife are consistent members of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Palmer married, April 18, 1900, Sarah Belle Larkin, born August 5, 1871, in Bethel township, Pennsylvania. She is the daughter of Isaac Ellwood and Isabel (Sayres) Larkin, the former born in Bethel township in 1829, died in the same place in 1891; the latter born in Wilmington, Delaware. They had children: Ann Sayres; Sarah Belle, see above; Caroline. Mr. and Mrs. Palmer had children: Ernest, Jr., born April 6, 1903, and Isabel, born December 13, 1904. Mr. Palmer is an energetic, wide-awake business man. Although only about one year has elapsed since he established himself in his present business, he has undoubtedly made a fine success of the undertaking. He is possessed of a happy combination of industry and sound judgment, and his undaunted ambition must surely bring victory. He is as well informed upon the leading topics of the day as upon his special business affairs, and enjoys the confidence of all with whom he comes in contact.

The Hannums are first of mention in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, in 1686, when on March 1, John Hannum bought two hundred acres of land near Markham Station, Concord township, patented March 1, 1682, to Jeremiah Collett. John Hannum was the grandfather of Colonel John Hannum, of the Revolution, who was the controlling mind in causing the removal of the county seat to West Chester, an act later led to the erection of Delaware county. John Hannum gave the ground at the northwest corner of his two hundred acre tract on which St. John's Episcopal Church was built and on the same farm it is said Colonel John Hannum was born. He was the third John Hannum in lineal descent and was an active influential citizen of Chester county until his death, February 7, 1799. His farm was in East Bradford township on the Brandywine and Valley Creek, purchased by him from his father. He was a zealous participant in all the movements which led to and resulted in the independence of the United States; held the rank of colonel; filled many responsible offices in Chester County; married and left a large family.

A later marriage of a Hannum with a Bartram unites them with an old and famous family of Chester (now Delaware) county, founded by John Bartram, an Englishman, made famous by his grandson, John Bartram, one of the earliest American botanists and the first to establish a botanic garden in America.

John Bartram, the emigrant, came in 1683, died September 1, 1697, in full unity with the Society of Friends. He settled in Darby township, west of Darby Creek, had a wife Elizabeth and sons John, Isaac, William.

William Bartram, son of John Bartram, married at Darby Meeting, March 27, 1696, Elizabeth, daughter of James Hunt, and had two sons, John (the botanist) and James.

John (2) Bartram, "the botanist," son of William Bartram, was born in Darby township, March 23, 1699, died September 22, 1777, shortly after the battle of Brandywine, his death having been hastened by a fear that "his darling garden the cherished nursling of almost half a century," might not be spared from the ravages of the approaching British army. He early began na-

ture study, and conceiving the idea of a botanic garden purchased the well known site of "Bartram's Garden" on the banks of the Schuylkill in 1728. He was one of the first and most eminent of American botanists and his life has been most fully written in the literature of botany. He was twice married, in accordance with the discipline of the Society of Friends, of which he was a member until 1758, when he was disowned for holding opinions not in accordance with the doctrines of Friends. Over the door of an apartment devoted to study and retirement he engraved with his own hands the following, which expresses his religious belief: "Tis God alone Almighty Lord, The Holy One by me adored, John Bartram 1770." He married (first) Mary Maris, (second) Ann Mendelhall.

Moses Bartram, son of John (2) Bartram, "the botanist," and his wife, Mary (Maris) Bartram, was born in 1732, died in 1809. He married in 1764, Elizabeth Budd, who died in 1807, leaving issue including Moses.

Moses (2) Bartram, son of Moses (1) Bartram, was a wealthy land owner of Philadelphia. He married and had issue.

George Washington Bartram, son of Moses (2) Bartram, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 17, 1784, died at Chester, Pennsylvania, July 8, 1853. He was for many years engaged in the drug business in Chester, was an alderman, a Whig in politics and a warden of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church. He married Anna Maria, daughter of George Adam and Anna Catherine Baker, who survived him, dying in Chester, July 28, 1856, aged sixty-eight years. Children: Anna Catherine, born February 9, 1806; Henry, December 28, 1807, died December 8, 1837; Abijah, May 22, 1810; Georgeanna Maria, July 1, 1814, died January 30, 1815; Georgeanna Maria, of whom further; Pocohontas, August 29, 1829, died October 28, 1875.

Georgeanna Maria Bartram, daughter of George Washington and Anna Maria (Baker) Bartram, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 6, 1817, died in Chester, March 1, 1876. She married Robert Evans Hannum, a descendant of John Hannum, the English emigrant.

Robert Evans Hannum was born December 10, 1805, died in Chester, Pennsylvania, February 15, 1893. He prepared for the practice of law, was admitted to the Delaware county bar, July 27, 1829, and became one of the leading lawyers at that bar. He was a great sufferer during his latter years from rheumatism, which reduced him to a sadly crippled condition. Children of Robert E. and Georgeanna Maria (Bartram) Hannum: 1. Maria, born August 10, 1838, deceased; married Hiram Hathaway. 2. Susanna, born May 14, 1840; married (first) Conly Jones, (second) Preston Wilson, now a retired manufacturer of Chester, their home. 3. Georgeanna, born November 13, 1841; educated in Chester, Philadelphia and Upland Normal School; now a resident of Chester with her brother Robert E. 4. Robert E., of whom further. 5. Catherine Bartram, born April 19, 1846, died young. 6. Louisa, born April 19, 1848, deceased; married Jeremiah Hotaling, of Port Ewen, New York, where he now resides. 7. Mary Ann, born July 19, 1849; resides in Chester, with her brother, Robert E. 8. Pocohontas Bartram, born November 17, 1851; resides in Chester with her brother Robert E. 9. George Bartram, born March 23, 1854; now connected with Crozier Hospital at Upland, Pennsylvania. 10. Elizabeth, born March 22, 1856, died young. 11. Elizabeth (2), born March 20, 1858, died 1912; married Samuel Bailey, who survives her, a resident of Holmes, Pennsylvania. 12. William G., born October 16, 1860; resides in Holmes. 13. Pauline Graham, born June 19, 1863, died young.

Robert Evans (2) Hannum, son of Robert Evans (1) and Georgeanna Maria (Baker) Hannum, was born in Market street, Chester, Pennsylvania,

November 22, 1843. He attended private school in Chester and Oak Grove, then entered Episcopal Academy, Twelfth and Locust streets, Philadelphia, but his plans for an education were completely altered by the outbreak of the war between the states. He enlisted August 13, 1862, and was honorably discharged at Nashville, Tennessee, June 21, 1865. He was a private of the Fifteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry and was first attached to the Army of the Potomac and fought at the battle of Antietam. He was then transferred to the Army of the West, serving at Nashville, under Generals Rosecrans and Buell; at Stone River; Chattanooga; Lookout Mountain under General Hooker and at the last named battle had two horses killed, but he escaped unhurt. Shortly afterward, however, he was taken sick and spent several months in the hospital at Nashville, recovering in time to march with Sherman to the Sea. He was with his regiment in pursuit of the fleeing president of the Confederacy in 1865, and although they did not capture him they captured a wagon train with four hundred thousand dollars in specie belonging to the Confederate government. After the war, Mr. Hannum became a professional nurse and continued in that profession many years, but now lives retired at No. 2344 Providence avenue, Chester. He has traveled a great deal, spending a long period in Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek, Colorado, and in other parts of the West. He returned from his travels, June 13, 1909, and has since made Chester his home. He is an Independent in politics, a member of Chester Lodge, No. 352, Free and Accepted Masons; Guard Mark Chapter, No. 214, Royal Arch Masons, Philadelphia, of which he is a life member, and of the Veteran Association of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Mr. Hannum married at Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania, June 27, 1866, Mary E. Farson, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1845, daughter of Enoch S. Farson, a sea captain, later in the refrigerating business in Philadelphia, and his wife, Lavinia (Hackett) Farson, both deceased. Children: 1. Albert B., born in Chester, April 5, 1867; resides in Philadelphia, a detective, unmarried. 2. Henry, born in Chester in 1869; now residing at Sea Isle City, New Jersey. 3. Leon, born at Marcus Hook in 1871; resides in Philadelphia. 4. Enoch, born at Marcus Hook in 1873; resides in Philadelphia. 5. Norval, born at Marcus Hook in 1875; resides in Philadelphia. 6. Martha, born at Marcus Hook in 1877; resides in Philadelphia.

The ancestry of Mrs. Sallie P. (Eyre) Price traces to the stirring PRICE Colonial times preceding the Revolution and to the early settlement of Delaware county. She is a descendant of Elisha Price, (son of John Price and nephew of Elisha Gatchall, a lawyer of prominence) who represented Chester county at a Provincial meeting of deputies from the several counties in Pennsylvania, held in Philadelphia, July 16, 1774. Elisha Price was appointed at that meeting one of a committee to prepare and report a draft of instructions to be presented to the General Assembly, asking that body to appoint delegates to the Continental Congress, then in session. Elisha Price was also a member of the body who met in Carpenter's Hall, June 18, 1776, assembled by the committee of correspondence from each county in the province to "adopt such government as shall in the opinion of the representatives of the people, best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents in particular and America in general." After making provision for representation of every county in the province and for an election of members to the proposed Constitutional Convention, this Provincial Assembly adjourned June 24, 1776, after each deputy had signed a declaration which stated their "willingness to concur in a vote of the congress declaring the united colonies free

and independent States." Elisha Price was commissioned justice of the courts of common pleas and quarter sessions, March 16, 1790, and was a prominent opponent of the removal of the county seat from Chester to West Chester.

Mrs. Price also descends from Robert (born 1648) and Ann (Smith) Eyre of Bethel, Pennsylvania, the English emigrants who first settled in New Jersey. Their son, William Eyre, married 1723, at Haverford Meeting, Mary David, daughter of Lewis David of Darby, and resided in Bethel until his death.

Isaac Eyre, son of William and Mary Eyre, settled in Chester, where in 1766 in Chester Meeting he married Ann, daughter of Jonas and Jane Preston. He took so active a part in the measures for securing the independence of his country that he was disciplined by the Society and dismissed in 1775. In 1783 he made acknowledgment and was restored to membership in the meeting. In 1786 he married Abigail, daughter of Nathan Dicks, but because the ceremony was performed by a magistrate he was again punished by dismissal.

Jonas Eyre, eldest son of Isaac and Ann (Preston) Eyre, was born 4 mo. 28, 1767, married (second) 11 mo. 11, 1801, Susanna, daughter of Joshua and Mary Pusey of London Grove, Chester county, born 10 mo. 17, 1776.

William Eyre, youngest son of Jonas Eyre and his second wife, Susanna Pusey, was born in Chester, April 25, 1807, died March 6, 1863 (another authority says that he was born 7 mo. 14, 1803, and that Joshua was his twin brother, this however is an error as the family bible in possession of Mrs. Price shows the birth of William as stated above, the latter being the date of birth of his brother, Joshua.) In early life he and his brother, Joshua, began business as general grocers which then meant trading in all kinds of farm produce. Their old sloop "Jonas Preston" made weekly trips to Philadelphia carrying produce to market and returning loaded with goods for the store. William Eyre was engaged in the lumber business, at that time the only lumber yard in Chester. Prosperous in their business and universally esteemed they early retired from active business, yet occupying many high positions of trust in their community. Joshua P. Eyre represented the county in the legislature 1840-42. He refused nomination to Congress. Both were directors of the Delaware Mutual Safety, the old Delaware County Insurance Company, a Chester institution originally, now of Philadelphia. Excellent likenesses of both brothers by the celebrated Philadelphia portrait painter, Waugh, adorn the directors' room of the company, a tribute of respect and in remembrance of their long faithful service. The close friendship and lifelong companionship of the two brothers was remarkable and was ever the subject of favorable comment. Both were tall, slender men, like most of their name and generation: kind, gentle and courteous in their manners and in their friendships "true as steel." They built the "Old National Hall" in Chester and in all their business dealings were partners. Joshua never married and always lived with his brother and after the death of the latter, continued to live with the children, their guardian and friend and at his death his large fortune was divided among them. The old farm now a part of Chester, was long their home, but after their retirement from business they occupied the handsome residence erected in Chester by Archibald T. Dick.

William Eyre married (first) March 4, 1835, Anna Louisa, daughter of Dr. Job H. Terrill of Chester, who bore him two children: Joshua Pusey Eyre and another who died in infancy. He married (second) November 26, 1844, Rebecca P., daughter of Caleb Churchman, who bore him Caleb C.; William P. and Rebecca, who married William Wilson, now living retired in Chester.

Dr. Job H. Terrill was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, November 18, 1786. In 1807 after receiving a certificate from the Supreme Court of New Jersey admitting him to practice medicine he started on horseback to find a

suitable place to locate. He travelled to Washington, D. C. Returning he decided to settle in Chester. Here he married Margaret Smith. They had two daughters, Emmeline, married John O. Deshong, and Anna Louisa, married William Eyre. Dr. Terrill was one of the most prominent physicians of Delaware county. He died January 20, 1844.

Joshua Pusey Eyre, only son of William Eyre and his first wife, Anna Louisa Terrill, was born in Chester, January 19, 1836, died there September 25, 1889. He resided in Chester all his life, his home being the old family residence, Preston Place, on Concord Road; in 1876 he built a new house near the old one, facing on Seventh street. He was a large property owner and gave his attention solely to the care of his private estate.

He married, June 25, 1862, Martha Smith Pennell, born in Chester, March 17, 1837, who survives him a resident of Washington, D. C. She married (second) George Gray Knowles of Upland, Pennsylvania, now living retired in Washington. Martha Smith Pennell is the daughter of Edmund and Elizabeth Jaquett (Price) Pennell and granddaughter of Jonathan and Ann (DeLaney) Pennell of Chester. Elizabeth Jaquett Price was the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Smith) Price of Chester, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and again of Chester. John Price was an attorney and a soldier of the War of 1812, holding the rank of major. He was the son of Elisha Price, the patriot, whose valuable service to the Colonial cause has been given. Children of Joshua Pusey Eyre: William, died young, and Sallie Pennell.

Sallie Pennell Eyre, only daughter of Joshua Pusey and Martha Smith (Pennell) Eyre, was born in Chester Pennsylvania, July 19, 1872. She attended private school in Chester until twelve years of age, then until sixteen years was a student at the Friend's School, Fifteenth and Race streets, and of Miss Agnes Irwin at her private school in Philadelphia. Later she studied at the Academy of Fine Arts, and advanced English and history under the instruction of Miss Susan Wharton of Philadelphia. She is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Chester, Delaware county, and of Daughters of the American Revolution.

Miss Eyre married, June 1, 1893, in Philadelphia, at Church of the Ascension, by Rev. G. Woolsey Hodge, William Gray Price Jr., son of William Gray Price, of distinguished Pennsylvania ancestry. John Price, his paternal ancestor, who died in 1773, married Elizabeth Alrick, daughter of Peter (2) Alrick, who was a grandson of Peter (1) Alrick, (also spelled Alrich and Alricks). Peter (1) was ensign and commissary of the fort near Cape Henlopen, built in 1659; commander of Towns and Forts 1683; Counsellor under the Duke of York 1667; Deputy Governor 1673-1674; Member of Assembly 1682-1683; Provincial Councillor 1685-1689; Justice 1677-1678-1680-1684-1689, and July 7, 1690, was commissioned as one of the Associate Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, holding until 1693. After the transfer of the province to William Penn, Peter Alrick was the first commander of the standing military forces, which Penn was compelled to maintain. Peter (2), grandson of Peter (1) Alricks, married Dorcas Land, a granddaughter of Samuel Land, prominent in the affairs of the province, and recorded as being one of the nine persons who were in the fort and witnessed the surrender of the fort and government to William Penn, October 28, 1682, and was a signer of the Declaration of Obedience to his government on the same date. Elizabeth, daughter of Peter (2), married John Price.

Samuel Price, son of John and Elizabeth (Alrick) Price, was a member of the Committee of Observation of the Chester County Associators, December 20, 1774, also a private in the company of Captain William Price, First Battalion of Chester county militia and served in the Revolution. He married

Ann Richards, a descendant of Joseph Richards, who was one of the first purchasers under William Penn.

Major Samuel Alrich Price, son of Samuel and Ann (Richards) Price, was born in 1796, died in 1861. He was a major of the early Pennsylvania militia and a man of importance. He married, Sarah, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Davis) Bickam, of Philadelphia.

William Gray (1) Price, son of Major Samuel Alrich Price, was born 1828, died in 1906. He held the rank of lieutenant in the 37th Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiment. He married Jane E. Campbell, born in Rockdale, Pennsylvania, August 28, 1837, eldest daughter of James Campbell, born in Stockport, England, in 1805, died at Chester, Pennsylvania, in 1862, the pioneer cotton cloth manufacturer of that city; married Angeline, daughter of John and Mary Turner Garsed (three of whose sons fought in the Civil War). James was a son of Joseph and Mary Dodge Campbell of Campbelltown, Argyleshire, Scotland. Children of William Gray (1) Price and Jane E. Campbell: Edward A., William Gray and Howard Campbell Price, Captain U. S. A.

William Gray (2) Price, son of Lieutenant William Gray (1) Price, was born in Chester, Pennsylvania, March 23, 1869, and was educated in private and public schools of that city. He entered the employ of the Delaware County Trust Company, Chester, in 1887, continuing with it at that corporation six years. On March 11, 1893, he located in Philadelphia, there engaging in the coal business for two years, then engaging as an operative builder on an extensive scale. He was continuously in successful business until the Spanish-American War when he tendered his services to the Government, which were accepted and temporarily drew him away from private business. He was mustered out in October, 1898, and until 1906 was engaged in the same line of business in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. In that year he returned to his native city, Chester, and is there engaged in building operations, similar to those engaged in, in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and also is president of the Wyoming Sand and Stone Company of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Price has held a distinguished military career in the Pennsylvania National Guards, beginning in his seventeenth year when he entered as a private in Company B, Sixth Regiment, on May 24, 1886. He has inherited his military ardor from his many warlike ancestors and when once started in military life his progress was rapid. On February 11, 1889, he was made corporal; elected second-lieutenant of Company B, Sixth Regiment, April 13, 1891; elected first lieutenant of Company C, December 20, 1892; July 7, 1893, was appointed adjutant of the Third Regiment; March 11, 1895, appointed battalion adjutant of the same regiment; May 24, 1895, he was commissioned major; March 18, 1898, lieutenant colonel and on April 23, 1901, was elected colonel, being unanimously re-elected colonel in 1906. In April, 1910, he was appointed by Governor Stuart a brigadier general in the National Guard of Pennsylvania and assigned to command the First Brigade, consisting of the First, Second and Third Regiments of Infantry. During the Spanish American War he served as lieutenant colonel of the Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, being commissioned May 11, 1898, and was mustered out with his regiment October 12, 1898. General Price belongs to many social and patriotic societies; is an original member of the State Armory Board, having been appointed by Governor Pennypacker, September 20, 1906. Among his other memberships is that of the Sons of the Revolution, Naval and Military Order Spanish-American War, and the Union League of Philadelphia. He is a vestryman of St. Paul's Church of Chester. In politics he is an active ardent Republican, but never accepted other than military office. He married as stated, June 1, 1893, Sallie Pennell Eyre, of equally distinguished colonial

descent. Children of Gen. William Gray and Sallie Pennell (Eyre) Price; Joshua Pusey Eyre, born April 25, 1894, in Philadelphia, graduate Chester high school, now a student at the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1915; Terrill Eyre, born in Philadelphia, November 13, 1895, graduate Chester high school, now a student of the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1915; William Alrich, born in Philadelphia, February 22, 1897, now a student at Chester high school; Martha Eyre, born at Secane, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, August 13, 1899; Elizabeth, born at Secane, April 15, 1902; Virginia, born at Secane, August 7, 1903; these three now attending Friends School at Media; Sarah Eyre, born in Chester, Pennsylvania, August 27, 1907.

The Bagshaws of England have long been seated in that country, the first of this branch coming to the United States when a young man, being the only one of a large family to leave England for a home in this country.

William Bagshaw born in Manchester, England, in 1824, died in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, in November, 1900. He came to Pennsylvania before his marriage, taking passage in one of the sailing vessels of the Cope line, consuming six weeks on the voyage. He settled at Leiperville, Delaware county, where he was employed in a mill, thence coming to Chester, following the same employment until 1873. He was an energetic, careful man and accumulated sufficient capital to start in 1873, a confectionery and ice cream establishment in Chester, which he successfully conducted until his death. He was a Democrat in politics, but supported William McKinley for the presidency when opposed by William J. Bryan. He married Ann Robinson, born in Manchester, England, in 1823, died in Chester in 1890; children: John, died young; William L., died in Chester in February, 1911. He was associated with Prof. Jackson in the manufacture of fireworks, later was a confectioner in Chester. He married (first) Miss Hoopes, (second) Miss Worrell, who survives him a resident of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; Mary Ellen, died in Chester aged twenty-three years, unmarried; James R., see forward.

James R. Bagshaw, youngest son of William and Ann (Robinson) Bagshaw, was born in Chester, Pennsylvania, July 29, 1860. He attended the public schools of Chester and was a student in high school, when in 1873 he left school to assist his father in his business, later becoming a partner and was the active manager of a prosperous and constantly increasing ice cream and confectionery business until 1898. He then retired from the firm and until 1906 was in the employ of Wanamaker and Brown at Sixth and Market streets, Philadelphia. In 1906 he returned to business in Chester, opening a clothing store, having gained an expert knowledge of that business during his eight years in one of the best known of Philadelphia's clothing stores. He opened his store at the corner of Edgmont avenue and Welsh street, where he has built up a very large business in clothing and gentlemen's furnishings. In his shoe department he has very strong lines, including the sole agency in Chester for the W. L. Douglas shoes. Mr. Bagshaw has been engaged in retail merchandising since a lad of thirteen years of age and for fifteen years has devoted himself exclusively to his present line. He is a wise buyer, a good salesman and manages his large business with a wisdom that results in a constant growth, a loyal army of patrons and a satisfactory balance sheet.

Mr. Bagshaw has also been prominent in the public and official life of Chester. In 1887 he was the successful Republican nominee for common council, serving through successive elections five years. From 1893 to 1896 he was chief of police, then was elected to select council, serving for twelve consecu-

tive years, having retained home and residence in Chester during the years he was in business in Philadelphia. He also was appointed to fill out an unexpired term in the office of City Comptroller. He served his city well in official capacity and left behind him in each position held, a record of duty faithfully performed. He attends St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church; is a member of Chester Lodge No. 236, Free and Accepted Masons; Larkin Lodge, No. 78, Knights of Pythias; Chester Lodge, Patriotic Order Sons of America; Chester Eyrie No. 159, Fraternal Order of Eagles, of which he is past president; Chester Lodge, Loyal Order of Moose, of which he is dictator; treasurer of the Moyamensing Hook and Ladder Company, of which he has been a member twenty-five years, and was chairman of the general committee of the State Fireman's Convention held in Chester in the summer of the present year 1913. He has interests outside those mentioned and is president of the Edgmont Avenue Business Men's Association.

Mr. Bagshaw married, May 14, 1895, in Chester, Esther Turner, born in Rockdale, Pennsylvania, daughter of George W., deceased and Jane (Faulker) Turner, who survives her husband, a resident of Chester; children, all born in Chester: James R. (2), born May 18, 1896, graduate Chester high school class of 1913; Leon, born February 3, 1898; Mary E., August 4, 1900.

Alexander Brooke Geary, of the Delaware county bar, with GEARY offices in the city of Chester, Pennsylvania, resides at Wallingford, in Nether Providence township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where he was born, November 24, 1870. His education was obtained in the public schools of that township, which he attended until he was fourteen years of age. After leaving school he worked on a farm until he was seventeen years of age, and then worked in the Baldwin Locomotive Works until October, 1892, when he entered the office of Oliver B. Dickinson, Esq., of Chester, Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the bar of Delaware county on December 3, 1894.

Soon after his admission he opened an office and has since been engaged in general practice, being a member of the Delaware county bar, the Philadelphia bar, the Supreme and Superior Courts of Pennsylvania and the United States Courts for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. He has been counsel in a number of important cases and in public investigations. At the unanimous request of the grand jury in 1899, he acted as special counsel in the investigation of a bridge contract. He was also of counsel for a committee of citizens in the audit of the accounts of the Directors of the Poor, which resulted in the surcharging of the officers and also the prosecution of them. When the stuffing of the jury wheel for the December court of 1912 was discovered, he was appointed chairman of a Bar Association committee to investigate the matter, and at this writing the committee is engaged in the discharge of its duties. He has never represented an applicant for a liquor license, but has consistently appeared as counsel in opposing the granting of licenses and is at the present time counsel for the No-License League of Chester.

In politics he is a Democrat, and has been a member of the Democratic county executive committee since attaining his majority. In 1905 he was selected as the candidate for district attorney on the fusion ticket, and while defeated, an adverse majority of about 15,000 of the previous year was reduced to 1400. He was also the candidate of his party for state senator in 1912. He was elected school director in Nether Providence township in 1899, and served for a term of three years. During his term the old Union school house was abandoned and the handsome new building erected on the Providence road, at

Wallingford. He was the moving spirit in the organization of the Horace Howard Furness Free Library at Wallingford, the name of which has since been changed to the Helen Kate Furness Free Library, and has been the treasurer of the corporation since its organization. He is actively engaged with the other officers and directors in preparing for the erection of a new library building for the library.

In January, 1909, the county commissioners elected him county solicitor, and he served as such for one year. During his term in that capacity he gave strict attention to the duties of the office and saved the county considerable money by insisting that officials should not be paid more than they were entitled to by law, so careful was he of the county's interests that the bosses brought pressure to bear upon the county commissioners and at the end of the year he was dismissed from the office. He is the editor and publisher of "The Weekly Reporter," the legal journal of the county, which in book form is known as "The Delaware County Reports."

He is a descendant of James Geary, who came to America with a brother during or immediately preceding the Revolutionary War. The father of James was an officer in the English navy, and as the boys were sympathizers with the colonies it seemed best that they should come here. James settled in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and married Dinah Carrell, a direct descendant of James Carrell, who was one of the founders of the old Log (Presbyterian) church in Bucks county. Dinah, the wife of James, was the daughter of Solomon and Mary Carrell. Solomon was a soldier in the Revolutionary army, and was killed or died while with the American army on Long Island. His widow Mary afterward married Charles Ryant, a member of the Society of Friends of Concord township. After his death she purchased a tract of land in Nether Providence township and erected a house upon it which is still standing, and in which she resided until her decease. She lived to the advanced age of 104 years. Her daughter, Dinah Geary, also lived to the age of 104 years, leaving to survive her three children, one of whom, William, was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. William was born in Philadelphia in 1789, and died in Nether Providence township in 1880. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was a carpenter by trade, and for a number of years taught school. He married Ann Abbott, a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania. He left three sons—Davis, who died without children; Albert, who died in Nether Providence, leaving five children; and George, the father of Alexander B.

George Geary was born in Philadelphia, in 1827, and died in Nether Providence in 1913. He married Susannah Armstrong, a native of county Armagh, Ireland, and who died in 1898. George Geary worked at farming, in an axe factory, and as a general laborer. In 1868 he purchased a property in Nether Providence and resided upon it until his decease. George and Susannah Geary were the parents of twelve children: Charles C., Susannah E. Bishop, George, Robert, Catharine Dietrich, William H., John B., Annie V. Vernon, Sarah E., Alexander B., Laura E. and Joseph L., ten of whom are living in 1913.

Alexander B. Geary is a member of George W. Bartram Lodge, F. and A. M., of Media, Pennsylvania; Chester Lodge No. 253, I. O. O. F.; Penn Club of Chester, Chester Club, the Lawyers' Club of Philadelphia, and the Democratic Club of Philadelphia. He is also a member of the Laymen's Evangelical Association of the Chester Presbytery, and of the Carrell Reunion. He is a member of the Wallingford Presbyterian Church of Wallingford, and for several years was superintendent of the Sunday school connected with that church.

On May 10, 1902, he was united in marriage with Miss Eleanor J. Wilson,

of Chester, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Geary is a daughter of Joseph Osgood Wilson and Isabel (Cornog) Wilson, the former of whom was born in the state of Delaware, and the latter in Delaware county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Wilson is a veteran of the civil war, having served in the navy, and the inventor of a number of patented appliances in connection with stationary steam engines and boilers.

Mrs. Geary was educated in the public schools of Chester, and is a graduate of Peirce School of Philadelphia. She studied law with George M. Booth, Esq., of Chester, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the Delaware county bar on September 19, 1898. She has not been engaged in practice since her marriage, but has been interested in many movements for civic advancement. She is a member of the Woman's Club of Media, Pennsylvania, of the Philadelphia Music Club of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Delaware county. After marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Geary lived in Chester until 1906, when they moved to their present residence, then newly erected. They reside on part of a large tract which was granted by William Penn to the Vernon family in 1682, and this portion of which remained in that family until 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Geary are the parents of two children: Eleanor Wilson, born in 1903, and Alexander Brooke, born in 1906.

Six generations of Bossards have lived in Monroe county, Pennsylvania, the first settler of the name being Philip Bossard, born in France in 1687. He was a man of means, bringing ten thousand dollars with him to this country. He purchased from the Penns a large tract of land, now included in Monroe county, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1777. Of his five sons, only Peter grew to manhood, the others being killed by the Indians, who passed the log home of the Bossards on their way to the Wyoming Valley, where the massacre soon afterward followed. Peter alone of the children escaped. The name was originally spelled Bossert.

(II) Peter, son of Philip Bossard, was a farmer of Monroe county, Pennsylvania. He married and had a son Peter, of whom further.

(III) Peter (2), son of Peter (1) Bossard, was also a farmer of Monroe county, Pennsylvania. He married and had a son Melchoir, of whom further.

(IV) Melchoir, son of Peter (2) Bossard, was a farmer of Monroe county, Pennsylvania. He married and had a son Jacob, of whom further.

(V) Jacob, son of Melchoir Bossard, was born in Monroe county, Pennsylvania, died in Ida Grove county, Iowa, in 1910, aged nearly ninety years. After a life spent in farming in Monroe county he moved to Iowa in his old age with his wife, who was a Miss Reis, who died there in 1908, aged eighty-five years. Children, all born in Monroe county: 1. Samuel, see forward. 2. Edward, a coal dealer in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1903. 3. Ida, twice married, all deceased. 4. Alice, married John Hauser, a building contractor, now residing in Wilkes-Barre.

(VI) Samuel, son of Jacob Bossard, was born in Monroe county, Pennsylvania, in the autumn of 1841, died in Chester, Pennsylvania, March, 1909. He was a farmer and school teacher of Monroe county until his retirement in 1904, when he joined his son in Chester. He was a veteran of the Civil War, serving in a Pennsylvania regiment for three years. He was captured at the battle of Antietam and held a prisoner in Libby Prison for six months, then exchanged. He rose to the rank of sergeant. In political faith he was a Democrat, a man of high character and respected by all. He married Mar-

garet Edinger, born in Monroe county, Pennsylvania, in 1840, died in Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, in March, 1909, daughter of Abraham Edinger, a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature and a wealthy cattle dealer; he married a Miss Pennell. Children of Samuel Bossard, all born in Monroe county: 1. Martha, born in 1865; married George F. Bartholomew, a clerk, and now resides in Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania. 2. Susan, born in 1867; now residing in Chester, unmarried. 3. Catherine, born in 1869; married Allen Musselman, now proprietor of Chester Steam Laundry. 4. Robert Lee, see forward. 5. Frederick Philip, born in June, 1876; now a partner in business with his brother Robert L.; he married Lizzie Morgan, of Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania.

(VII) Robert Lee, son of Samuel and Margaret (Edinger) Bossard, was born in Monroe county, Pennsylvania, August 27, 1874. He attended the public school until 1890, then began business life as a grocer's clerk, continuing until 1893. In that year he visited the World's Fair, held in Chicago, later returning and working in a grocery store for one year. He then became a cloth weaver, working at Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, until 1896. He then engaged in the manufacture of cigars in Stroudsburg, continuing until 1902, when he moved to Philadelphia, opening a branch laundry office. In 1904 he located in Chester, forming a partnership with his brother, Frederick P. Bossard, and establishing an ice-cream and confectionery business. They have prospered exceedingly and now have two large well-stocked and furnished stores at No. 314 Market street and No. 607 Edgmont avenue. The brothers are well known business men and prosecute their business with an energy that means success. Mr. Bossard is an Independent in politics; a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Chester, and the Woodmen of the World.

He married, in New York City, in November, 1907, Margaret Brennan, born in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, daughter of Milton Brennan, deceased. Children, both born in Chester: Roberta, December 20, 1908; Samuel, February 4, 1912.

The original Eyre settler in Delaware county was Robert CHEETHAM Eyre, a member of council and a man of importance. The line of descent from him to Mrs. Philena Eyre Cheetham, is through his grandson, Adam Eyre, who was a son of either Robert (2) Eyre or his brother, William Eyre, both sons of Robert Eyre, the emigrant from England.

Adam Eyre was born in Delaware county, died in Ohio, grandson of Robert (1) Eyre. He was a farmer and a member of the Society of Friends. He married Sarah Larkin, born May 14, 1771, in Bethel township, Delaware county, died in Ohio, daughter of Joseph and Ann (Salkeld) Larkin, and granddaughter of John Larkin, who came from England; children: 1. Joseph, born 1798. 2. William, born March 18, 1800, married and had issue: Mary Ann, Sarah Jane, Melcina, William and Phoebe. 3. Nathan L. (see forward). 4. Lewis, died young. 5. Lewis (2), born March 14, 1805, married Jane Hunter and had a son William H., who married Hannah Graham, whose children are: Harry C., William H. (2) married Millie Haas and has a son William H. (3), died March 30, 1910. Lewis G., married Mamie Detra and has a daughter Dorothy May. 6. Elizabeth Ann, born January 12, 1808, married William Heacock. 7. Ann S. Price, born September 15, 1812, died April 1, 1863, married Joseph Larkin, had daughter Sarah Elizabeth, married Alfred England. They had daughter Ella Irene.

Nathan L. Eyre, third son of Adam and Sarah (Larkin) Eyre, was born in Virginia, February 22, 1803, died in Bethel, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, August 9, 1864. He moved with his parents settling in Highland coun-

ty, Ohio, but after their deaths came to Delaware county where he finished his education, married and engaged in farming until his death. He was a member of the Society of Friends and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

He married, September 26, 1838, Ann Larkin, born in what is now the city of Chester, April 7, 1806, died April 1, 1863. She was the daughter of Salkeld and Sarah (Pennell) Larkin, both of old Delaware county families; children (all born in Bethel township, Delaware county): 1. Sarah, born March 1, 1839, died at Bethel, January 17, 1859, unmarried. 2. Joseph Larkin, born January 26, 1840. He enlisted in 1861 in the 97th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry and was killed at Port Royal, South Carolina, August 4, 1863. 3. Philena (see forward). 4. Pennell, born August 30, 1843, now living in Chester. He married, May 19, 1864, Eliza A. Hanby, deceased. 5. Louisa, born April 29, 1846, died May 25, 1853. 6. Nathan, born May 28, 1849, now living in Chester, married Sarah Cheetham, deceased.

Philena Eyre, daughter of Nathan L. and Ann (Larkin) Eyre, was born in Bethel township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, August 21, 1841. She was educated in the public school and Friends school at Ercildoun, Pennsylvania, also was taught privately at home. She is a birth-right member of the Society of Friends and a woman of charming gracious manner.

She married, April 26, 1865, James Cheetham, born October 13, 1840, in Aston township, Delaware county, died in Chester, Pennsylvania, May 30, 1902, son of Charles and Sarah Lawrence (Elliott) Cheetham. Charles Cheetham, born in England, came to the United States when a young man, naturalized and became a resident of Delaware county. He rented the mills now known as the John B. Rhodes mills, which he operated successfully for a time, later bought and operated the Concord Cotton mills. James Cheetham was educated in the public school and until his marriage worked in his father's mills. He then engaged in farming until 1869, when he established and maintained a successful dairy business until his death. He was a veteran of the Civil War, serving for one year with the 124th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He later re-enlisted, was commissioned second-lieutenant, but his command was not again called into service. He was a Republican in politics and a man of high character. Children: 1. Sadie, born July 17, 1866, died November 3, 1886. 2. Anna Eyre, married, June 18, 1902, James H. McClymont, a prominent architect of York, Pennsylvania; child, James Cheetham. 3. Madella, born in Maryland, married January 2, 1901, William Harlan Rigby, born in Concord, Delaware county, a descendant of the early Sharpless family which came in 1682; child: Madella Johns. 4. Samuel Dutton. 5. Jean Meyer, married January 8, 1902, Hugh Carlon Aiken—children: Richard Page and Louise Eyre. Hugh Carlon Aikin was a member of Company C, Sixth Regiment, National Guard Pennsylvania, and served during the Spanish-American War. 6. Joseph Larkin Eyre, married October 12, 1911, Catherine Marguerite Hughes—child: Joseph Larkin Eyre (2); Joseph Larkin Eyre Cheetham was a member of Company C, Sixth Regiment, National Guard Pennsylvania, and served during the Spanish-American War. 7. Philena Pennell.

Mrs. Cheetham, since becoming a widow, has continued her residence in Chester, her home being at Eleventh and Madison streets.

In early times the Garretts were important millers of Upper Darby township, Delaware county. William Garrett came in 1683 from England, settling on two hundred and three acres that was surveyed to him March 5, 1688. In 1766, William Garrett was assessed on a leather mill and a blade mill, also in 1774 on a fulling mill and a

blade mill. In 1782 Osborn Garrett was assessed on a fulling mill and in 1788 on a skin mill, also on a plaster mill. In 1798, Thomas Garrett owned a tilt mill at the site of the later Union Mills and there Thomas and Samuel Garrett conducted the tilt mill, oil mill and cotton factory for many years. These were all descendants of the emigrant, William Garrett, the founder of the Garrett family of Delaware county. The line of descent from William (1) to Edwin Garrett of Chester is through William (2) Garrett and Mary Smith, married in Darby Meeting 1-5-1726 or 1727. Their second son, Isaac Garrett, and his first wife, Elizabeth Hatton, who were married in Concord Meeting 3-26-1742; their son, Isaac (2) Garrett and Elizabeth Thatcher, who were married in Concord Meeting 4-24-1783. They settled on one hundred forty acres in Willistown township, Chester county, inherited from Isaac (1) Garrett.

Their youngest son, William Garrett, born 2-1-1800, died 4-22-1854—killed in an accident. He was a paper mill owner and a farmer of Willistown, where he inherited a part of his father's land. He married in Goshen Meeting, Eliza Sharpless, born 6-26-1807, died 11-25-1889, daughter of Jesse and Ann (Harvey) Sharpless of East Goshen.

Their third son, Harvey S., born 6-16-1834, is now a resident of West Chester, Pennsylvania. He owned and operated the paper mills in Willistown for many years and also owns a large and fertile farm in Chester county. He married Mary D. Worrall of Upper Providence township; children: Edwin (of further mention); Phelena, died aged eighteen years; Joseph Harvey, lives on the old farm and operates the paper mills there, married Emma Williams; Phoebe S., married Willard Evans.

Edwin, eldest son of Harvey S. and Mary D. (Worrall) Garrett, was born in Willistown township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, October 10, 1860. He attended the public school of Willistown, finishing his studies at the Westchester Normal School. He worked in his father's paper mills until 1884, then moved to Chester, Pennsylvania, and there established a stationery store at No. 516 and 518 Welsh street. He has been very successful and does a large business, both wholesale and retail. In 1891 he bought the Francis Tempest paper mill at Beaver Valley, which he also operates. For fourteen months he resided at Beaver Valley, then purchased a residence in Media at No. 7 West Third street, where he now resides, dividing his time between mill and store. He is an active resourceful business man, honorable and upright, as the Garretts ever were and in political faith a Republican. Mr. Garrett married at Westtown, Chester county, Pennsylvania, Belle Hoopes, born at Westtown, educated there and at West Chester, daughter of Elwood and Minerva (Bernard) Hoopes, both deceased, farm owners; children: Elwood Hoopes, born March 9, 1892, graduate of Media high school, finishing his studies at Mercersburg academy—now engaged with his father; Laura, born March 9, 1894, educated in the public schools of Media and in George's school in Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

(The Sharpless Line).

The Sharpless family of Pennsylvania spring from Geoffrey and Margaret Sharpless of Wybbinbury, Cheshire, England, through their son John Sharpless, who was baptized at Wybbinbury, August 15, 1624, died 4-11-1685, near Chester, Pennsylvania. The date of his coming is fixed as in 1682 and it is supposed that he came in the ship "Lion," arriving the 13 da. of 6 mo. John Sharpless became a land owner of Chester county and was a member of the Society of Friends. He married, April 27, 1662, Jane Moor, born 1638, died 9 mo. 1, 1722.

Joseph Sharpless, son of John (1) Sharpless, was born at Hatherton, Ches-

hire county, England, 1678, died in Middletown, Chester (now Delaware) county, Pennsylvania, 1758. He was a land owner, constable of Nether Providence township and an elder of the Middletown Meeting. He married at Hav-
erford Meeting, 3-31-1704, Lydia Lewis, born in Glamorganshire, Wales, 1683, died 1763.

Jacob Sharpless, sixth son of Joseph Sharpless, was born in Middletown, Delaware county, 10-14-1722, died in Concord, 7-19-1775. He married at Concord Meeting, Ann, daughter of Charles and Susanna Blakley, who came to Philadelphia from England, died 10-8-1811.

John Sharpless, eldest son of Jacob Sharpless, was born 9-28-1749, died 10-29-1834. He was an industrious farmer, prosecuting his business with energy and acquiring considerable real estate. One season he raised eighty bushels of cloverseed, which he sold for twenty dollars per bushel, which feat caused his fame to spread widely. Both his marriages were performed by a magistrate, which caused him to be disowned, but he was later received with his family into the society. It is said that as fast as his children married, he placed them upon farms, but as he had twelve children, this would imply vast holdings or small farms. He married (first) Elizabeth Yearsley, born 12-11-1752, died 7-31-1796, daughter of Nathan and Susanna (Wright) Yearsley of Thornbury.

Jesse Sharpless, third son of John Sharpless, by his first wife, was born in Concord, Pennsylvania, 2-11-1779, died in East Goshen 6-22-1866. He settled after marriage on a part of his father's land in East Goshen on the road from Rocky Hill to Goshenville. In 1818 he purchased from Evan Griffith and wife an adjoining farm of eighty-three acres. He married, 3-14-1805, at Kennet Meeting, Ann Harvey, born at Pennsbury, 5-31-1783, died in East Goshen 8-28-1866, daughter of Amos Harvey, son of William (2) son of William (1) Harvey, who came from Worcestershire, England, in 1712.

Eliza, second of the nine children of Jesse and Ann (Harvey) Sharpless, married in Goshen Meeting, William Garrett, of previous mention, and they became the grandparents of Edwin Garrett of Chester and Media, previously recorded.

SCHAFFER That passing years and changing conditions have not served to dim the lustre which has been characteristic of the Delaware County Bar from the earliest times, sufficiently appears by any review of the character and attainments of the lawyers of the county in this present day, among whom no name stands out more prominently than that of William I. Schaffer. A notable member of a bar of which much is expected, his reputation marks him already, when barely in his prime, as an advocate worthy of the best traditions of his profession. His ability as a lawyer and his other gifts have already made him a state wide figure, and broader fields seem merely to develop latent powers, with splendid promise of future years and further triumphs in political and forensic endeavor.

Mr. Schaffer comes of Scotch-Irish and German stock, and is the son of George A. and Mary H. (Irwin) Schaffer, having been born in Germantown, Philadelphia, on February 11, 1867. In 1874 his parents moved to Chester, Pennsylvania, where he obtained his education in the public schools; so that he may be truly claimed as a product of the county. After leaving school, he acted as clerk for a short time, but his natural aptitude and inclination were toward a professional career. Mr. Schaffer confesses even yet to some weakness toward the study of medicine, but financial difficulties stood in the way of acquiring a medical education, and an opportunity opening to study law with

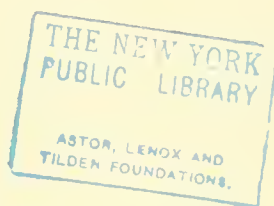
William B. Broomall, Esq., who was already a giant in the profession, direction was thus early given to his career. Although a mere boy, he at once displayed the qualities of mind which have since marked him, and by intense application and unflagging industry he not merely mastered his student tasks, but acquired a proficiency in stenography which stood him well in hand in his student and early professional days. He was prepared to seek admission to the bar before he had attained the minimum age of eligibility, so that on his twenty-first birthday, February 11, 1888, he achieved the first step of his ambition and became a lawyer. One year later he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court, being one of the youngest men of his generation admitted to practice before that tribunal.

He continued to be associated in his professional career with Mr. Broomall as first assistant, and in the office of his former preceptor he found not only opportunity for valuable experience, in cases involving every form of legal procedure, but the advantage of association with a senior of pre-eminent ability. He early won his spurs as a trial lawyer by his defense in the famous "Fire-bug" case, and thereafter his services were in constant demand. Since then he has figured on one side or the other, in most of the important causes tried in the county, and in many tried in other jurisdictions in the state, notably in the famous "Capitol" cases in Harrisburg, in which he was one of the leading attorneys for the defense. His success is attributable not merely to his more than first rate ability in all the peculiarly professional fields, but to a winning personality and a loyalty to friends and clients which with him raises advocacy to the highest plane of service.

In 1900 he was appointed Reporter of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, which position he continues to hold. He is now engaged in practice in Chester, with offices in the Gibson Building.

Mr. Schaffer has been interested in political affairs from his youth. He is a lifelong Republican and early in life was engaged as an organizer and campaign speaker, his services being in constant demand. He served many terms as a member and chairman of the county committee; was a frequent delegate to county conventions and in 1890 was a delegate to the State Convention of his party. In that convention, he was a supporter of General Hastings for the gubernatorial office and in an eloquent speech seconded his nomination. At the Harrisburg Convention of 1894, he made the speech nominating John B. Robinson for Lieutenant Governor, and in 1903, he placed William L. Mathues in nomination for State Treasurer. One of his nominating speeches which attracted widest attention was that placing Judge Robert van Moschzisker in nomination for Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. He has done yeoman service for his party friends and has not been unrewarded. The convention of 1891 nominated him as a delegate at large to the Constitutional Convention, and in 1893, he was elected District Attorney of Delaware county, taking office January, 1894, serving through a re-election, a period of six years. He won general commendation for his administration of his office, one which by learning, experience, energy and ability as a public speaker, he was eminently qualified to fill. His gifts as an orator have brought him many calls for speeches, not only in his own, but in other States, where hard political battles were being fought. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the State and County Bar Associations and of many societies, organizations and clubs, including the Masonic Order and the Union League of Philadelphia.

Mr. Schaffer married, December 23, 1893, Susan A., daughter of Charles F. Cross, of Towanda, Pennsylvania.





Horace R. Green.

GREEN The Green family in America springs from English stock and it is highly probable, in fact, every item of information concerning the early members of the family confirms it, that the progenitors of the American family were socially and politically distinguished and prominent, as well as possessing great wealth. The following letter, published in "The Nation," at Boston, in October, 1888, serves to throw some light upon the early generations, whose history and traditions are closely shrouded in time's misty veil:

To the Editor of the Nation.

SIR—I may perhaps be trespassing on your space if I ask you to publish the following "Simple Tale."

I happen to be the Rector of the parish of Green's Norton, Northamptonshire, England. In the parish church are several mutilated tombs, belonging to the family of "Green," who, for six generations between the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries were the lords of the manor. The first Sir Henry Green was Lord Chief Justice of England about the end of the thirteenth century; the last Sir Thomas Green was the father of Maud Green, who married Sir Thomas Parr, of Kendal, Westmoreland, and was mother of Kate Parr, Queen of England by marriage with Henry VIII.

The only information I can arrive at by inquiry from the oldest inhabitant of this parish about the Green family is that many years ago a gentleman from America (my informant mentions Boston doubtfully) came to this church, presumably to inspect the beautiful tombs and brasses belonging to the Green family.

We are about to undertake the re-arrangement of the church. I write to you to know if it is within the limits of your rules as editor to allow the letter to appear in your columns, as perhaps some member of the Green family would wish to have a voice in the disposal of the effigies which still remain as witnesses of their wealth and position.

I may only add that I am "a constant reader" of your paper and an occasional contributor thereto.

Yours sincerely

S. BEAL, D. C. L.

The Rectory, Green's Norton, Towchester, England, September 29, 1888.

Horace Plankinton Green, a grandson of George Green, a prominent character in the history of Delaware county, and son of Isaac and Phoebe H. (Plankinton) Green, as born in Edgmont township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, June 11, 1854. He obtained his early education in the public schools, continuing his studies in the West Chester State Normal School and the Maplewood Institute at Concordville, Pennsylvania. Deciding to follow the legal profession he placed himself under the preceptorship of the Hon. John M. Broomall, of Media, and after two years study creditably passed the examinations and was admitted to the bar of Delaware county in June, 1879, beginning active practice immediately. In 1883, he formed, with V. Gilpin Robinson, the law firm of Robinson & Green, an association that continued with pleasure and profit to both partners until 1892, when each opened a separate office. For many years Mr. Green's office occupied the corner of South avenue and Front street, in Media.

To mention his law practice is to praise it, for in the over a quarter of a century that Mr. Green was engaged in active practice, he was retained in many of the most notable cases tried in the courts of the county, in none of which he was worsted because of an opponent more skilled in legal lore than he. His clients were assured of a speedy settlement without the delay and litigation resorted to so often for the purpose of a larger fee. While a fluent, and, when occasion demanded, an eloquent speaker, he was wont rather to couch his argument in strong, clear, direct phrases, than to resort to the tearful plea or the thousand and one arts of the profession so frequently used as appeals to the sentiment of the jurors. As guardian, executor, administrator, trustee, and assignee of estates and valuable properties, Mr. Green's assiduous fidelity to his client and the faithful administration of the client's best inter-

ests, gained for him a reputation that caused his services in that line to be greatly in demand. His skill in the preparation of all legal papers affecting titles or rights was widely known, his documents offering no loop-hole of escape or entry to a possible contestant.

With all of his professional duties, Mr. Green nevertheless found ample time to fulfill the duties owed by every good citizen to his community, that is to promote its welfare, to be watchful of its prosperity, and to contribute to its development. For six years he was a member of the borough council, officiating for part of that time as president. The excellent results obtained from his administration of the duties of that office were equalled by those for which he was responsible when president of the local Board of Education of which board he was also a member for nine years. Until his resignation he was a director and vice-president of the Charter National Bank, of which he was an organizer. He also helped in the organization of the Media Title and Trust Company, filling the offices of director, solicitor and vice-president for that corporation, besides holding positions upon the directorates of several other financial institutions. In the Masonic order he was prominent, holding the past mastership of the George W. Bartram Lodge, No. 298, Free and Accepted Masons, and the past high priestship of Media Chapter, No. 234, Royal Arch Masons.

Upon partially laying aside the cares of business life, Mr. Green seized the opportunity to gratify a long-felt desire for travel and made two trips to Europe, one in 1906 and another in 1909. His exceedingly active mind and unabated energy could not content itself with mere pleasure-seeking and sight-seeing, in consequence of which he made a complete and exhaustive study of the sociological problems of the countries through which he traveled, becoming more thoroughly acquainted with the subtle class distinctions and observations of caste in European countries than probably any man who had not made such research his lifework.

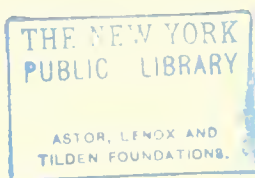
In conclusion it is only right that recognition should be granted the versatility of Mr. Green's personality. Imagine a man active legally, politically, educationally, financially, scientifically, fraternally and socially, and not only active but a leader in each activity, the force of whose character and the warmth of whose personality, together with an irrepressible enthusiasm, carry one along on the flood tide of achievement, and you have the late Horace Plankinton Green.

He married, October 7, 1880, Ida Virginia, daughter of John and Mary P. Beatty, of Chester township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. Child, Ernest LeRoy, of whom further. Horace P. Green died in Media, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1911.

Ernest LeRoy, son of Horace Plankinton and Ida Virginia (Beatty) Green, was born at Media, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, August 4, 1881. He obtained his early education in the public schools of the place of his birth and was graduated from the Media High School in June, 1897. With the purpose of matriculation at Swarthmore College, he spent one year in Swarthmore Preparatory School and graduated there, entering the college in the fall of 1898, whence he was graduated and received the degree of A. B. in 1902. With a hereditary liking for the law as well as inherited ability he decided to follow the legal profession and accordingly was enrolled in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania. He here achieved brilliant success, the forerunner of that to come, and was graduated LL.B. in the class of 1905 with the highest honors of the year. He immediately started upon the practice of law in Media, and has ever since continued there. His practice is large and lucrative, his legal activities quite equalling the high standard set by his



Ernest DeLongfren



honored father. He is a member of the bars of Philadelphia and Delaware counties as well as of the appellate courts of Pennsylvania, to all of which he was admitted in 1905. The various activities of his town claim a considerable portion of his time and attention, as he is a member of the board of directors of the Media Title and Trust Company, likewise a member of the Media school board, holding the office of secretary.

He is a prominent member of the Masonic Order, being a Master Mason of George W. Bartram Lodge, No. 298, Free and Accepted Masons, a Companion of Media Chapter, No. 234, Royal Arch Masons, and a Noble of Lu Lu Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He has also taken the thirty-two degrees in Scottish Rite Masonry, belonging to Philadelphia Consistory. He is a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity, which he joined while at college, and the Order of the Coif, a legal fraternity, admission to which is based upon scholastic standing. His clubs are the Hare Law Club, the Gentlemen's Club of Media, the Springhaven Country Club, and the four alumni associations of the institutions of learning which he attended, he being corresponding secretary of the society of alumni of the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania.

He married, November 12, 1913, Julia Fries Roberts, daughter of the late Harry F. and Emma Van Buskirk Roberts, of Philadelphia.

BROADBELT The Broadbelt family,* which has been domiciled for a number of generations in the state of Pennsylvania, has been an honored one in this country, and probably had its origin in England, as the style of the name would indicate. They have been chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits, and have ever done their duty as good citizens and patriots in defense of their country.

Alfred Broadbelt was engaged in farming throughout the active years of his long life and is now living in well earned retirement. He removed from Darby in 1871 to a farm one mile north of Media, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and his life has been spent there since that time. While he has never taken an active part in the political life of the section of which he is a resident, he has given his staunch support to the principles of the Republican party, and has kept in touch with all public questions of importance. He and his wife are consistent supporters of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Broadbelt married Susan Crozier, and they celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, February 5, 1913, at the house of their son, Alfred C.

Alfred C. Broadbelt was born in Darby, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, December 1, 1868. He was but three years of age when his parents removed to Media, and in the district schools of that section of the country he obtained the educational advantages which usually fall to the lot of a farmer's son. He assisted his father in the cultivation of the home farm, obtaining in this manner a thorough, practical knowledge of the many details to be considered in successful farming. At the age of eighteen years he was apprenticed to learn the blacksmith's trade, but abandoned it at the expiration of three years, as he found the work too heavy for his strength, and again engaged in farming. Ten years were thus occupied, and he then received the appointment of superintendent of Media Cemetery, and so satisfactory has been his management of all matters connected with this that he is still holding the office at the present time (1913). The cemetery is an old one, having been founded in 1857, and additions have been made from time to time, so that it now covers a tract of twenty-seven acres. It is located on elevated ground, one mile north of Media, and commands a fine view of the surrounding country. Mr. Broadbelt is also

a member of the board of trustees of the Media Cemetery, and his opinions carry weight in the councils of the board.

Mr. Broadbelt married, June 9, 1892, Hannah B., daughter of William and Lydia (Hoops) Henry, of Chester, Pennsylvania, the latter having died when her daughter was but five years of age, and the former named died in June, 1913. Mr. and Mrs. Broadbelt have had children: Frances Baker, born August 5, 1894; Bertha May, October 6, 1901; Sue Crozier, November 13, 1906. Mr. Broadbelt has always been Republican in his political affiliations; and while he has never desired to hold public office, always takes a deep and beneficial interest in all matters concerning the welfare of the community in which he lives, as well as in those concerning the country at large. He is an active member of the Patriotic Sons of America, and he and all the members of his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and are active workers in the interests of that institution. In his private, as in his public life, Mr. Broadbelt has displayed a most exemplary character, and is held in the highest respect and esteem by all in the community.

The Engles were among the earlier settlers in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and Burlington county, New Jersey, members of the Society of Friends, land owners, men of good repute, prominent in church and public affairs. Harry P. Engle, of Media, is a descendant of the Chester county family, his ancestors having settled in Delaware from Chester county.

Edward Engle, father of Harry P. Engle, was a blacksmith of Chester county, Pennsylvania. Settled later in Upper Providence township, Delaware county, where he pursued that calling until his death in 1875. His wife, Mary (Phillips) Engle, born in Delaware county, yet survives him, a resident of Media.

Harry P. Engle was born in Upper Providence township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, January 23, 1871. When four years of age his father died, and until he was eight years old he attended the township schools. He then was admitted to Girard College, Philadelphia, where he remained nine years, obtaining a good education and enjoying all the benefits of that most valuable institution. He then for one year worked as a machinist's apprentice, but finding that trade unsuited to him, he became a baker's apprentice, working at that trade until he had mastered its every detail, finishing with a Philadelphia concern. He spent two more years working at his trade in West Chester, Pennsylvania, then located his own bakery at South Media, continuing until 1898, then moved to his present location at the corner of State and Orange streets, Media. His plant is a modern one, equipped with every aid to sanitary baking, his trade an extensive one covering Media and surrounding boroughs. During his fifteen years in Media, Mr. Engle has not only obtained a solid substantial standing as a business man, but has won a high place in public regard as a useful, loyal citizen, and has the honor of being the first Democrat to hold the office of burgess since 1893. He is a director and treasurer of the Second Media Building and Loan Association, one of the solid financial institutions of the borough and one to which Mr. Engle gives his closest attention and best business judgment. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias and has held all the office chairs in both orders. He is a member of the Baptist church and a liberal patron of all worthy causes.

In February, 1909, Mr. Engle was elected burgess of Media as a Democrat, but his party in that borough is the minority one and the election of a

Democrat is a rare occurrence and only happens when the candidate possesses such strong qualifications for office that they cannot be ignored. Mr. Engle has given the borough a wise business administration and has vastly improved conditions; since taking the office of burgess, streets have been improved, the water works system extended and greatly improved, and each department of borough affairs brought to a higher state of efficiency. Both aggressive and progressive, Burgess Engle is the right man in the right place.

He married, December 25, 1895, Cora, daughter of Pierce and Sidney (Iford) Bunes, of Chester county, Pennsylvania. Children: Sidney Bunes, Mary S., Mildred Bunes.

The Worrall and Worrell families of Pennsylvania descend
 WORRELL from John Worrall (or Worrell) who settled in Chester township, then Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1648, supposed to be a descendant of Sir Hubert de Warel, who lost three sons at the battle of Hastings. John came to Pennsylvania from Oare, Berkshire, England. Descendants settled in Marple township, now Delaware county, where John, Joseph, Peter and Joshua Worrall had various sized tracts of land as early as 1683. Peter Worrall was a tanner and founded a family in Marple township, as did Joseph, but of Joshua little is known. The family have ever been members of the Society of Friends and people of the highest standing and substance.

Joseph W., father of Frank Brooke Worrell, of Media, was a large land and mill owner of Radnor township, Delaware; his mills, which he also operated, being known as the Brooke Mills, established by Jesse Brooke, as early as 1802, consisted of saw, grist and plaster mills. In addition to his milling interests he also had a large farm which he cultivated. His business interests were large and his standing in the township was of the highest. He was very public spirited, using his wealth and influence to further the best interests of his community.

He married Catherine Sharpless Palmer, of the well known Palmer family. Both were members of the Radnor Monthly Meeting of the Society of Friends and both are buried in the Friends cemetery near Ithan postoffice. He died in March, 1900, she surviving him until February, 1904.

Frank Brooke Worrell, son of Joseph W. and Catherine Sharpless Worrell, was born at Radnor, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, December 1, 1859. He attended the public schools of the township and of Radnor, working on the farm during vacation months. He remained at the home farm, his father's assistant, until he was twenty-one years of age, then entered Coe College at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, continuing until his senior year, when failing eyesight compelled him to abandon all thoughts of completing his college course. Leaving college he returned to his home at Radnor, where he remained one and one-half years. He next entered the employ of the government as a teacher in the Indian schools at Cheyenne and Darlington Agency, Indian Territory. This position he held but a short time when he was appointed superintendent of the schools under Colonel Miles, continuing until called home by the illness of his father. He remained at home several years, then established in the real estate business with offices at North Penn Square and Market street, Philadelphia. He there conducted a most successful business, handling large properties and continuing until the death of his father in March, 1900, at Media, then his home. He then gave up his Philadelphia business and joined his mother at Media, where he yet resides. He remained at home with his widowed mother until her death in 1904, then after settling the estate established in 1906, a real

estate office in Media. Although at the time of opening his Media office he did not have even one piece of property listed, he quickly became known as a most capable man and has built up a large and prosperous business. During his first three years he made three hundred and nineteen sales, and since 1909 his business has increased even more rapidly, his office consummating a greater number of sales than any other agency in Delaware county. His business covers the entire range of a real estate office, buying, selling, renting, making loans and selling estates. In the business done for others he also manages a great deal of suburban and town property that is his own. He has attained high standing in his community, a position won by uprightness and business methods of strictest integrity. His wife is a member of the Baptist while he is a member of the Presbyterian church, of Media. He is a Republican in politics, interested in public affairs, but never accepting public office.

Mr. Worrell married December 21, 1903, Deborah P., daughter of Marshall R. and Lydia (Campbell) Worrell, of Media. Children: Marshall R., born April 21, 1905; Frank Brooke (2), born November 27, 1908.

BABBITT The name of Babbitt has been well known in the New England states for many years, members of it having gained note in business and professional circles. It is connected by marriage with a number of the old colonial families who bore their share gallantly in defence of the rights of their country in the old and in the more recent struggles.

Thomas H. Babbitt, whose death occurred in August, 1882, was a machinist by occupation and, at the time of his death, held the responsible position of superintendent of a large plant at Worcester, Massachusetts, whence the family had removed from Harrisville, Rhode Island. He married Mary S. Boss, who died at the home of her son, Angell B., in February, 1910. She was a daughter of Captain Benjamin Boss, who was in active service in the war of the revolution, and her maternal ancestors had also taken part in that memorable struggle.

Angell B. Babbitt, son of Thomas H. and Mary S. (Boss) Babbitt, was born in the village of Harrisville, Rhode Island, August 21, 1859. He was four years of age when his parents decided to remove to Worcester, Massachusetts, and his early education was acquired in the public schools of that town. He was graduated from the high school with honor in 1879, and then became a student at Harvard University, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1883 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The earnest spirit which marked the beginning of his career has been apparent throughout its progress. He determined to devote his life to teaching, and his successful career as an educator is ample evidence of the wisdom of his decision. During his thirty years in school life he has been an indefatigable worker, and has applied himself closely to his chosen duties. He commenced his pedagogical work in the Shortlidge Academy, an institution which gained a national reputation, and was engaged in teaching the classics there for a period of eight years. The De Lancy School in Philadelphia was the next field of his activities, his position being that of classical master, and the connection with this institution has been unbroken since that time. He was appointed to the position of head of the upper school, and in 1910 was made associate head master, which responsible position he is filling at the present time (1913). This school also has a broad and national reputation, certificates awarded by it enabling the students to obtain admission to the best universities and colleges. Mr. Babbitt ob-

tained high honors while a student at Harvard. Second year and final honors in classics were conferred upon him, by special examination, and he was elected to membership in the Harvard Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, an honor bestowed only upon those of the highest scholarly attainments.

Mr. Babbitt married, September 2, 1884, Ida L., born May 11, 1860, a daughter of John Quincy and Martha (Taft) Adams, of the old New England family of that name, in Milford, Massachusetts. Her father enlisted as a soldier in the civil war when a young man, and died in the hospital at Alexandria. Mr. and Mrs. Babbitt have had children: Louis A., born July 9, 1885; Ethel Adams, August 20, 1887; Earle O., January 21, 1890; Walter Hathaway, February 23, 1892; Clarence Stephen, September 30, 1894. The family home is located at the southwest corner of Jackson and Third streets, Media. Mr. Babbitt is a member of the Classical Association of the Middle States. His religious affiliations are with the Universalist denomination, in which faith he was born, but he is not a member of any church. He will not allow himself to be fettered in the expression of his political opinions by party ties, preferring to form his opinions in an independent manner. He is a member of the executive committee of the Media Civic Association, and is vice-president of the Media Free Library Association.

Harry Leedom Smedley, M. D., D. D. S., Ph. G., traces his SMEDLEY descent from George Smedley, who was born in England, and came to Pennsylvania about 1682, making his first purchase of land from William Penn in Dublin township, Philadelphia county. He afterwards removed to Middletown (now Delaware county), and later to Willistown township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he died in March, 1723. He was a member of the Society of Friends. He was married in Friends' Meeting, Philadelphia, in 1687, to Sarah Goodwin, widow of John Goodwin, and daughter of Thomas Kitchen, of Dublin township, Philadelphia county. The line of descent is through his second son, George (2), who married Jane Sharpless, daughter of John and Hannah (Pennell) Sharpless, who bore him thirteen children.

William (1), son of George (2) Smedley, married, in Providence Friends' Meeting, Elizabeth Taylor, a descendant of Peter Taylor, of Chestershire, England, who also came to Pennsylvania in 1682.

William (2), youngest son of William (1) Smedley, married, in Middletown Friends' Meeting, Deborah Lightfoot, a descendant of Thomas Lightfoot, a highly esteemed minister of the Society of Friends of England and Ireland.

Jacob, youngest son of William (2) Smedley, was born on the old Smedley homestead, which his father bought and inherited, December 31, 1801, and died in Media, Pennsylvania, September 26, 1886. He was an elder of the West Chester Meeting, Commissioner of Delaware county, and a man of substance. He married in Middletown Meeting, November 13, 1826, Jane Yarnall, daughter of Isaac and Mary (Pennell) Yarnall, of Edgemont, Chester county.

Abram Pennell Smedley, second son of Jacob and Jane (Yarnall) Smedley, was born in Edgemont, Chester county, Pennsylvania, January 5, 1829, died in Media, Pennsylvania, December 9, 1895, having lived in that town since 1852. He was an expert dentist and practiced in Media forty-three years. He was a Republican in politics and both he and his wife were members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of Media. He was a man of active habits,

fond of out-of-door exercise and thought little of walking from Media to Philadelphia and returning the same way. While always interested in public matters he took no active part in local affairs, beyond expressing his preference at the polls. He was highly regarded as a dental practitioner, and held in like esteem as a friend and neighbor. He married, in Philadelphia, January 13, 1858, Lydia Emma Bishop, born in Edgemont, April 20, 1835, daughter of William and Mary (Ottey) Bishop, of Media, Pennsylvania. One son Frank, died in infancy; for their only other child, see forward.

Dr. Harry Leedom Smedley, son of Dr. Abram Pennell and Lydia Emma (Bishop) Smedley, was born in Media, Pennsylvania, October 12, 1858. His primary, intermediate and preparatory education was obtained in the Media public school and Friends Central School, 15th and Race streets, Philadelphia. He then entered Swarthmore College after which he entered the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, whence he was graduated Ph. G., class of 1880. He then entered the University of Pennsylvania (dental department), whence he was graduated D. D. S., class of 1882. He continued at the university (medical department) obtaining the degree of M. D., class of 1883, having taken the dental and medical courses together until his last year, when he attended medical lectures only. He at once after graduation began practice with his father, electing from the three professions he was qualified to follow, that of dentistry. He practiced in association with his father until the death of the latter, since then practicing alone. He is thoroughly modern in his practice; his offices being equipped with the latest electrical and other devices pertaining to the dental profession and every attention paid to perfect sanitary and hygienic conditions. He is a member of the Pennsylvania State Dental Society and the Chester and Delaware Counties Dental Society, having served as president of the latter society. He belongs to George W. Bartram Lodge, No. 298, Free and Accepted Masons of Media; the Media Club; Media Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, of the fire department, having been a member since its organization. In politics Dr. Smedley is an independent Republican and has always been most active in his interest in borough affairs. He served three years on the board of education, being president of that board one year; was elected Burgess of Media by the votes of the people, irrespective of party, serving three years, introducing many needed reforms that tended to better civic conditions, particularly in the matter of public health and general appearance of streets, alleys and vacant lots in the borough. He is a member of the Delaware county board of prison inspectors and in all things is the friend of progress and reform.

He married, January 28, 1892, in Springfield, Ohio, Mary A., daughter of George Henry and Rebecca (Clark) Christian, of Media, both deceased. Both the doctor and his wife are members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Media, and both are active, useful workers in church and Sunday school, he having been superintendent of the Sunday school for a number of years and is a member of the official board, governing the church. Mrs. Smedley is a member of the Woman's Club, of Media, and prominent in the social life of the town. The family home and the doctor's offices are at No. 13 East Washington street, one of the best and most desirable residence districts of Media. The doctor like his father, is fond of out-of-doors and gives his sanction and encouragement to all wholesome athletic sports. He is a most desirable citizen and is held in the highest esteem, both professionally and socially.

The Westcotts of Media, Pennsylvania, represented in the present generation by Walter S. Westcott, county treasurer, and proprietor of the Charter House, the oldest hotel in Media, descend from the New Jersey family founded by Daniel Westcott, a prominent public official at Stamford, Connecticut, in 1639, representing his district in the general assembly three terms. The Westcott family is spoken of in the "History of Devonshire, England," four centuries ago, as "an ancient and honorable one as far back as A. D., 1170." The name was then de Westcote, a form yet retained in some branches.

Daniel Westcott, of Stamford, aforementioned, was voted town lands for "services rendered against our common enemy," presumably meaning the Indians. In 1694 he disposed of all his property in Stamford, and with a number of other citizens of that town removed to New Jersey, naming the locality in which they settled Fairfield, the name of their home county in Connecticut. Mr. Westcott died in 1702, leaving sons, Samuel, Daniel, Ebenezer, who were among the founders of settlements in Salem and Cumberland counties. The Westcotts were active in founding the First Presbyterian Church at Fairfield, many of them serving as ministers, elders and deacons. All of the New Jersey branch of the family trace their descent from Daniel Westcott through his three sons, aforementioned.

The first of the family to settle in Media, Pennsylvania, was Henry Westcott, born in Cedarville, New Jersey, died in Media, in October, 1907. After completing his studies in the common schools of his home town, he learned the trade of carriage builder, which occupation he followed for a number of years, establishing a shop and factory in Media, whither he removed about the year 1870. Five years later he removed to a farm in Marple township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where he engaged successfully in agriculture until 1883, when his buildings, stock, implements and grain were totally destroyed by fire, this proving a serious loss. Nothing daunted by this misfortune, he at once set about repairing the damage. He remodeled another house which was on the property, occupying it as a dwelling, erected a new barn and other buildings, and continued his operations thereon, putting the property into excellent condition, continuing until failing health caused his retirement from active labor. He then returned to Media, where he again engaged in the carriage building business, which he followed until about two years prior to his decease, which occurred in the year 1907. He was an active member of the Presbyterian church, devoting his time and means to its welfare, and a staunch and earnest Republican, although never seeking or holding public office, preferring to devote his time to his other interests. He was a man of the highest integrity and uprightness of character, honored and esteemed by all who knew him, and had he so chosen could have had any position in the gift of the people. He married Mary Stewart, born in Ridley township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, a devoted member of the Baptist church, whose death occurred January 18, 1912, and whose body was interred beside that of her husband in Media cemetery.

Walter S. Westcott, son of Henry and Mary (Stewart) Westcott, was born in Media, Pennsylvania, January 18, 1873. He spent several years of his early life on the farm in Marple township, and his education was acquired in the public schools of Cedar Grove and Media. Completing his studies at the age of twelve years, he at once sought employment and secured work as an operator with the Media Telephone Exchange. Later he became an office boy for George Darlington and Horace Manley, attorneys remaining for one year, and then entered the employ of William Campbell, proprietor of a grocery and feed store, remaining four years, receiving a salary of one hundred dollars yearly. Having obtained as thorough a knowledge of the grocery business as

was possible under the circumstances, he spent a year in Philadelphia as manager of a grocery establishment, returning to Media at the expiration of that period of time. He then became outside collector and solicitor for the "Delaware County Record," serving in that capacity for six years, during which time he became well known as a perfect encyclopedia of information concerning Delaware county, its road, villages, farms and people. He then engaged in the grocery business in Media, continuing in business until May, 1912, when he disposed of the same, having been elected county treasurer the previous November, taking office, January 1, 1912. His market, to which he later added a meat department, was located on the corner of State and Orange streets. He was highly successful in this enterprise, receiving an extensive patronage which increased in volume and importance with each passing year. In August, 1912, Mr. Westcott leased the Charter House, in Media, which under his capable management has taken on a new lease of life, Mr. Westcott and his wife doing all in their power to promote the comfort of their many guests and patrons. There is no bar connected with the house, hence all their efforts are directed to insuring clean rooms, good and comfortable beds, wholesome and well cooked food, and every little attention which goes to make up an ideal hotel. Mr. Westcott is a loyal Republican, active and prominent in local politics, and aside from the office of county treasurer, which he is filling to the satisfaction of all concerned, he served for three years on the Republican county committee. He is public-spirited and enterprising, and every movement in his community which has for its object the betterment of the place finds in him a hearty supporter. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which he contributes liberally of his time and means.

Mr. Westcott married, on Thanksgiving Day, 1896, Clara J., daughter of Hubert J. Riley, of Chester, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. They are the parents of one son, Milton Riley, born August 16, 1898. Mrs. Westcott is a member of the Episcopal church, and a helpmate to her husband in the broadest sense of the word.

An almost lifelong resident of Media, Mr. Westcott has there met his reverses and scored his successes. Known to more people than any other man in the county, probably, he has been honored by them with the most important office in their gift. From boyhood to the present he has lived an active, energetic life, and by his own honorable exertions and moral attributes has carved out for himself, affluence and position. By the strength and force of his own character, he overcame obstacles which to others less hopeful and less courageous would see unsurmountable, difficulties but serving as an incentive to greater efforts. He is as well liked as well known, and numbers his personal friends by the hundreds and his acquaintances by the thousands.

The Fronfields were early settlers of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and there Dr. Fronfield's father, Joseph M. Fronfield, was born. He was a miller and farmer, holding the town offices of school director and justice of the peace for many years. He was a member of the Episcopal church, while his wife Eliza (Rogers) Fronfield, was a member of the Society of Friends (Hicksite), and of high standing in the society. Joseph W. Fronfield died in March, 1897; his wife died in April, 1892; and both are buried in Oakland Cemetery, West Chester.

J. Harvey Fronfield was born in Phoenixville, Chester county, May 31, 1859. He prepared for college in the public schools, finished the course, and was graduated in 1876. He then entered the University of Michigan, taking a

course in chemistry. Then he taught in the public schools of Chester county for five years, but abandoned that profession and began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Isaac Massey, of West Chester. He next entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated M. D., class of 1883. Dr. Fronfield began to practice in Chester county near White Horse, continuing there for five years. In the spring of 1888 he located in Media, where he has since been in continuous practice for a period covering a quarter of a century. His large practice, both medical and surgical, is general in character, and his reputation as a skillful physician and surgeon, rests on his many years of successful treatment of difficult cases. Dr. Fronfield is a member of the American Medical Association, Pennsylvania State Medical and Delaware County Medical societies, having served as president of the county society. He also belongs to the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Spring Haven Country Club. Outside of his private practice Dr. Fronfield has many public engagements. He is surgeon for the Pennsylvania railroad, physician to the county jail, and examiner for many insurance and fraternal organizations. In political faith he is a Democrat, and he is an interested observer of public affairs.

Dr. Fronfield married, June 9, 1887, Frances A., daughter of William H. and Anna (Taylor) Pyle, of West Chester. Their only child, Marian, is a graduate of Media High School, Swarthmore Preparatory School and Swarthmore College. Mrs. Fronfield is a member of the Woman's Club, and interested in the social life of Media. The family home is at the corner of Second and Jackson streets, where Dr. Fronfield has his offices.

The name Allison occurs quite frequently among the Scotch-Irish, who settled in the southwestern part of Chester county, Pennsylvania, from 1718 to 1740. Perhaps the most influential person of the name, during the early period, was Rev. Francis Allison, D. D., born in 1705, in county Donegal, Ireland; educated at the University of Glasgow, Scotland; came to Pennsylvania in 1735; licensed as a Presbyterian minister, 1735; soon afterward installed over the church in New London, Chester county, remaining fifteen years; located in Philadelphia in 1752; was in charge of an academy there; became vice-provost of the college, now University of Pennsylvania, on its establishment, 1755; was professor of moral philosophy; also assistant pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia; Yale College conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts in 1756, and the University of Glasgow that of Doctor of Divinity, 1758. It is said he was the first clergyman in this country to receive the degree of D. D. He married Hannah, daughter of James Armitage of New Castle, Delaware; his death occurred November 28, 1779.

The name was for many years a very prominent one among Philadelphia manufacturers, made so by the famed car builders, Murphy & Allison, succeeded by the still more noted W. C. Allison & Sons, and the Junction Car Works and Flue Mill. The founder of this business, William C. Allison, was born of Quaker parentage in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1817. When six years of age his father died, and at ten years he was left an orphan, dependent upon his own efforts. He obtained an education and a trade before he was nineteen years of age, for at that age he established in business on Broad street, near Vine, as a wheelwright and wagon builder. Hardly had he become well established when the panic of 1837 occurred and made his undertaking a more difficult one. He struggled along until 1841, when he was obliged to surrender along with many an older Philadelphia industry. But perhaps this failure

was a blessing as it brought forth his latent strength and energy, and while it left him penniless, it proved the man. He soon regained the lost ground and after discharging every obligation against him, found himself with an established reputation for integrity, that he ever afterward upheld. At about this time there was a demand from railroads for rolling stock, he turned his attention to car building. Having no blacksmith shop, he was obliged to depend on a neighbor for iron work. This was John Murphy, with whom he later, in 1851, entered into partnership for the manufacture of cars, under the firm style Murphy & Allison. They soon had a flourishing business and were in fact for many years the only car builders in the state of Pennsylvania. They furnished most of the work for the large transportation companies between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh and for the West Chester road and the Germantown & Norristown railroad. After the completion of the Pennsylvania railroad and the alteration of the state road by which the terminus was fixed on Market street, Philadelphia, the firm of Murphy & Allison erected extensive shops on Market, west of Nineteenth street, which they equipped with the most perfect machinery for car building then obtainable. The demand for cars of all kinds was enormous and the enlarged shops were run to fullest capacity. It was there that the first really comfortable passenger cars were built, and the first sleeping car constructed. An era of street car extension was then at hand and the firm enlarged their business by entering into the manufacture of street cars. In 1856 they bought the Girard Tube Works on the Schuylkill, at Filbert street wharf, and added the manufacture of butt welded gas and steam pipes to their car building operations. There were but two other plants similar to the Girard in the whole country, and the demand for pipes was enormous. In May, 1863, their car building plant at Nineteenth and Market streets was destroyed by fire, entailing a heavy loss upon the firm as they had on hand an immense stock of material to be used in government contracts, as well as large railroad orders, on which they could not, of course, make deliveries, but within a fortnight they had extemporized a plant and were doing their best to meet the demands being made on them. They leased for a time the large buildings in West Philadelphia at Thirty-first and Locust streets, belong to the Architectural Iron Works Company, and within two months they were again building cars. About this time they began the erection of a very large plant, later known as the Junction Car Works and Flue Mill, covering ten acres in West Philadelphia, between the tracks of the West Chester and Philadelphia and the Connecting railway. This was during the dark days of the civil war and the prospects were far from bright, but they persevered, and in 1864 occupied the new works conceded to be the largest and best equipped in the country at that time. The plant had a capacity of two passenger coaches, six city passenger cars and thirty-five freight cars weekly, was run to full capacity. In 1866 they discontinued the building of passenger cars, but added a new branch, the making of lap welded iron tubing for boiler flues and for oil well purposes, the demand for both then being immense. The amount of business done was enormous, particularly in the oil region, where the Allison tubing has gained the highest reputation. The line required the erection of large additional buildings and machinery, requiring nearly a year to complete and in the meantime the firm was dissolved by the death of Mr. Murphy. A reorganization was quickly effected, however, by the introduction of the two sons of William C. Allison, J. W. and Thomas Ellwood Allison, both of whom had been for several years associated with their father in the varied business of Allison & Murphy. They were now admitted as partners, the firm becoming William C. Allison & Sons. The buildings were completed and a most prosperous business conducted until July 25, 1872, when the fire fiend again exacted tribute, destroying almost

the entire plant with its acres of buildings. The insurance of three hundred thousand dollars, did not cover the actual loss, without taking into consideration the great loss from interruption of business. The firm again returned to their old quarters at Thirty-first and Locust streets, and there with inferior facilities managed to continue manufacturing. Meanwhile they again rebuilt, erecting more complete and more substantial buildings, and on May 1, 1873, occupied their new works and resumed business on a more extended scale than heretofore. At the height of their prosperity, fifteen hundred men were employed, fourteen acres were occupied, more than seven acres of which were covered with roofed buildings, and a train of twenty freight cars produced each day. Over three miles of railroad tracks traversed the grounds on which the company used their own locomotives, while a business of from five to six millions of dollars was annually transacted in eighteen separate and distinct departments. An idea of the magnitude of their business may be gained from the fact that the works annually consumed twenty million feet of lumber, seventeen thousand tons of wrought iron, eight thousand tons of cast iron, four hundred thousand pounds of brass, six hundred and seventy-five feet of tin, eighty thousand gallons of oil, twenty thousand car axles, forty thousand car wheels, fifteen hundred tons of bolts, nuts and washers, and five thousand kegs of nails, with equally enormous amounts of raw material and supplies of a varied nature. In addition to all their other industries, the firm in 1874 built a large wharf on the east side of the Schuylkill, above the South street bridge, capable of loading four vessels and several canal boats at the same time. Their old plants connected with their plant at Thirty-second and Chestnut streets, and their lines, included besides those mentioned, lumber by the cargo, iron works, forgings, bridge work and contractors supplies. The Allison boiler tubing was rated so highly among engineers that in a few years no salesmen were employed, the demand being so well established. William C. Allison continued at the head of the business until his death, November 30, 1891, after an active business connection of over half a century. From the little wagon shop of 1837 he rose through sheer merit, energy and undaunted courage, to the head of the then largest concern of its kind in the State. He established a new industry—car building—in his State, and left an impress on the tube industry that neither trusts nor competition can ever efface; a selfmade man and one who, in every particular, was a credit to the city and State that claimed him as a son.

Thomas Ellwood Allison, son of William C. Allison, was born, reared, lived and died in the city of Philadelphia. He was well educated and early in life became associated with his father, then junior member of the firm of Murphy & Allison. He was employed in the various departments, and on the death of Mr. Murphy, in 1866, he was so well qualified to assume large responsibilities, that he was admitted, with his brother, as a partner, the firm re-organizing as William C. Allison & Sons. He bore with his father and brother the burdens of the immense business, and proved most competent. He could not, however, continue under the load of responsibility, and March 23, 1881, he died from pneumonia. His father continued as president until 1891, when he was succeeded by Frank Ross Tobey, the Allisons retiring. Thomas Ellwood Allison married Florence Gregory, born in Philadelphia, who still survives him.

T. Ellwood Allison, only and posthumous child of Thomas Ellwood and Florence (Gregory) Allison, was born in Philadelphia, June 29, 1881. He was educated in the Hill School at Pottstown, Pennsylvania, and at the University of Pennsylvania and is now a resident of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, with offices in Media. He is largely engaged in handling Delaware county real estate and is one of the energetic, useful young capitalists of that section. He is in-

terested in public affairs, is generous and philanthropic in disposition and always willing to assist in those enterprises that promise to improve conditions in his community. He is a member of the Masonic order; Phi Delta Theta fraternity; a Republican in politics, and both he and his wife are members of the Episcopal church. He married, June 1, 1905, Eleanor K., daughter of Edmund B. and Emily (Bailey) Aymar, of New York City and Philadelphia, respectively. Children: T. Ellwood (2), Aymar K., and Eleanor M. Allison. The family home is a beautiful mansion in Wallingford, Delaware county.

Work well performed may not always bring a visible reward to the doer, but in the present instance the reward has followed closely. A faithful teacher, A. G. Criswell Smith was elevated to the highest educational position under the public school system and for twenty-six years has made Delaware county schools the paramount interest of his life.

A. G. Criswell Smith was born near Cochranville, Chester county, Pennsylvania, September 16, 1853, son of Jesse Jackson and Mary M. Smith. He was educated in the public schools of West Fallowfield township, Chester county, at Hebron Hall in Cochranville and in a private school kept in his father's house, known locally as the "Smithsonian Institute." He did not take kindly to his father's occupation as farmer, but in 1873 began teaching, his first school being in Sadsbury township, Lancaster county. Feeling the need of better equipment for the teacher's profession, which he had decided to permanently follow, he resigned his school in March and entered Millersville State Normal School, whence he was graduated in June, 1876. The next year he taught a school in East Donegal township, Lancaster county, then two years in Highland township in Chester county. He resigned the latter position in March, 1879, to accept the principalship of the Lansford borough schools in Carbon county. He continued there, gaining experience and reputation until 1881, when he was elected principal of public schools in Media and moved to that borough. After four years of successful service there he was elected principal of the schools of Lower Chichester township in Delaware county and in 1885 entered upon the duties of that position. He was not, however, long allowed to continue, as in May, 1887, he was elected by the school directors of Delaware county, superintendent of public instruction for a term of three years. So well did he fill this position that he was again elected in 1890 and has been reelected each succeeding three years until in 1914 he will complete his ninth term as the able head of the county public school system.

With an ardent love for the profession of teaching, Mr. Smith would have risen, to perhaps greater heights, but it can safely be questioned whether in any other field he could have been more genuinely useful. He has grown with the schools of the county; has led his teachers to higher planes of efficiency; inspired school boards with a spirit of progressive interest that has resulted in modern school buildings, modern equipment and modern methods in every department. The work accomplished by Mr. Smith, through his school boards and teachers is fully set forth in the chapter on education in this work. He has proved "the right man in the right place" and all unite in his honor. Besides his deserved prominence in his own county, he has a reputation statewide and is well known in educational circles through his work at national educational conventions. He has not been a man of one idea but has taken active interest in other departments affecting the public good. He has for years been a director of the Media Loan and Savings Association, serving at one time as its treasurer. He is a member of the Media Club and was a former treas-

urer and governor of the club. He is a volunteer fireman and has held the highest civic honor Media can bestow, that of chief burgess.

He is a member of the Masonic order; is past master of George W. Bartram Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, in which he was made a Mason in February, 1882; is past high priest of Media Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; past thrice illustrious master of Philadelphia Council, Royal and Select Masters and past puissant master of the Grand Council of Pennsylvania; past eminent commander of St. Alban Commandery, Knights Templar, of Philadelphia. In Scottish Rite Masonry Mr. Smith has attained the highest honor that can be bestowed in that rite. He secured the fourteenth degree and is a past thrice potent master of Philadelphia Lodge of Perfection; is past sovereign prince (16th degree) of De Joinville Council, Princes of Jerusalem, and Commander in Chief of Philadelphia Sovereign Consistory, Sovereign Princes of the Royal Secret (32nd degree). In 1903 he secured the highest degree obtainable in American Masonry, that of Sovereign Grand Inspector General 33rd degree Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. At that time no other man had been honored with this degree—perhaps as yet there is no other in the county. This degree conferred upon him by the supreme council, held in Boston September 16, 1903, is never conferred except for valuable service rendered the order and cannot be applied for, the Supreme Council selecting those who have earned such distinction. Mr. Smith is also an Odd Fellow and a past noble Grand of Kossuth Lodge.

He is a life-long member of the Presbyterian Church, having in early life joined the Faggs Manor congregation. He is now a member of the Media Church; has served as trustee, treasurer, member of sessions, clerk and superintendent of Sunday school. He has represented the church as commissioner to the state synod and at the general assembly of the church. He has also been active in county Sunday school work, serving upon the executive committee of the County Sunday School Association.

He married (first) September 9, 1879, Ada M. Davis, daughter of John and Hannah E. Davis. She died in August, 1885, leaving two sons: Norman Davis, born April 1, 1882, now a practicing physician in Rutledge, Delaware county; H. Ross, September 6, 1884, now a teacher of mathematics in Southern High and Manual Training High schools of Philadelphia. Mr. Smith married (second) December 8, 1887, Alice A., daughter of Isaac and Phoebe Green, of Edgemont, Delaware county. Mr. Smith maintains his residence at Media, but his time is largely spent visiting the different schools under his supervision.

The Jack family, originally French Huguenots, escaped from JACK France to Ireland, later coming to this country prior to the Revolution, in which one of the two Jack brothers served. The family were associated with the growth and development of Chester county and Eastern Pennsylvania and were people of prominence and wealth.

Josiah Jack, father of Dr. Louis Jack, was born in Chester county, was there educated, grew to manhood, married and became a contractor and builder. About 1840 he moved to Beaver county, Pennsylvania, where he continued in the same business until 1849, then joined a party of gold seekers, crossed the plains to California, where he remained eighteen years. He returned East in 1867 totally blind from a disease of the eyes. In the meantime his family had returned to Chester county, where he joined them, dying soon after his return. His wife, Elizabeth (Foster) Jack, died in 1869, leaving six children, two having died in infancy.

Dr. Louis Jack, eldest child of Josiah and Elizabeth (Foster) Jack, was born in Germantown, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 26, 1832, and is the last survivor of his immediate family. He was a lad of about eight years when his parents moved to Beaver county, settling in the town of Rochester, where he attended the public schools and Beaver Academy. At age of nineteen years he came to Philadelphia to begin the study of dentistry, a profession upon which his ambition had decided. He entered the Philadelphia Dental College and in 1854 was graduated with the degree of D.D.S. He at once began practice, choosing Philadelphia as a location and there remained three years. In 1857 he located in Germantown, where he practiced seven years, then returned to Philadelphia where he continued in active practice until 1908, then retired after a continuous practice of fifty-four years. After graduation he was private coach and tutor in the college for two years until the demands of his practice consumed all his time. He rose in his profession, wrote and delivered many addresses in the various professional societies to which he belonged and was a recognized exponent of advanced dentistry and anaesthetics. He belonged to the City, State and National Dental Societies and served a term as president of the State Society. He still retains a lively interest in matters pertaining to the profession in which he was so long a prominent figure. His friends were legion outside his profession, his culture, learning and genial nature winning and holding the friendship of men of similar tastes. He is a Republican in politics, and in religion is a member of the Church of the New Jerusalem. On March 15, 1909, he left the old Philadelphia home and took up his residence in that delightful suburb of Media, Moylan Park, his home being one of the most attractive in that locality.

Dr. Jack married (first) December 25, 1855, Thankful, daughter of Samuel Corbus, of Beaver county, Pennsylvania. Children: Arthur G., of Chester, Pennsylvania; Elizabeth, married Charles C. Shoemaker, of New Mexico; L. Foster, now a dentist in Philadelphia; Mary Margaret, married Owen Shoemaker, of Philadelphia; Anna C., married Dr. Frank R. Smith, of Baltimore, Maryland. The mother of these children died September 16, 1867. Dr. Jack married (second) July 20, 1870, Caroline, daughter of Charles and Rachel Shoemaker, of Baltimore, Maryland. Charles Shoemaker was a teacher in select schools for many years; a member of the Society of Friends (Hicksite) and resided until his death in Baltimore; children by second marriage: three who died in infancy and Charles Shoemaker Jack, now a practicing dentist of Philadelphia, but residing in Media.

Full of years and honors, Dr. Jack is spending his latter years in the enjoyment of his beautiful country home and in the knowledge of a life well spent. The success of his sons in the same profession is most gratifying to him and should their fame ever eclipse that of their honored father, he will be loudest in his congratulations.

Dr. Charles Shoemaker Jack, son of Dr. Louis Jack, was born at JACK the family residence, No. 1533 Locust street, Philadelphia, September 4, 1874. His boyhood was spent at Arden farm near Media, obtaining his preparatory education in the public schools, Penn Charter and Delancy Academy in Philadelphia, a graduate of the latter institution, class of 1893. He then entered as a student the college department of the University of Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated, class of 1897. He began the practice of dentistry at 1533 Locust street, Philadelphia. He is a member of the National, State and City Dental Societies, and in political faith an inde-

pendent Republican. His clubs are the Racquet of Philadelphia, the Rose Tree Hunt of Media and the Spring Haven Country of Wallingford.

Dr. Jack married, June 4, 1902, Mary Miller Lewis, born in Media, Pennsylvania, January 22, 1874, and now resides in the same house in which she was born. She is the only child of George Miller Lewis, born in Springfield township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, died in Media, November 2, 1904, a member of the stone quarrying firm of Leiper & Lewis. He married Sarah Brooke, who survives him, aged sixty-three years, a daughter of H. Jones and Jemima Elizabeth (Longmire) Brooke. George M. Lewis was a son of John Reese and Nancy (Miller) Lewis. Children of Dr. Charles S. and Mary M. Jack: Sarah Lewis, born October 13, 1905; Mary Miller, March 11, 1910.

The Taylor family, represented in the present generation by
TAYLOR William Taylor, a member of the Delaware county bar, successfully engaged in the practice of his profession in Media, where he is well known and highly esteemed, is one of the old ones in the state of Pennsylvania, and has been prominent in professional life, a number of the members of the family having been closely identified with the public affairs of the communities in which they have resided.

(I) William Taylor, son of Israel Taylor, was born in Aston township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, on a farm where Wawa is now situated. He was engaged in farming in Edgemont township, on "Castle Rock" farm, as the old homestead was called, where he died in his eighty-sixth year. He was an active worker in the interests of the Republican party, and served his community as county supervisor and as school director. He and his wife were members of the Society of Friends. He married Mary Marshall. Children: Caleb M., of whom further; William H., married Eliza Malin; Anna M., married Joshua E. Hibberd; Eliza, died young. William H. is now deceased.

(II) Caleb Marshall, son of William and Mary (Marshall) Taylor, was born in Willistown township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, August 23, 1837. He was reared in Edgemont township, and was educated in the public schools, and at Foulkes' Boarding School, Gwynedd, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. He now resides in West Chester, where for the past twenty years he has been engaged in surveying and conveyancing. He has been firm in his allegiance to the Republican party, and for many years served as school director in Edgemont township. Mr. Taylor married Susan Wilson, born in White Marsh township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, daughter of Benjamin and Ann (Wilson) Jones, the former, who died at the age of seventy-six years, having been a farmer. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor: Anna, married William P. Davis; Eliza, died in infancy; Wilson J., went west, where he died May 26, 1909; George Maris, who died at the age of twenty-one years; William, of whom further; J. Hibberd, married Lydia W. Foulke; Caleb Marshall Jr., married Jane Bentley.

(III) William (2), son of Caleb Marshall and Susan Wilson (Jones) Taylor, was born in Edgemont township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, October 17, 1875. His early years were spent in Edgemont township, where he attended the public schools, and he was also a pupil in the Friends' School, Newtown Square, and in the George School, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in the class of 1896. After clerking for a few years he took up the study of law in the office of Isaac E. Johnson, under whose competent preceptorship he was prepared for admission to the bar of

his native county, and since the year 1903 he has been engaged successfully in independent practice in Media, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. His success has been largely due to his own efforts and abilities, and his standing at the bar is of recognized credit. Public-spirited to a noteworthy degree, he is ever foremost in the advocacy and support of every movement that tends to advance the best material welfare of his borough, or that is calculated to promote the common interests of the community at large. Personally he is a man of profound legal understanding and marked intellectual strength, coupled with qualities and attainments that render him a pleasant companion and which have served to make him many lasting friendships both in professional and social life. He has taken an active part in the councils of the Republican party, and has been a member of the Republican county committee for the past two years. His fraternal affiliations are as follows: George W. Bartram Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is a past master; Media Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Media Club. He and his wife, as well as his parents, are members of the Society of Friends.

Mr. Taylor married, June 6, 1906, Ellen Williams Haines, born in Newtown township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, August 17, 1878, daughter of Amos W. and Martha H. (Williams) Haines, the former of whom was born in New Jersey, died in Media, Pennsylvania, and the latter was born in White Marsh township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and they were the parents of three children: Charles, died young; Ellen Williams, mentioned above; Hannah W., married Maurice C. Michener. Amos W. Haines farmed for several years in Newtown township, and later was a merchant in Media, conducting his business under the firm name of Haines & Williams. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor: Haines Marshall, born June 27, 1908; William Jr., September 25, 1909; Eleanor Williams, January 1, 1912.

No name perhaps is better known in our country, certainly not in JAYNE Pennsylvania, than that of Jayne, through their long connection with the ministry, medicine and science. The family was founded in Connecticut by William Jayne, born in Bristol, England, from whom the late Dr. Horace Jayne descended through his son, William (2) Jayne, born in Connecticut, where his grandson, Ebenezer, was a Baptist minister and the father of Dr. David Jayne, founder of the world famous Jayne remedies.

Rev. Ebenezer Jayne was educated for the ministry of the Baptist Church, and in addition to his eminence in his holy calling was the author of a Baptist hymn book and of various polemical essays.

Dr. David Jayne, son of Rev. Ebenezer Jayne, was born in Monroe county, Pennsylvania, July 22, 1799, died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 5, 1866. He spent his early life in Pennsylvania and New York, obtaining his early education in the public schools. After graduating from the University of Pennsylvania he practiced his profession in Salem, New Jersey, where his father was minister of the Baptist Church, and later in Philadelphia, about 1830 he began to manufacture and sell on a large scale the cough medicine he had prescribed in his own practice, now known as Jayne's "Expectorant." From the profits derived, Dr. Jayne began the erection of a large building for office purposes in Philadelphia, commencing in 1849 and before his death had erected several large buildings of marble and granite that bore his name. He is said to have been the first manufacturer to publish almanacs as an advertising medium and these he printed in all the modern languages of Europe and Asia, even including some of the minor dialects of India. He possessed wonderful

capacity, combining with the skill of a trained physician, the qualities necessary to the executive management of his large business. In political faith he was a Whig, later a Republican, and in religion adhered to the Baptist Church. He was thrice married; his third wife, Hannah Fort, born in Burlington, New Jersey, being the mother of Dr. Horace Jayne, Bertha, who died in infancy, and a son Henry La Barre, born in 1857, now an attorney of Philadelphia, who married Elizabeth Matthews of Boston and resides at No. 1035 Spruce street. Mrs. Hannah (Fort) Jayne died in Philadelphia, May 15, 1904.

Dr. Horace Jayne, second son and third child of Dr. David and Hannah (Fort) Jayne, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 17, 1859, where his early life was spent. He prepared in private schools, was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, A. B., class of 1879, then entering the medical department of the University, was graduated M. D., class of 1882. He went to Europe the same year and continued during 1883 the study of biology at the University of Leipsic and at Jena, under the great scientist, Heckel. Returning to the United States, he studied at Johns Hopkins University, 1883 and 1884. During his college years, Dr. Jayne won honors; was junior orator of his class, and vice-president of the Franklin Scientific Society and in the medical school was awarded the Henry C. Lea prize for the best graduation, these also taking the Anomaly prize.

In 1883 he began his long connection with the University of Pennsylvania as an instructor, being first appointed assistant instructor in biology. In 1884 he became professor of vertebrate morphology, continuing until 1894; secretary of the faculty of biology from 1884 to 1889; director of Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology from 1894 to 1905, and dean of the college faculty from 1889 to 1894. He was an authority on human and mammalian anatomy and the author of many works of a scientific nature, including "Monstrosities in North American Coleoptera," "Revision of the Dermeotidae of North America," "Notes on Biological Subjects," "Origin of the Fittest," "Mammalian Anatomy" (1889) and numerous contributions to the scientific journals.

He was a Fellow of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Philadelphia, and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; was a member of the American Philosophical Society; The Philadelphia Academy of Natural Science; The Society of American Naturalists; The American Entomological Society; The American Academy of Political and Social Science; The Franklin Institute of Philadelphia; a trustee of Drexel Institute; a director of the Academy of Music of Philadelphia, and president of the Free Library of Wallingford. He was contributing editor of "The Journal of Morphology," "The Anatomical Record" and "The Journal of Exp. Zoology." His clubs were the University and Rittenhouse of Philadelphia, both of which he served as treasurer.

Dr. Jayne married, October 10, 1894, Caroline Augusta Furness, born January 3, 1873, died June 23, 1909, daughter of Horace Howard Furness, Ph.D., LL.D., L. D. D., the greatest of modern Shakesperian scholars; children: Kate Furness, born July 29, 1895; Horace Howard Furness, June 9, 1898, both attending private schools in Philadelphia.

Dr. Jayne, who was eminent in the world of science, was a most kindly approachable man, numbering as his most devoted friends those of lowly life who served him with a willingness that can only come from unselfish regard. He held the honorary degree of Ph.D., conferred by Franklin and Marshall College in 1893. He died July 9, 1913.

The Leedom family, of which Joseph B. Leedom of Media, LEEDOM Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is a member, were among the pioneer settlers of the State in various sections, and their energy contributed greatly to its prosperity.

(I) John Leedom, who was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, settled in Merion township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in farming, and there his death occurred in 1842. Two of his brothers, Daniel and Edward, settled in Delaware county, in the same state, and founded the homestead in Upper Darby. John Leedom married Elizabeth Bond, and had children: Charles; Joseph B., see forward; John; Elizabeth; Samuel; Esther; Ruth Anna.

(II) Joseph B., son of John and Elizabeth (Bond) Leedom, was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, in March, 1796, died in March, 1864. He was brought up on a farm, and engaged in farming operations until the year 1828, at which time he became identified with the milling industry, operating a saw and grist mill on Darby creek, in Haverford township. Political matters interested him to a certain degree, and he was a fairly influential factor in the local councils of the Whig party, and later in those of the Republican party. His religious affiliations were with the Society of Friends, to which his ancestors had also belonged, and he was an elder in the Hicksite meeting house. Mr. Leedom married Mary Maris, who died in August, 1865, at the age of seventy-nine years, a daughter of Elisha Worrell, of Springfield township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. Children, all deceased except Joseph: Myra W., married Charles M. Worrell; John, married Hannah Worrell; Maris W., married Elvira Clark; Joseph, see forward.

(III) Joseph, son of Joseph B. and Mary Maris (Worrell) Leedom, was born in Haverford township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, January 2, 1827. His early years were spent on the homestead farm, his elementary education being acquired in the public schools, this being supplemented by attendance at the Friends' School conducted by Joseph Faulk, in Montgomery county. He learned the milling trade under the personal supervision and direction of his father, succeeding him in this business and becoming associated with his brothers in a partnership. Later he operated the grist mill independently. He purchased a farm near Manoa, Haverford township, in 1868, and up to the present time has been engaged in farming. He has been a staunch upholder of the principles of the Republican party and, while of a modest and retiring disposition, has had a number of public offices thrust upon him. For a period of twenty years he served as a member of the school board; was treasurer of the West Chester turnpike for twenty years and director of the poor, thirteen years. He and his wife are members of the Hicksite Friends' Church, the Haverford Meeting House, which William Penn was accustomed to attend when he came out from Philadelphia. He married, in 1852, Emily, daughter of Jonathan and Naoma (Parsons) Pyle, the former a stone mason in Haverford, where he died at the age of eighty-four years. Mrs. Leedom was born August 30, 1826, and is still in the enjoyment of excellent health. Jonathan Pyle and his wife had children: Rebecca, married Lewis Worrell; William, married Susan ———; Thomas, married Elizabeth Moore; Emily, married Mr. Leedom, as mentioned above; Phoebe, died unmarried; Anna, married Hebbert Barrett. Mr. and Mrs. Leedom had children: Amanda R., who died unmarried at the age of twenty-one years; William P., is a farmer in Haverford, and married Louisa Enoch, and had two sons, Harry T. and Elwood B., the latter deceased; Joseph B., see forward; George Touman, died at the age of sixteen years; John L., is a farmer in Upper Darby, and married Elizabeth

Hart; Walter L., deceased, married Zaidee Thornberry, and had Emily Prudence, Mary T., Dorothy.

(IV) Joseph B. (2), son of Joseph and Emily (Pyle) Leedom, was born in Haverford township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, April 25, 1858. He attended the public schools of his native township, and resided there until he had attained the age of thirty-five years. Upon the completion of his education he was apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade, and from that branched out into the contracting line in which he was engaged in Haverford from 1886 until 1892. In the latter year he came to Media, having been appointed to the office of clerk in the office of the recorder of deeds, John H. Kerkin, then served in the same capacity under Dr. Young. From 1898 until 1904 Mr. Leedom was assistant postmaster of Media, Harriet Gault being postmistress. In 1904, under A. J. Dalton, he entered upon his office as deputy prothonotary, an office he is still filling in a very efficient and capable manner. He has always been a staunch supporter of the Republican party, and his religious faith is that of the Baptist denomination. He is a member of the following organizations: Cassia Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Ardmore, Pennsylvania; Media Republican Club; Media Fire and Hook and Ladder Company, of which he has been the treasurer for a long period of time.

Mr. Leedom married, October 14, 1885, L. Emma, born February 11, 1863, daughter of Charles B. and Mary (Haskins) Tyson, of Newtown township. The former, who is a farmer, was born in Middletown township, while his wife was a native of Chester county, and they had children: Elsworth, unmarried, is a salesman in New York, where he also resides; L. Emma, mentioned above; Mary H., lives in Media, married George Regester, a general agent; William, unmarried, lives in Morristown, Pennsylvania; Lucy, unmarried, lives in Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Leedom have had children: Mary Ethel, born August 14, 1886; Joseph, Jr., born April 12, 1888; Ira T., born in November, 1891, died June 1, 1896; Anna W., born November 22, 1904.

PARLETTE This family has been identified with some of the most important interests of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and its various members have always shown a public spirit in all matters concerning the welfare of the community in which they have lived, which has been highly commendable. The name would indicate that this family is of French origin, and they are probably descended from the French Huguenots, many of whom sought and found refuge in this country.

(I) George W. Parlette was born near Baltimore, Maryland, March 7, 1807, and died in South Media, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, in 1888. He was a farmer by occupation, and the greater part of his life was spent in Harford county, Maryland. He married Ariel Standeford and they had children: Elizabeth, born December 25, 1837, died July 31, 1862; David Oliver, born February 25, 1839, died in 1912; Dennis Standeford, born April 25, 1840; George W., born May 23, 1842, lives in South Media; William Henry, see forward; Hannah Ann, born January 2, 1846, now deceased; Zachariah Taylor, and Winfield Scott, twins, born May 19, 1847, W. Scott, deceased; James W., born March 19, 1849; Cordelia S., born July 11, 1850; Claudius Richard, born January 28, 1855. Mrs. Parlette died in 1893. She and her husband were members of the Methodist church.

(II) William Henry, son of George W. and Ariel (Standeford) Parlette, was born in Harford county, Maryland, March 18, 1843, and died in South Media, Pennsylvania, in November, 1882. His childhood was spent in Harford county, and it was there that he learned his trade as a wheelwright.

About 1870 he located in Wilmington, Delaware, and lived there about ten years. He then removed to South Media, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where he was identified with his trade until his early death. He had a shop at Hinkson Corners, which was destroyed by fire in 1881. He then established a shop in Media, on the same site and in the same building as the present post office, where he carried on his business until his death. Mr. Parlette married Margaret, born in Wilmington, Delaware, 1850, died in Philadelphia, 1907, a daughter of Benjamin Franklin McDaniel, a millwright in Lee's Mills, Wilmington, Delaware, where he died in 1856. She had one brother, Benjamin Franklin McDaniel, Jr., who lives in Wilmington. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Parlette: Frank M., unmarried, lives in Philadelphia; William P., unmarried, lives in Media; H. Leslie, see forward; Willard A., married, lives in Philadelphia; May, died in infancy.

(III) H. Leslie, son of William Henry and Margaret (McDaniel) Parlette, was born in Wilmington, Delaware, March 19, 1877. He was a very young child when his parents removed to Media, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and he there attended the public schools. He completed his education in Upper Providence School No. 1. He commenced his business career at the early age of eleven years becoming clerk in a grocery store, a position he retained for one year. He then worked two years in the mills at Rose Valley and at the age of fourteen years began an apprenticeship in a blacksmith's shop in Media where he remained seven years and then entered the employ of J. W. Moyer & Company, who were engaged in the manufacture of Overhead Tram-rail Systems. He remained with this concern for a period of four years, at which time they went out of business. He then established himself in Washington, District of Columbia, later making his headquarters in Baltimore, Maryland, and after he had completed all of his contracts in and around that city, he shipped his equipment to Media, Pennsylvania, opened a factory there in 1905, and has since been located in that place. Some of the important contracts he has been called upon to engineer have been Cuba; South America; Baltimore; Washington, District of Columbia; Racine, Wisconsin; Houston, Texas; Charleston, West Virginia; Hartford and Bridgeport, Connecticut; Concord, New Hampshire. The goods are now made in Media and shipped all over the country, being used in abattoirs, factories, etc., wherever heavy shifting is done. In political matters Mr. Parlette favors the Republican party, and he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Parlette married, February 4, 1903, Elizabeth, born in Manayunk, Pennsylvania, April 3, 1876, a daughter of Llewellyn Clevenger, Sr., a native of Philadelphia, who died in South Media, October 11, 1907; he was a carder in a woolen mill, and married Mary Smith, who was born in Shrewsbury, York county, Pennsylvania. They had children: Elizabeth, mentioned above; Algernon, married Mamie Wetzel; L. M., married Edith Harrison Black; Oliver, married Mae Maridith; Albirdie, died unmarried; Annie; John; Louise; Lettie. Mr. and Mrs. Parlette have had children: H. Leslie, Jr., born March 31, 1904; Elizabeth, born December 3, 1905; Llewellyn, born August 2, 1907; William H., born December 28, 1908; Robert W., born January 11, 1910.

From North of Ireland ancestry comes John B. Robinson, ROBINSON eminent lawyer, state senator and United States marshal, now a resident of Media, Pennsylvania. He is a grandson of General William Robinson, a member of the Pennsylvania legislature, the first mayor of Allegheny City, after its corporation (now Pittsburgh, North Side), first president of the Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh, United States



W. J. Robinson

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Commissioner in 1842, a man thoroughly respected and honored. He is said to have been the first white child born north and west of the Ohio river, and died 1868.

William O'Hara, son of General William Robinson, was a leading lawyer of Pittsburgh and, in 1844, was United States district-attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

John Buchanan, son of William O'Hara Robinson, was born in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, May 23, 1846. He attended the private schools in Pittsburgh, entered Western University, finishing at Amherst College. In 1862 he attached himself to Captain Riddle's company of the 15th Pennsylvania Emergency Regiment, and in 1864 enlisted in the active service. But the family already had two sons at the front, one of whom, Captain William O'Hara Robinson, was killed at the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864, and through the influence of his grandfather, General Robinson, John B. was released from service, much against his wish. As compensation he was appointed a cadet of the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, by Congressman Thomas Williams, and sworn into service for eight years. He was graduated four years later in 1868, and was engaged in active sea duty until 1875, when he resigned, having risen to the rank of lieutenant. During his naval experience he visited nearly every country. He was three times in Europe, sailed around the world in the flag ship "Colorado," flying the pennant of Rear Admiral Rodgers. He was in Japan at the time of the American expedition to Corea, in which Lieutenant McKee and a number of sailors and marines lost their lives in the attack on the Corean forts located along the Hong river. In that same year, 1871, in company with Lieutenant Chipp (afterward lost with the Jeannette Polar expedition) Lieutenant Robinson was on the United States steamer "Monocacy," commanded by Captain McCrea, engaged on the hydrographic survey of the Yang-tse river. In the same year, as navigating officer of the United States sloop of war "Idaho," commanded by Captain J. Crittenden Watson, he went through the exciting dangerous experience of a typhoon, which nearly sunk the "Idaho," although at anchor in Yokohama harbor. While in Japan, Lieutenant Robinson was one of a company of United States naval officers accorded an interview with the hitherto rigidly exclusive Mikado of Japan, the interview having been arranged by Sir Henry Parkes, K.C.B., British minister to Yeddo, in defiance of precedent. In August, 1871, Lieutenant Robinson, with a party of American officers, made the ascent of Fieji-Yama, the famous mountain peak of Japan, and accurately measured its height by instruments. Returning to the United States he served in 1873 on the Great Lakes on the steamer "Michigan," and in the fall of that year was ordered to New York as watch officer on the "Jnniata." Later he sailed in the "Juniata" under sealed orders which proved to be to proceed to Santiago de Cuba and peremptorily demand the surrender of American citizens seized on the "Virginus" by the Spanish authorities. On January 1, 1875, after eleven years service, Lieutenant Robinson retired from the naval service, his resignation having been handed in the previous year.

He returned to Pennsylvania and began the study of law under John G. Johnson in Philadelphia. In 1876 he was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, and in 1878 removed to Delaware county, where he was admitted to the bar of that county, and in the same year was admitted to practice in the Supreme Courts of Pennsylvania. He advanced rapidly in his profession, and as senior counsel for the defence in the case of Samuel Johnson, a colored man, charged with the murder of John Sharpless, he won a state-wide fame. This is one of the celebrated cases in Pennsylvania reports and was heard on appeals through different courts, finally reaching the board of pardons. Mr. Robinson fought

this case with such ability and pertinacity argued with such eloquence, that he saved the life of his client. Along with the practice of his profession Mr. Robinson has carried a burden of official political responsibility. In 1884 he was elected to the state legislature from Delaware county, was re-elected two years later, and prominently mentioned for speaker. He was in the thick of the fray in the House, making many noted speeches, particularly his anti-discrimination speech, his speech against Governor Pattison's veto of the indigent soldiers' burial bill, and his speech in favor of an increase in the length of school terms, which resulted in passing the bill. In 1888 he was a candidate for renomination to the House, but was defeated. In the following campaign he was on the stump for his successful rival, and later was engaged by the Republican National Committee as a speaker in New York, Connecticut and New Jersey. In 1889 he secured the nomination for state senator from the Ninth senatorial district, winning the honor on the first ballot over Jesse M. Baker, James Watts Mercur and Geoffrey P. Denis. In this contest he was antagonized by the liquor interests and by those controlling federal patronage. He led a successful fight, and as the "People's Candidate" completely changed the complexion of the old time Republican rule in the county, also establishing himself as a leader in state politics. He won over his Democratic competitor by 1559 majority, and served with great honor as senator. Mr. Robinson is one of the most trenchant and vigorous political leader-writers in his state, and both pen and voice have often spoken in aid of great reformatory measures. Staunchly Republican, he is not so partisan as to smother independence, nor is he in the slightest degree a demagogue. He has opposed men and measures in his own party and has always had the support of the voters of his district in a large degree. As a speaker he is logical and convincing, often rising to the heights of true eloquence. He has delivered many memorable addresses on "Memorial Day" in different cities, and one yet spoken of in praise was delivered at the reunion of the veterans of the 97th Pennsylvania Volunteers in November, 1889. He has also gained success as a writer. While in the naval service he wrote a series of brilliant letters for the "Commercial Gazette" of Pittsburgh, and has since been a frequent and welcome contributor to the leading New York and Philadelphia journals. In 1881-82 he was chief editorial writer for the "Delaware County Gazette," of Chester, then owned by August Donath. In the winter of 1880, Mr. Robinson made his first essay on the lecture platform, beginning a career of success that brought him into prominence as a lecturer.

Mr. Robinson is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the American Protestant Association; Knights of Pythias; Order of Chosen Friends; Knights of the Golden Eagle; Improved Order of Red Men; Independent Order of Mechanics; Bradbury Post, No. 149, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he was elected commander in 1884; and holds memberships in various other societies. A man of fine natural talents, developed in contact in political and professional life with the best association, blessed with a comprehensive education greatly extended by foreign travel, Mr. Robinson has used his gifts wisely and well. He illustrates in his own life the peculiar characteristics of the best birthright of the best type of American citizen, the ability to succeed in political and professional life without resource to trickery. After a public and professional life of nearly forty years, Mr. Robinson, from the heights of success, can truly say that every step of his way has been honestly won, and that principle was never sacrificed for sordid gain. Since 1901 he has held the position of United States marshal in the Philadelphia District.

Lieutenant Robinson married in St. Louis, Missouri, October 29, 1874.

Elizabeth Waddingham, daughter of Charles L. Gilpin, then of St. Louis, Missouri, granddaughter of Mayor Charles Gilpin, of Philadelphia, a lineal descendant of Joseph Gilpin, of Dorchester, Oxfordshire, England, who came to Pennsylvania in 1696, settling in Birmingham, Delaware county. Joseph Gilpin was of the sixteenth generation from Richard de Gueypin, who had a grant in the reign of King John (1206) of the estate of Kentmore, in the county of Westmoreland, England. By the union of Mr. Robinson and Miss Gilpin there were seven children born, four of whom survive: Mrs. Elizabeth Wyckoff, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Adele Gilpin Miller and Mrs. Helen Robinson Anderson and Miss Mildred Robinson, the three last named of Media, Pennsylvania. These children through their mother trace through twenty-one recorded generations of Gilpins to the days of Magna Charta. The family home of the Robinsons, the "Gayley," is in Media, Pennsylvania.

Besides the before named offices held by Mr. Robinson, he was appointed by President McKinley, May 1st, 1900, United States marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, was reappointed in 1905 by President Roosevelt, and again reappointed in 1912, by President Taft, and served until December 1st, 1913, when he was succeeded by Frank S. Noonan, a Democrat appointed by President Wilson, in flagrant violation of all civil service reform and his own civil service professions. During the time Mr. Robinson was marshal, he was elected a national delegate to the Republican Convention in 1908, which nominated Mr. Taft for president. Of other offices held by Mr. Robinson was the presidency of the Republican League of Clubs of Pennsylvania, during the years 1891-1892 and 1893, succeeding the first president of the league, Hon. Edwin S. Stuart. He has been a candidate for minor offices, among those for lieutenant-governor of the State in 1894, being defeated for the nomination, although electing ninety-seven delegates against the combined opposition of all the prominent leaders of the party in the commonwealth. He was an unsuccessful applicant for the position of assistant secretary of the navy. In 1897, the president, Mr. McKinley, appointed Theodore Roosevelt through cinnati, Ohio.

During Mr. Robinson's service in congress he was on the Columbian Exposition Committee and the Naval Committee, and twice was a member, by appointment of the speaker, to the board of visitors to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland. In 1896 in this position he was president of the the influence of Mrs. Bellamy Storer, one of the Longworth family of Cincinnati, and delivered the annual address at the commencement of the graduating class. His public record, State and National, covers a period of over forty years, and he is yet, although a private citizen, one of the most active and influential of the Republican leaders of the county of Delaware, and the state in which he resides.

This branch of the Brown family was for many years seated in
 BROWN Yorkshire, England, and while on a visit to the old family home, Arthur Brown occupied the seat in church that for fifty years had been his grandfather's. This old gentleman, Benjamin Brown, never left his native shire, both he and his wife living there until a good old age, leaving issue.

George Brown, son of Benjamin Brown, was born in Yorkshire, England, October 21, 1831, and there received in private schools of high degree, a liberal education. He became a woolen manufacturer of England and on coming to the United States, established in the same business in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where after a successful business life he yet resides aged eighty-three years.

He espoused the Tory cause in England and in Lancaster became a supporter of the Republican party, serving as city councilman. His wife, Esther Beardsal, was the daughter of a Yorkshire woolen manufacturer; children: Thomas, married Mary Horrock and resides in Mount Joy, Lancaster county; Arthur, of whom further; Walter, married Izella Garside; Sarah, married Joseph Battye, whom she survives; Benjamin, married Annie Henry; Emma, married John Zellers; George, married Annie Keller; Annie, married Abraham Shelley, whom she survives; Elmer, married Sarah Heilig, deceased; Lily, died unmarried. The living all reside in Mount Joy, Lancaster county. The mother died in Philadelphia, aged thirty-eight years, a member of the Established Church of England; Mr. Brown is a vestryman.

Arthur Brown, son of George and Esther (Beardsal) Brown, was born in Yorkshire, England, August 25, 1857. He was brought to this country when an infant by his parents, who after a brief residence in Trenton, New Jersey, moved to Upper Darby township, Delaware county, thence to Mount Joy, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Arthur Brown began his education in the public schools of Upper Darby at age five years, continuing and finishing at the Episcopal academy, Juniper and Locust streets, Philadelphia. He began working in his father's woolen mill, continuing until thoroughly mastering the details of woolen manufacture. He then in association with his brothers, Thomas and Walter, founded a corporation known as George Brown's Sons, establishing their mills in Germantown, Philadelphia, where for four years they continued successful manufacturers of woolen goods. They then moved to Mount Joy, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where their main plant is now located. They established a branch mill at Lenni, Pennsylvania, which is under the direct management of Arthur Brown.

Mr. Brown is a member of George W. Bartram Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; is a Republican in politics and both he and his wife are members of the Episcopal Church.

He married Anna Brown, born in Philadelphia, August 18, 1861, daughter of John Brown, a retired farmer, now living at Drexel Hill, Delaware county, and his wife, Anna Fryburg. They had issue: Anna, wife of Arthur Brown; Eliza, married Charles Drewes and resides at Darby, Delaware county. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have five children, one daughter and four sons: Anna S., Maurice, Lawrence, Edwin, John.

Harry P. Ottey, engaged in business as a book and job printer in OTTEY Media, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is a man of many-sided ability and versatility in business and social life. His services have been appreciated in financial affairs as well as in general business, and he has taken a prominent part in all matters tending to the public welfare.

Albin Fyle Ottey, his father, was born December 28, 1839, and died October 4, 1912. He was one of the earliest volunteers at the outbreak of the civil war, serving in Company A, First Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Infantry, from 1861 to 1864, and retired from the service with his health impaired by the hardships and dangers through which he had passed. From 1867 until 1882 he held the position of clerk in the Delaware County Fire Insurance Company, then established himself in the shoe business, and was afterwards tax collector. He married Jane Smedley Phillips and had children: Harry P., whose name heads this sketch; Albin Lewis, who lives in Media; and married Julia German, of Philadelphia; William Rupert, lives in West Chester, and married Sarah Pancoast.

Harry P. Ottey was born in Media, Pennsylvania, July 1, 1865. He re-



Chas. J. Schoen

received his general education in the public schools of his native town, and then commenced the study of law under the preceptorship of V. Gilpin Robinson, but never took the examination for admission to the bar. In 1882 he became associated with his father in the shoe business which the latter established, and continued his connection with this until January, 1894. In the meantime, however, he had established himself independently in the job printing business, and, when he had placed this upon a secure footing, devoted his entire time and attention to the printing business. In this he has been eminently successful and has a fine establishment at No. 31 West State street, Media. Since October, 1912, he has filled the office of notary public of the First National Bank of Media. His political affiliations are with the Republican party, and he will be a candidate for the office of tax collector at the next Republican primaries. He is an active member of the Media Fire and Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, in which organization he is one of the most energetic workers. His religious connection is with the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Media, and he is a member of the Media Club and of the Sons of Veterans, in which order he has filled all the chairs, and is now holding the office of past commander.

Mr. Ottey married in Media, September 18, 1893, at the parsonage of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. Henry Wheeler, D. D., officiating, Ida Pancoast, daughter of John S. and Sarah B. (Briggs) Braden, and they have one child: Albin Pyle, Jr., born June 3, 1902. The untiring diligence and application of Mr. Ottey have made him a most efficient and serviceable citizen. His clear mind and remarkable tenacity of purpose have enabled him to discharge the varied duties which he has been called upon to perform with distinction and ability, and his career most forcibly illustrates the possibilities which are open to a man who possesses sterling business qualities and knows how to make the best use of the opportunities which are presented.

SCHOEN There are many names so closely connected with the steel industry in the United States that they are credited with the inventions that forced the industry into the front rank of American enterprises. In reality they were merely the managerial heads, and in most instances men without mechanical skill or ability. A notable exception is Charles T. Schoen, inventor, patentee, owner, and manufacturer, of the Schoen pressed steel system of car construction, and father of the pressed steel car, now in use on every railroad of any importance in the United States and on many foreign roads. His connection with the construction of pressed steel cars has not only been in a supervisory capacity, but in the beginning of the manufacture of pressed steel parts in Philadelphia, Mr. Schoen was one of the four workers in his shop, drawing the hot plates from the fire side by side with the others, and it is his proud boast that he "could do the same today." To invent and to bring into existence such a great business as the manufacture of pressed steel cars has become would satisfy even an extraordinary man, but not Mr. Schoen, who, seeing the inadequacy of the cast iron car wheel for the high speeds and heavy loads of modern railway service, developed a forged and rolled steel car wheel, now in general use on engine trucks and tenders, passengers and freight steam railway cars, elevated, subway and street cars. So to Mr. Schoen's creative genius and mechanical ability our country owes an entirely new business of vast proportions. He is a real "captain of industry," a title gained not by manipulation, governmental favor, or lucky association, but by virtue of genius, courage, brain, muscle and hard work. A pleasing feature of Mr. Schoen's life is the fact that all his hopes for the success of the pressed steel car and the forged steel wheel have been realized during his

life-time. Nowhere can he go by rail but he listens to the clicking and humming of wheels invented by himself, bearing to their destination cars also of his own invention, both, perhaps, of his own manufacture. To this he adds the thought that he has more nearly insured the safety of life, increased the pleasure of travel, and added to the wealth of his country. These are the rewards that daily and hourly come to the kindly hearted, great man, who, upon dropping the cares of a large business, has sought amid the rural beauties of Delaware county a home for his declining years.

Charles T. Schoen is a son of Henry Casper and Emmeline (Robinson) Schoen, of the State of Delaware, who had other sons, William, Henry H., and James Allen. He was born in the state of Delaware, December 9, 1844, and at the present date is in his sixty-ninth year. When he was four years of age his parents moved to Wilmington, Delaware, which was his home until 1878. There he obtained his education and there learned, under his father's instruction, the trade of cooper. At the age of eighteen years he had saved enough money to attend Taylors Academy, at the same time working four hours daily in the shop. He read, studied, and worked in Wilmington in 1865, a key to his success being found in such mental and physical activity as the story of his youth indicates. In 1865, being then married and ambitious, he sought a wider field than Wilmington furnished, going to Philadelphia, where he worked at his trade. This brought him into relation with Taylor and Gillespie, sugar refiners, the latter becoming his especial friend. Desirous of establishing in business for himself he entered into a contract with Mr. Gillespie to supply his firm with molasses barrels. Thus at the age of twenty-one years he was married and owned a business employing twelve men. He continued in successful business for a time, but through a bad debt failed. Not discouraged, in company with a friend he went West, arriving in Chicago early in the morning, their combined cash capital amounting to seventy nine cents. Before night he had secured work at his trade, but after two months returned to Philadelphia. Soon after his return he secured a position with Charles Scott as manager of his car spring works, at a salary of twelve dollars per week. He took a great interest in his new work, determining to become, sooner or later, a partner in the business. He lived on five dollars a week, sending the balance to his wife in Wilmington. Soon he was receiving fifteen, then eighteen dollars weekly, and at the end of a year demanded an interest in the business. Mr. Scott flatly refused, but later changed his decision by giving Mr. Schoen fifteen hundred dollars a year salary and a one-fifth interest. This amounted at the end of the first year to about seventeen thousand dollars. The second year Mr. Schoen made several improvements and took out some patents for the firm that netted a profit of thirty-five thousand dollars. He then demanded and received a one-third interest in the firm.

Being in Washington one day with several hours to spare he visited the railroad yards and while looking over the construction of the freight cars was impressed with the feasibility of using pressed steel for the different parts, then made of cast iron. He studied out the problem and soon took out his first patent on a pressed steel stake pocket. This he followed with others, all in his own name, considering properly that as they did not affect the car spring business of his own firm, that the patents were his individual property. This caused a rupture that led to Mr. Schoen's withdrawal from the firm. Speaking of this period in 1900, he said: "I had saved sixty thousand dollars, so in 1888, after I had withdrawn from the spring business, I started in the manufacture of pressed steel. My shop was only fifty by one hundred feet and there were only four of us to work in it, my nephew, who is vice-president of the present

company, my son, who is a director, another man, and myself. I drew the hot plates from the furnace and handed them to my nephew and my son, who at that time were mere lads. I could do the same to-day. We kept right at work, the business grew, and in a short time we were making many parts of pressed steel for wooden cars. I paid strict attention to business, as a man must do to succeed, and in a short time we enlarged the plant and employed a number of men. Then I engaged my brother, who has since died, as salesman."

He had organized as the Schoen Pressed Steel Company, and manufactured only under his own patents. In 1889 he moved his business to Pittsburgh, establishing his plant at Schoenville, near that city. At this time, 1890, his payroll consisted of but fourteen names, men and boys. He had been constantly at work perfecting his designs for an entire pressed steel car and after going to Pittsburgh continued in this work until he had it completed and entirely covered with patents. The entire number of patents issued to Mr. Schoen on cars and car parts is about one hundred and twenty-five, this number including a graduated car spring, invented while connected with the Scott Car Spring firm. He continued manufacturing steel parts for some time, in the meantime seeking to interest railroad officials in an entire pressed steel car for freight service. In 1897 there was a rumor afloat that the Pittsburgh, Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad was to change hands. Mr. Schoen saw in this an opportunity and asked for an order for the pressed steel cars. He thus tells the story:

"I immediately set at work on a drawing and worked like a beaver. When the new interest gained control I was persistent in my efforts to get the order." A part of the work may be inferred from the following letter.

SKIBO CASTLE, July 5, 1898.

DEAR MR. SCHOEN—Many thanks for the beautiful illustrations of your great work. I am watching the steel car question with deep interest and just because I am so anxious that it should prove a success, I am not without any anxiety.

If your steel cars are to displace wooden cars you take your place with the few great benefactors. We now boast of Pittsburgh's Westinghouse and Brashear, and I hope we are to add a third name ere long.

Wishing you deserved success and with renewed thanks,

Always very truly yours,

(Signed) ANDREW CARNEGIE.

To Charles T. Schoen, Esq.,

President Schoen Pressed Steel Co.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

"Finally I got the order, not for twenty but two hundred cars. Then the railroad people thought that if they were to order any they might as well plunge, so the order was increased to six hundred cars. The problem that then confronted me was how to fill the order. I had not the facilities for building even one car, and the money involved was six hundred thousand dollars, but I had the pressed steel works for making parts and I had plenty of energy. We started in the old shop and kept enlarging. At length we averaged one car a day, then two, three, four, and finally, eight. At the end of nine months the order was filled and a five hundred thousand dollar plant had been erected over the heads of the workmen.

"Where is the next order to come from? I asked myself. If the railroads don't take hold of this I shall be ruined. I hardly slept until after arguments and exemplifications I had secured an order from the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad, an order for one hundred and fifty cars. Then came one from the Pennsylvania Railroad for two hundred, closely followed by one from the

Pittsburgh & Western Railroad for five hundred cars. I had saved the day. Then I broke down in health and was wafted away to Bermuda for six weeks' rest."

The capital required to finance these large operations was secured by the organization of the Pressed Steel Car Company, which took over the property of the Schoen Pressed Steel Company and the one hundred and twenty-five patents issued to Mr. Schoen. The capital of the new company was twenty-five million dollars, Mr. Schoen retaining a very large interest and becoming president of the company, his nephew vice-president, his son a director.

Orders flowed in and within one year the company had four million dollars worth of untouched orders upon its books. In 1898 the Fox Pressed Steel Company was absorbed. A plant was erected in Allegheny which in 1900 was turning out forty cars daily; the Pittsburgh plant was building sixty cars daily; and thirty thousand tons of steel was being used monthly. This large business naturally attracted the attention of the Carnegie interests, who were only prevented from building a rival plant by a contract for steel for a period of ten years, involving a sum of one hundred million dollars. The value of the steel car for all forms of heavy freight service was soon demonstrated and in the year 1900 the company had not only these works at Pittsburgh in full operation, but also one at Joliet, Illinois. They employed nearly ten thousand men and were doing an annual business of thirty millions of dollars, with Mr. Schoen constantly at work in the direction of a still more general application of the all steel pressed system to special cars of passenger type. In 1902 he resigned from the presidency of the company, also from the board of directors and sold practically all his stock in the company. At that time, the Pittsburgh, Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad, his first customer, had bought four thousand, three hundred all steel cars of the "hopper" and "gondola" types, the Pennsylvania, nine thousand, while every leading railway of the country was rapidly adding all steel freight cars to their equipment. Sales had also been made abroad and in 1900 Henrik von Z. Loss, a noted engineer, presented the claims of the Schoen Pressed Steel system on car construction to the International Railway Congress in Paris. Mr. Schoen's connection with the company ceased in 1902, but he had seen the fruition of his hopes in the adoption of the "all steel" car to every branch of the railway service.

For four years he had devoted himself to experiments in solid forged and rolled steel wheels for railroad cars, both passenger and freight, expending in experimenting, patents, etc., one and a half million dollars of his own money. He finally perfected his invention and erected a large plant for the manufacture of solid forged and rolled steel wheels, under his own patents. The value of the all steel car to the railroads had so impressed the railroad officials that when he announced a new wheel superior to the ones they were using they immediately responded with orders. The value of the wheel is so great that it is to-day in use on steam and electric roads everywhere in the United States, Europe and Africa. The Schoen Steel Wheel Company, Ltd., have a plant in Leeds, England, in which Mr. Schoen is largely interested, and which manufactures wheels under his patents. The following relating to steel wheels is from his old friend of early pressed steel car days:

SKIBO CASTLE, July 11, 1908.

MY DEAR MR. SCHOEN—I have faith in your prediction. You have proved a true prophet before. Nothing like steel.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Charles T. Schoen,
101 Arcade Building,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

In 1907 he sold his plant and patents to the United States Steel Corporation and retired to his estate in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, leaving upon the annals of steel manufacturing and railroading a name and a record that even time cannot efface. Without a falter he placed reputation and wealth upon a conviction that could only be the fruit of a master mind. He conquered obstacles that would have appalled many, and mankind is his debtor. Certain it is that but few men have lived to see the results of their ambitions, perseverance and brains, as plainly and to as great an extent as has been the lot of Mr. Schoen.

After his retirement from the steel wheel manufacturing business, Mr. Schoen retired to his estate in the beautiful Rose Valley of Delaware county, where in 1903 he had purchased the Osborne farm of seventy-five acres, on which was water power and the ruins of an old woolen mill. He tore down the old farm house and on its site erected "Schön Haus," a beautiful modern country gentleman's mansion. With the instinct of a true husbandman he planted extensive orchards and otherwise improved on a liberal basis. In 1908 he bought Todmorden farm of two hundred and ten acres, the Levis farm of forty-four acres, later purchasing fifty-one acres from the Rose Valley Association, combining all under the name "Rose Valley Farms." He has either built or repaired all the buildings thereon, and otherwise added to the beauty and attractiveness of this most charming rural locality.

The term "retired" in Mr. Schoen's case only means that he has turned to other forms of activity. In 1909 he built on the old waterpower on his estate a mill for the manufacture of that "giant in power" but "miser in fuel," the Feps carburetor, and of flexible metallic hose for conveying under high pressure and heat, steam, water, oil, air, etc., made in brass, bronze, or steel. These articles are manufactured by the Schoen-Jackson Company, Mr. Jackson being his son-in-law. The name Feps is coined from the first letters of the four cardinal features of the new carburetor, F for flexibility, E for economy, P for power, and S for speed. The plant is equipped with the most modern machinery and has a capacity of ninety thousand carburetors yearly as well as a testing laboratory for motors and carburetors, probably the most perfectly equipped in the United States. Mr. Schoen has built for his private use, as well as that of the Schoen-Jackson Company, a stone office building of quaint and beautiful design. This is ostensibly his working place, but the cares of business have long ago been laid aside or placed on younger shoulders, and the office is rather his resting place than his place of business, although the affairs of Schoen-Jackson are vigorously prosecuted by the junior partner, who profits by the experience and advice of his senior. An item of interest in Mr. Schoen's life is the fact that he was one of the first men in this county to carry a large amount of life insurance.

Mr. Schoen and his wife are members of the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church of Philadelphia. He is a Republican in politics, and in 1912, was prominently mentioned as a candidate for Congress. He is a member of the Union League and the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia, the Lawyers' Club of New York, the Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh, and many railroad and manufacturing associations.

Mr. Schoen married, in 1864, Lavinia J., daughter of James and Mary North, of Wilmington, Delaware. Children: 1. Edwin A., who died at the age of thirty-seven years; he was associated in business with his father from his boyhood to his death, being the son alluded to as receiving the hot plates from the father in the little shop in Philadelphia; he married Mary Louise, daughter of Senator Charles A. Porter, and he left a son, Edwin (2). 2. Elsie, married Martin Hawley McLanahan, of Philadelphia, and resides in

Rose Valley; they have a son, Alexander, now in college. 3. Emeline, married Dr. Reuben Held, of New York City; they have a son, Charles Johnson. 4. Lenore, married M. R. Jackson, junior partner in the Schoen-Jackson Company; their residence is a handsome country mansion at the upper end of Rose Valley; their children are Lenore and Jane.

The foregoing record of the principal events in the life of one of America's great business men, may properly close with his own words, uttered to a friend in 1900:

You ask me if I had any inspiration? I think Smiles' little book, "Self-Help," which I read when a boy, sowed within me the germ of ambition. I am a great believer in a young man having self-confidence. He will then undertake almost anything, and will grasp opportunities which he would otherwise be too fainthearted to undertake. Modesty in a young man is becoming, and a modest young man may have energetic powers in a high degree. Of course to a great extent we are creatures of circumstance even after we have done the best we can. I never had a day of despair in my life, and I think that what you are pleased to call my success has been entirely due to my innate determination and pluck.

Resting in a thicket of old pine and spruce trees, on a knoll in the beautiful Rose Valley below Moylan, "Schön Haus," the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Schoen, could have no more appropriate title than that which has been given it from the quaint tongue of the Nord Deutsche. "Schön Haus" and "Rose Valley Farm" on which it stands, form a combination of mansion and country gentleman's estate that is distinctive and delightful. The house, a gem of architecture, was originally built in 1862, and remodeled in 1904 for Mr. Schoen by his son-in-law, Martin Hawley McLanahan, who also designed and built many of the houses in Rose Valley. The house belongs to no single one of the old schools of architecture, but the best of many schools has gone to make the "House Beautiful." Built of stone and plaster and topped by a red tiled roof with far-projecting eaves, its air of substantiality impresses one as it is seen from the drive through the stately evergreens which surround it. No detail of the landscape gardener's art that could add to the general attractiveness has been overlooked in laying out the grounds. One most interesting and beautiful feature is the pergola leading from the quaint water tower to the main house, which, in the varying seasons, is covered by the clustering blooms from which the valley derives its name. Another is the old-fashioned flower garden, a riot of color, reached through a rose arbor. The orchards, already in bountiful bearing, contain four thousand trees, planted ten years ago, classed as among the best apple orchards in the state. There is an orchard on each of the three original farms comprising Rose Valley, covering in all about one hundred acres. "Schön Haus" is never closed and within is a perfect example of the exquisite taste that makes for home comfort, with its massive furniture, unique wood carving, sculpture, and many works of art.

No visitor ever leaves "Schön Haus" without first looking over the "farm," of which the owner is justly proud. Over four hundred acres are in a perfect state of cultivation, well stocked with valuable farm animals. As one listens to the various bits of history connected with his live stock, it is hard to realize that this gentleman farmer is the man who was decorated with the Legion of Honor by the French government for having by his inventions "reduced the cost of railroad transportation" for the entire world.

In one corner of the garden is a sun dial made from a huge steel car wheel, bearing the number one hundred and two, one of the first two hundred wheels manufactured by Mr. Schoen under his own patents. "It represents to me some of my early struggles" says this quiet, unassuming owner of the "House Beautiful."

Son of a native born manufacturer of Delaware county, Mr. RHODES Harry W. Rhodes has also spent his entire life within the confines of that county, beginning business life as clerk and rising to his present position at the head of Media's only Title and Trust Company.

Harry W. Rhodes was born in Chester, Pennsylvania, March 15, 1865, son of William K. and Lydia (Cummins) Rhodes, both born in Delaware county of old and prominent families. William K. Rhodes was for many years a contractor and brick manufacturer, later in life joining with his brothers, John B. and Samuel Rhodes, in manufacturing enterprises. He was a Democrat in politics, but although influential in party and business, never accepted public office. He died in October, 1887, his wife in 1893—both buried in the cemetery of Calvary Church, at Rockdale.

Harry W. Rhodes was educated in the public schools and Gilbert Academy, finishing his studies in Chester high school. He began his business career as clerk in the office of the Robert Wetherill Company, at Chester, remaining with that company three years. He then entered the clerical service of the First National Bank, of Chester, continuing three years, then accepted a position with the newly organized Chester County National Bank, at Media. After four years with that, now well known institution, he assisted in the organization of the Media Title and Trust Company and was elected in 1892 its secretary and treasurer. The trust company began business in 1891, Mr. Rhodes continuing as its secretary and treasurer until May 14, 1908, when he was chosen president to succeed George Drayton, deceased. Mr. Rhodes brought to his high position a valuable banking experience of nearly twenty-five years, seventeen of which had been as a high official of the institution, of which he is now the honored head. The trust company maintains a general banking and savings department as well as title, trust, real estate and safe deposit department. The company has been a very successful one and shows by its annual report a most flattering condition, surplus and individual profits exceeding its capital stock of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. The officers and directors of the company are men of high standing and in his official capacity, Mr. Rhodes shows ability as a wise conservative financier. His is the wisdom born of experience and knowledge of true banking and trust company operations, as well as of the general laws governing all financial transactions. The condition of this company but reflects the wisdom of its management. He has also other business interests that show a like prosperity.

Mr. Rhodes is a Democrat in politics, and as an active interested citizen, not as a politician, has served his borough as school director and in other public capacities. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities, and one of the organizers and a charter member of the Spring Haven Country Club. He is a member of the Episcopal church, of Rockdale.

Mr. Rhodes married, June 5, 1902, Anna L., daughter of John B. and Ann (Warren) Rhodes, of Delaware county. The family home is at Moylan, Delaware county, where they are prominent in social life.

The Tylers of the United States are descended from an ancient TYLER English family, the ancestor coming to England in the train of William the Conqueror and fighting at the battle of Hastings in 1066. For six hundred years thereafter the family throve and spread to other parts of England. About 1685 three brothers Tyler came to America, one settling in New England, one in Virginia—the ancestor of President John Tyler, and William, who came to West Jersey about 1688, and purchased a large tract of land on the north side of Monmouth river, of John Champney, said tract

being a part of the two thousand acres that John Fenwick deeded in 1676 to James and Priscilla (Fenwick) Champney. Mr. Tyler had married in England, about 1676, Johanna Parson. They had four children born in England and the following certificate given by his friends in England, shows conclusively his place of residence and standing:

"Whereas William Tyler of Walton in Somerset, yeoman, intends to transport himself and family into the province of Pennsylvania in America if the Lord will, and has desired a certificate on his behalf. We, therefore, whose names are subscribed, do hereby certify that the said William Tyler hath professed the truth for several years past and that we do not know but that his conversation hath been answerable to his profession and that we do know that he hath been ready and willing to contribute to the service of truth, as opportunity hath offered and occasion required, and that as to his dealings with the world, he has been punctual and of good report as far as any of us know or have heard, and we know nothing of debts or other entanglements on his part, but that he may with clearness, prosecute his intended voyage. In testimony whereof we have hereunto subscribed our hands." Dated the "eleventh day of seventh month called September in the year 1685," (signed by fourteen men).

It is evident that Johanna died a short time after their arrival in the Fenwick colony. His second wife was named Elizabeth. William Tyler was a farmer and also operated a tannery. He made his will in second month, 1700, in which he bequeathed a large landed estate to his sons. There appears no reliable record of his death, but family belief is that it occurred in 1701. Children of first wife, all born in England: 1. Mary, at Welton, in the county of Somerset, 11th month, 1677; married Abel, son of Samuel Nicholson; children: Sarah, Rachel, Joseph, William T., Ann, John, Ruth and Samuel. 2. William (2), of further mention. 3. John, born 5th month, 1682, inherited from his father, eight hundred acres in the lower part of Alloways Creek township, Salem county, New Jersey, together with other lands in the same township. He married Hannah, daughter of Samuel Wade, and had a son, Benjamin, whose son, Job, was a noted stock raiser. He exhibited a prize ox in Philadelphia, weighing two thousand one hundred and sixty-five pounds. This fact so filled the Salem folks with local pride that for many years the bank of Salem carried the impress of the Tyler ox on their one dollar bank notes. 4. Johanna, born 1684, married Jonathan Waddington. Children of William (1) Tyler by his second wife, Elizabeth: 5. Catherine, born 13th of 5th month, 1690. 6. Philip, 6 mo., 1692, married Elizabeth Denn. 7. Elizabeth, 1694, married William Murdock.

(II) William (2), eldest son of William (1) Tyler and his first wife, Johanna Parson, was born in Walton, county of Somerset, England, 5th of 7th mo., 1680. At the death of his father he was twenty-one years of age, and to him was left the Champney property of four hundred acres. His father had such confidence in him, that in his will it was directed that he have charge of the younger children and he was left executor of the will. As executor, he received through Elias Osborne, of England, agent of his uncle, Thomas Parsons, of Philadelphia, a considerable sum of money from England.

William (2) Tyler, married Mary Abbott, a sister of George Abbott, the emigrant. A short time before his death in 1733, he made a will and left the plantation on which he lived to his son, William (3) Tyler, other lands to other sons, moneys to his daughters, and to his wife, Mary, and daughters, Edith and Rebecca, all his personal property, after his funeral expenses and just debts were paid, to be equally divided, also his wife, Mary, one-half of his best mansion house to dwell in, also the keep of a horse and cow as long as she lived there. Children: 1. William (3), born 2nd of 5 mo., 1712, executor of his father's estate and heir to the homestead—he, however, to pay his sisters, Edith and Rebecca, fifty pounds in four years. He married Elizabeth, daugh-

ter of Joseph and Sarah Thompson, and lived where Allowaystown is now located. 2. Edith, born 24th of 11th mo., 1714; married Samuel Thompson, who was also an executor of the will of his father-in-law. He was a son of William, and grandson of Andrew Thompson, who came in 1677. 3. Rebecca, born 29th of 3rd mo., 1716, married William, son of Samuel Abbott, of Elsinborough. 4. Mary, born 16th of 1st mo., 1718. 5. James, born 30th of 12th mo., 1720. He married Martha Simpson, and in 1745 built a brick house on the Alloways Creek homestead. He died, aged eighty years, leaving two children, James and Ruth. 6. Samuel, of whom further.

(III) Samuel, youngest child of William (2) and Mary (Abbott) Tyler, was born 26th of 10th mo., 1723, died at Salem, New Jersey, 26th of 11 mo., 1778. He was about ten years of age when his father died, and when nearly eighteen he apprenticed himself to Benjamin Acton, of Salem, to learn the tanning business. An indenture found among his papers, dated 1741, signed Samuel Tyler and witnessed by his mother, Mary Tyler, specified that he was to serve four years. Soon after the expiration of his term he sold the Alloways Creek farm, inherited from his father, and bought of Rebecca Edgil, of Philadelphia, the property at the upper end of Salem, on what has since been known as Tyler street. In the deed for this purchase, dated 1746, the house is called "a new brick house." Samuel Tyler carried on the tannery business in Salem for many years, living to see all his children grow to maturity.

In 1751 he married Ann, died 23rd of 2nd mo., 1777, daughter of John (2), and granddaughter of John (1) Mason, the emigrant. Children: 1. William (4), of whom further. 2. John, born 7th of 9 mo., 1755. He located in Salem, New Jersey, where he bought a property on Fourth street, built a dwelling house, in which he and his sister, Mary, resided. He carried on a tanning business all his life and became quite wealthy. Late in life he joined the Society of Friends in whose mode of worship he had been educated. He never married and died in 1825. Said a contemporary at the time of his death: "An honest man is gone." 3. Mary, born 11th of 8th mo., 1756, never married and spent her life of forty-eight years with her brother, John. 4. Samuel, born in 7th mo., 1758; was a farmer, his property adjoining his boyhood home. He married a widow, Grace Acton, daughter of Peter Ambler, of Mannington; children: i. Ann, married Mark Smith. ii. Elizabeth, married John Miller, of Gloucester county, New Jersey, several times member of the New Jersey legislature, and a judge of Gloucester county. 5. Rebecca, born in 6th mo., 1764; she never married and lived in deep retirement with her brother, John; at the death of her aunt, Mary Mason, and of her sister, Mary Tyler, Rebecca inherited a considerable amount of money. She built a house on Broadway, Salem, where she lived several years, then moved to Gloucester county, spending her last years with her niece, Elizabeth Miller; she died in 1843, aged seventy-nine years.

(IV) William (4), eldest son of Samuel and Ann (Mason) Tyler, was born 3rd of 11th mo., 1752. He was twenty-six years of age when his father died, his mother dying the year previous. According to the law at that time he was, as the eldest son, entitled to all the landed estate. He was not, however, unmindful of his brothers and sisters, but assigned to each a share of their father's property; a maternal aunt, Mary Mason, became housekeeper for the family and all remained at home until the marriage of William (4) Tyler, when the family departed, William continuing at the old home. His first wife, Beulah Ridgway, whom he married in 1792, lived but a short time after their marriage. He married (second) in 1796, Catherine, daughter of Hugh Low, of Philadelphia. Hugh Low was the son of English parents, members of the Society of Friends, who came from England to Philadelphia, when he was a

child in arms. William (4) and Catherine lived together for twenty-seven years. He was a man of retiring disposition, of few words, honest and impartial in his dealings with his fellows. She was considered a discreet, sensible woman with a warm affectionate disposition; was devotedly pious, sprightly in character and anxious that her children might be brought up right and that they might become good, useful, worthy citizens. Possessing abundant means and holding assured positions in the regard of their community, their lives were spent in quiet happiness. He died after an illness of two weeks in 1823 in his seventy-second year, she died 23rd of 3rd mo., 1825. Children all born in Salem, New Jersey: 1. John Mason, born 28th of 5th mo., 1797. He was adopted by his uncle, John Tyler, whom he succeeded in business. He married, in 1832, Dorothea Graham Hoskins, of Radnor, Pennsylvania, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Graham) Hoskins; children: Catherine Low, born 1833, and William Graham Tyler. 2. Hannah Gillespie, born 30th of 8th mo., 1798; married, in 1818, Clement Smith, of Mannington, son of William Smith, and a lineal descendant of John Smith, of Smithfield; child: William Clement Smith. 3. Hugh Low, of further mention. 4. Mary, born 21st of 11th mo., 1801, a remarkably intelligent and gifted woman; died unmarried. 5. William (5), born 16th of 9 mo., 1806; after arriving at manhood he made an extended tour of the western states, located in Philadelphia in 1832 and established in the leather business, becoming prosperous. He and his sister, Mary, maintained a home until 1847, when he married Ann, daughter of Enos Painter, a farmer and large land owner, in Delaware county, Pennsylvania; children: William Enos, born 1848, died 1873; John J., born in 1851.

(V) Hugh Low, second son of William and Catherine (Low) Tyler, was born in Salem, New Jersey, 20th of 3rd mo., 1800. He was a prosperous farmer until 1850, when he moved to Delaware county, Pennsylvania; his wife having inherited a valuable farm from her father at his death. This farm, "Blue Hill," had been originally deeded by William Penn to a Miller, the emigrant ancestor of William Tyler. The Tyler farm, on which they had lived since marriage, was sold when they moved to Delaware county, that property having been in the Tyler name for more than one hundred years. Hugh Low Tyler lived the life of a gentleman farmer in Delaware county for thirty-three years, dying March 2, 1883, honored and respected. He married, in 1835, Mary Shippen Miller, who died at Blue Hill in November, 1872, daughter of George and Mary (Levis) Miller, of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, he an extensive landowner. Children: 1. William Levis, born in 1836, died in 1872, unmarried. 2. George M., of whom further. 3. John Edgar, born in 1842, who met his death by fire, his clothes catching afire as he was burning leaves in November, 1890. He married Anna Hicks. Hugh Low Tyler, his wife, and his children were all members of the Society of Friends.

(VI) George Miller, second son of Hugh Low and Mary Shippen (Miller) Tyler, was born in Salem, New Jersey, in 1838, died in Media, Pennsylvania, May 14, 1908. He attended private schools in Salem until he was twelve years of age, when his parents moved to the Miller farm, at Blue Hill, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. He there attended public school, the private school of Aaron Ivens in Media, also taking a course at Haverford College, but not graduating. His farm at Blue Hill, in Upper Providence township, claimed his attention during his active years, but he finally retired to Media, his home until death. He served in the Civil War in the Twenty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry. He was an independent in politics, serving his township two terms as school director. He married Emma Weaver, born in Philadelphia, still living (1913), daughter of Jacob Weaver, who in company with his brother-in-law, Henry Valkmar, was in the stove business at Third

and Spruce streets, Philadelphia, for many years. A stove made by this firm and sold in Media years ago, is still in good condition, after forty years service. Jacob Weaver married Caroline Valkmar, who bore him two daughters: Emma, married George M. Tyler; Caroline, died unmarried in 1897. Children of George M. and Emma Tyler: 1. William P., of whom further. 2. Frank, born April 30, 1870, died in the Military Hospital at Santiago, Cuba, October 1, 1898, while in the military service of his country, unmarried. 3. Mary, twin of Frank, now residing at Blue Hill, unmarried. 4. Louellen, born December, 1879, resides at Blue Hill, unmarried.

(VII) William Preston, eldest son of George Miller and Emma (Weaver) Tyler, was born at Blue Hill, Upper Providence township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, April 14, 1868. His early life was spent at the Blue Hill farm, where he attended the public school in Media, then entered Friends Select School at Fifteenth and Race streets, Philadelphia, later attended Shortlidge's Academy in Media, finishing his student life at Swarthmore College. During vacation periods he assisted his father in farming operations, and from 1885 to 1888 was with him in Maryland, where his father owned a farm of three hundred eighty-six acres. In 1888, William P. journeyed to Florida, intending to there establish in orange culture. During the years until 1892 he was not actively engaged, except for a period of nine months with the Westinghouse Electric Company. In 1892 he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania railroad as clerk in the master carpenter's office, continuing seven years. Since that time he has been inspector of bridges for the same company. Mr. Tyler is a Democrat in politics but has never accepted public office.

He married, November 15, 1902, Sarah L. Evans, born in Chester, Pennsylvania, daughter of John Hickson Evans, born January 12, 1825, died in Chester, September 17, 1883, a cabinet-maker and undertaker, also a practical farmer and land owner. He married Sarah Lowe, born February 17, 1842, in Chester, died June 23, 1905; children: Virginia, married Samuel Harrison; Lewis, married Grace Robinson; Mabel, married William Allen; Charles L., married Grace Pennell; Sarah L., married William P. Tyler; Harry, married Margaret Maris; Elizabeth, married E. Shirley Borden; Helen, married Charles R. Cotton. Children of William P. and Sarah (Evans) Tyler: George Miller, born May 10, 1904; John W., October 23, 1906.

The family home of the Tylers is in Media, Pennsylvania, where they have resided since June 22, 1903.

The family history of Colonel Joseph Williamson Hawley, HAWLEY ex-president of the First National Bank of Media, Pennsylvania, is an unusually interesting one, dating back to the end of the seventeenth century. According to the records kept by Benjamin Hawley, the ancestor of the Chester county family, we have the following account:

"My Father's Name was Thomas Hawley, Citizen and Gunmaker, London, in the Parish of Olive Old Jewry at the corner next Coleman Street and Lothbury. My mother was Frances Malin of a village called Paulus Perry (Alias Potters Perry), Northamptonshire, by whom he had ten children, five sons and five daughters, whose names being worked on a sampler were

Thomas and Anna, Thomas and Mary,
 Frances, Susannah and Sarah,
 Joseph and Thomas and little Benjamin.
 Thomas and Frances had these children ten.

I was born on the 5th day of the 8th month called October in the year of our Lord 1703, Old Style. My Mother departed this life on the 10th day of the 7th Mo. (called

September), in the year 1714, old style, in the 52nd year of her age and was buried in the grave yard belonging to the Parish church of Olive Old Jewry. My Father lived in widowhood until sometime in the Month called January 1717-18. My sister Mary kept his house during his widowhood. He departed this Life in the month aforesaid in the 63rd year of his age and was buried in the same grave with my mother. My sister Mary being left whole and sole Executrix of his last will and Testament, she put me out apprentice to John Hosey of Channel Row, Westminster, citizen and gunmaker of London, with whom I staid until the month called July 1722. Then I left him and went on board the *Britania*, snow, John Head master, bound for Madeira and Philadelphia. We had a long passage and suffered much for want of Provisions and water. We were becalmed some weeks and several died for want. I think it was reckoned when we made the land of Virginia we had not eight pounds of Bread and Beef on board for sixty persons. Our captain went with some hands ashore to seek water and provisions but could get no water to bring off, but shot four hogs, a sheep and hawk, the hawk I had for my share. We buried four at sea, one upon Cape May, another at Philadelphia who died coming up the river. William Passmore and Tertulain Johnson were two of the Passengers that I had some knowledge of. I stayed on board till the vessel was loaded and went out, and then myself and two or three more of the servants whose time were not disposed of were put on board another ship belonging to the same owners, where we staid till she was loaded and went out, which was some time in January, 1722-3. Myself and another, which was all that was left of the servants, was sent down to George Ashbridge's in Goshen, for him to dispose of our time. There I had a severe fit of sickness and kept my bed for two weeks. Mary Ashbridge was as good to me as if I had been her own son. Some time in the 12th month (called February) it pleased the Lord to Restore me to my health again and about the latter end of the first month (called March) 1723, I came to live with John Willis the younger, in Thornbury Township, where I staid till my 5 years servitude was expired, which was the 12th of the 9th Mo. (called November) 1727."

It may be explained that his first leaving home was without the knowledge or consent of his master, and that to obtain his passage he sold his services for five years after his arrival in Pennsylvania. It is even said that he changed his name to avoid detection.

Benjamin Hawley was married on the 5th of March, 1730, to Dinah Gabiter, daughter of John Gabiter, of the parish of Giles-in-the-Fields, London. In September, 1735, he made a voyage to his native land and spent the winter there, and on his return rented a plantation in the forks of Brandywine (West Bradford), till 1743, when he removed to East Bradford and followed farming until 1757. He next taught school two years in Birmingham, and then went again to England to look after an estate left him by his sister, Susanna Arrowsmith. Returning to America near the close of 1759, he made his home with his son, Benjamin, at times, and taught school at Birmingham in the intervals. His wife died 11 mo. 26, 1761, in her sixty-third year, and on the 20th of 4th month, 1763, he was married at Birmingham Meeting to Catharine Hillborn. He continued to teach school until 1769, when he made a third voyage to the place of his birth. A few of the last years of his life were spent in the home of his son, Joseph, in West Bradford, where he died 7 mo. 29, 1782, and was buried at Birmingham Meeting. His widow died 5 mo. 13, 1789, aged ninety-three years and three months.

By his first wife he had six children: 1. Benjamin, born November 18, 1730; died 10 mo. 26, 1815; see forward. 2. Mary, born October 5, 1732; married Hugh Kirgan. 3. Joseph, born March 21, 1735; married Elizabeth Spackman; died 11 mo. 21, 1817. 4. William, born September 17, 1737; died 6 mo. 2, 1826; married Hannah Taylor, Elizabeth Evenson and Phebe Hoopes. 5. Susanna, born March 28, 1740; died 7 mo. 21, 1770; married Christopher Nupher. 6. John, born March 11, 1743; probably died young. The births of the above children were entered in a Bible, printed 1599, which was given to the father by his sister, Mary Hawley, February 13, 1735-6. Benjamin Hawley was admitted to membership with Friends at Birmingham, 3 mo. 10, 1763.

Benjamin Hawley Jr. was admitted into membership at Bradford Meet-

ing, 1 mo. 15, 1756, and was married there, 4 mo. 22, 1756, to Mary, daughter of Robert Johnson, of East Bradford, said to have been from England, and Katherine (Knott) Johnson, his wife. They settled on his farm in East Bradford, just across the Brandywine from his brother, Joseph. They had fourteen children: 1. Caleb, born 4 mo. 23, 1757; married Hannah Battin, 5 mo. 30, 1782. 2. Thomas, born 12 mo. 6, 1758; died 4 mo. 17, 1781, unmarried. 3. Joseph, born 6 mo. 6, 1760; died 10 mo. 5, 1856; see forward. 4. Robert, born 3 mo. 28, 1762; married Patience Yearsley, 11 mo. 21, 1787. 5. Rachel, born 8 mo. 3, 1763; married Arthur McCann. 6. Hannah, born 4 mo. 7, 1766; unmarried in 1807. 7. Mary, born 9 mo. 2, 1767; married John Ingram. 8. Lydia, born 2 mo. 28, 1769; died 12 mo. 28, 1770. 9. Susanna, born 9 mo. 11, 1770; married Elisha Davis, 12 mo. 12, 1793. 10. Tamer, born 5 mo. 2, 1772; married Joshua Hicklin, 12 mo. 17, 1801. 11. Rebecca, born 1 mo. 9, 1774; died 3 mo. 18, 1859, unmarried. 12. Dinah, born 1 mo. 18, 1776; married John Hicklin, 5 mo. 21, 1801. 13. Benjamin, born 5 mo. 18, 1777; died 8 mo. 17, 1857; married Deborah Hoopes. 14. Phebe, born 1 mo. 14, 1779; died 2 mo. 11, 1782. The mother of these children died 4 mo. 27, 1822, in her eighty-ninth year.

Joseph Hawley, the third child, was married, 5 mo. 23, 1798, at Nantmeal Meeting, to Rebecca Meredith, born 8 mo. 10, 1766, died 6 mo. 12, 1851, daughter of Simon and Dinah (Pugh) Meredith, of Coventry. They settled in Uwchlan township, and Joseph died at Lionville in his ninety-seventh year, having been blind for several years. They had children: 1. Mary, born 3 mo. 2, 1799; died unmarried, 8 mo. 27, 1821. 2. Simon, born 4 mo. 6, 1801; died 7 mo. 26, 1863. He married Mary Lewis. 3. Benjamin, born 4 mo. 13, 1803; died 7 mo. 27, 1850. He married Mary Beiter. 4. Joel, see forward. 5. Jesse, born 2 mo. 14, 1806; died 10 mo. 6, 1887. Married Esther Meredith, and had: Jesse G., deceased, who was the proprietor of the Reading "Eagle." 6. Dinah, born 10 mo. 30, 1808; married, 2 mo. 17, 1830, Charles Moore, and had a son: Henry J., who was engineer of the city of Pittsburgh at the time of his death, 1872.

Joel Hawley, son of Joseph and Rebecca (Meredith) Hawley, was born 10 mo. 7, 1804; died 4 mo. 8, 1883. After his marriage he was a merchant in Lionville, Uwchlan township. In 1871 he was elected an associate judge of the courts of Chester county for a term of five years, and was the last person to hold that position, the office being abolished by the new constitution. He and his wife retired to West Chester, where their deaths occurred but a few hours apart, and they were buried in one grave at Oaklands Cemetery.

Joel Hawley married, 12 mo. 11, 1833, Catharine B. Williamson, who died 4 mo. 7, 1883. Children: Hannah Mary, who married Levi C. Griffith, of Oxford; Joseph Williamson, see forward; Samuel W., married Ellen Lewis and lived in Media.

Colonel Joseph Williamson Hawley, son of Joel and Catharine B. (Williamson) Hawley, was born in Lionville, Chester county, Pennsylvania, July 14, 1836. His early boyhood was passed in the public schools and in the country store owned by his father. His further education was received in the schools of Jonathan Gause and Dr. Franklin Taylor, and at the West Chester Academy, then under the charge of Professor William F. Wyers, Mr. Hawley spent one year at each of these schools, and in the interim taught two years in the public schools. At the close of the term with Professor Wyers, the latter offered him the position of assistant teacher, which was accepted, and he remained in that institution until 1860, when he received the appointment of paying teller in the National Bank of Chester county, and at once entered upon the duties of that position. He was thus engaged during the early part of the

civil war, when President Lincoln called for troops to repel the rebel army which, under General Lee, was advancing into Pennsylvania. His patriotism aroused, he obtained permission from the board of directors to recruit a company of soldiers to aid in the protection of the state. In ten days the required number of men, one hundred, were enlisted, met at Downingtown, and organized by the election of Joseph W. Hawley as captain, Allen M. Davis as first lieutenant, and Charles W. Roberts as second lieutenant, and immediately afterward took train for Camp Curtin, at Harrisburg, where Captain Hawley and the other officers received their commissions August 12, 1862, from Governor A. G. Curtin.

Captain Hawley's company was one of the first ten to arrive at Harrisburg, and these were formed into the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. The regiment, under command of Captain Hawley, was transported to Washington, where it became a part of the Army of the Potomac, then in motion to meet General Lee's army moving northward. On August 16, Captain Hawley received from Governor Curtin his commission as colonel, and he led his regiment into the battle of Antietam on September 17, 1862, being placed in position at the extreme right of the line. By nine o'clock in the morning the regiment was under a heavy fire in what is known as the "Bloody Cornfield," where it lost many killed and wounded. Among the latter was Colonel Hawley, who received a bullet in his neck, and was carried off the field to the Miller house, but, as that building was within range of the enemy's heavy guns, the wounded were carried back into the woods and finally conveyed to Boonsboro. After being sufficiently recovered, Colonel Hawley was removed to his home in Lionville. The bullet still remains imbedded in one of the bones of his neck. Upon recovery, Colonel Hawley rejoined the regiment at Harper's Ferry, and served with it until it was honorably discharged, May 17, 1863.

Returning to his duties with the Bank of Chester county, Colonel Hawley remained but one day, when the governor of the state called for additional troops to repel a second invasion which General Lee was then projecting northward. In one day one thousand troops were raised in Chester county and forwarded to Harrisburg the same night. The Twenty-ninth Emergency Regiment was formed partly from Delaware county men, and on June 19, 1863, Colonel Hawley was again commissioned colonel. He was assigned to the command of a brigade consisting of his own and two New York regiments, and to him General Couch committed the protection of the bridges of the Pennsylvania railroad against their threatened destruction. Upon the retreat of Lee from Gettysburg, Colonel Hawley was ordered to follow and harass his rear, and he moved with such celerity that he reached the Potomac the day previous to Lee's crossing, and his troops engaged in a slight skirmish at Clear Spring.

Returning to his home, Colonel Hawley resumed his duties in the bank, where he remained until January 1, 1864. On that date the First National Bank, of West Chester, was organized and, being offered a more liberal salary, he accepted a similar position in this. On February 1, he was invited to assist in the organization of the First National Bank, of Media, which was opened March 21, 1864, with Colonel Hawley as cashier, a position he held until the death of its president, Thomas J. Haldeman, in 1894, when Colonel Hawley was chosen to fill the vacant office. This he did to the great benefit of the institution until his resignation from office October 1, 1906, since which time he has lived a retired life. The name of Colonel Hawley appears among the directors of a number of other institutions, in all of which he has taken an active part. One of his favorite fields of usefulness is the House of Refuge, at Glen

Mills, of which he has been a director and one of the most liberal and zealous patrons and friends for many years.

Colonel Hawley married, October 6, 1864, Anna, daughter of Levis and Ann (McIlvain) Miller, of Media. They had one child: Mary Miller, born April 14, 1868, married, November 15, 1893, Justice M. Thompson, of Philadelphia.

The Kreeger family, which has been prominent in Philadelphia and vicinity for the last half century, traces its ancestry to a long line of German forbears, who in their native country belonged to the class upon which rests the entire superstructure of German prosperity and prominence; upon which is based her military and mercantile prowess; and which has raised Germany to the height of a leading world power. Many of the traits conspicuous in these ancestors remain in the family to the present day and have made the three American generations prominent in their different spheres of life.

(I) Charles August Kreeger, the immigrant ancestor of the family, settled in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, upon his arrival in this country, and immediately established a grocery and provision business, which he personally conducted and which proved highly remunerative, owing to his good business qualities and management. He married Henrietta Dubeoron, who bore him five children, namely: 1. Wilhelmina, married Henry Schulke; resides in Philadelphia. 2. Henrietta, married John Culp; both are now deceased. 3. Edward Charles, married Sallie Panceast; both are now deceased. 4. Theodore F., of whom further. 5. Albert John, resides in Cynwyd, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania; married (first) Clara B. Hagy, deceased; married (second) Margaret C. Evans, deceased. The father of these children died July 1, 1894, the mother died August 8, 1894.

(II) Theodore F. Kreeger, son of Charles August and Henrietta (Dubeoron) Kreeger, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 2, 1848, died in Norwood, Pennsylvania, October 2, 1907. He obtained his early education in the public schools of Philadelphia, his studies being interrupted by the outbreak of the civil war, in which he entered and served with the Thirty-third Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia and Battery I, Third Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, discharging his duties with promptness and efficiency. After the war he engaged in the manufacture of paper boxes, under the firm name of Kreeger & Connolly, which business is still conducted by his estate. He was a member of the school board of Ridley township for fifteen years. He was a prominent member of the Lutheran Church, holding the office of elder. He married (first) Martha J. Roberts, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1847, died at Norwood, Pennsylvania, March 27, 1890, daughter of Robert and Sarah (Davis) Roberts, the former named of whom was killed in the Mexican war, and the latter named was born in Philadelphia, February 23, 1816, died there, October 28, 1871. He married (second) Emma Davis, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 31, 1851, daughter of Michael and Amelia Davis, both deceased. Mrs. Kreeger survived her husband, and resides at the homestead, Norwood, Pennsylvania. Children of first wife: 1. Theodore F., died in infancy. 2. Theodore F., of whom further. 3. Charles Strouse, married Maude C. G. Seger; children: Martha J. R. and Dorven Theodore; they reside in California. 4. William R., married Elsie M. Torpey; resides in Philadelphia. 5. Lillian C., resides at the old homestead, Norwood. 6. H. Allan, also resides at the old homestead.

(III) Theodore F. Kreeger, son of Theodore F. and Martha J. (Roberts)

Kreeger, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 20, 1871. He attended the public school at Norwood, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and was graduated from the Ridley Park high school in the class of 1887. After graduation he entered the employ of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, which he served in various capacities for twenty-five years, resigning his railroad position to accept the office of Register of Wills and Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Delaware county, to which offices he was elected in 1911. He is a Republican in politics and has been actively connected with the political organization of his locality ever since attaining his majority. He has been auditor of Ridley township, and for ten years was a school director of the borough of Norwood, serving nine years as secretary and one year as president, declining re-election the following term. He has been for seventeen years a member of the Delaware County Republican Executive Committee, being treasurer for fourteen years of that time. He is a director of the Norwood Building and Loan Association. He is affiliated with several fraternal and social orders, among them being Prospect Lodge, No. 578, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he has been secretary for twenty years; Chester Lodge, No. 488, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Chester Castle, Knights of the Golden Eagle; Norwood Assembly, Artisans' Order of Mutual Protection; Norwood Fire Company, No. 1; Young Men's Republican Club of Chester; the Chester Club, and the Republican Club of Media.

Mr. Kreeger married, October 7, 1896, Emma A. Smythe, born at Wilkes Barre, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, February 8, 1873, daughter of James C. and Mary Elizabeth (Hay) Smythe, who were the parents of three other children, namely: Anna Elizabeth, married William A. Halleck; Maud, married H. K. Von Hottenstein; Claude M., married Anna Padburg. James C. Smythe was born in Wales, died in Mexico, aged forty years; he was a coal operator. His wife was born in Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania, now deceased. Child of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore F. Kreeger: Martha Marion, born November 2, 1897, a student at Friends Central School, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Mr. Kreeger, his wife and daughter are members of Immanuel Lutheran Church of Norwood, Pennsylvania.

The name of McClenachan, which has been known in this country since the middle of the eighteenth century, is probably of Scotch or Irish origin, although the earliest bearers of it in this country, came here from England.

(I) William McClenachan, the immigrant ancestor of the family, came to this country about 1759, with his brothers and a sister, namely: John, Blair and Anna. They were of the Presbyterian faith. William McClenachan married and had children: William, see forward; John; Anna; and Robert. He came as a missionary of the Presbyterian Church and settled in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he formed a church which was the first of that faith in that city.

(II) William (2), son of William (1) McClenachan, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in mercantile business. He also was a Presbyterian. He married Anna Stewart.

(III) George B., son of William and Anna (Stewart) McClenachan, was born in Philadelphia, where he was a bookkeeper. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. He married Isabella Kerr, born in Philadelphia, May 25, 1802. They had one child, George B.

(IV) George B. (2), son of George B. (1) and Isabella (Kerr) McClenachan, was born in Philadelphia, December 20, 1826. His occupation was

that of cooper and gauger. During the Civil War he was a member of the Union Corps for a short period of time, but was incapacitated for further service by a gun shot wound received in his hand. His political affiliations were with the Republican party. In religion he is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. McClenachan married at West Farms, New York, September 1, 1857, Mary Booth, born at West Farms, June 28, 1840, a member of the Episcopal Church. They have had children: W. I. Blake, see forward; George Booth, born in Philadelphia, July 19, 1860; Samuel Clark, also born in Philadelphia, December 19, 1862.

(V) W. I. Blake, son of George B. and Mary (Booth) McClenachan, was born in West Farms, Westchester county, New York, July 3, 1858. His education, which was a practical one, was acquired in the public schools of Philadelphia, whither his parents had removed, and in Becks' Quaker School. Under the able supervision of his father, he learned the trade of a cooper and gauger, but abandoned this about 1885, and engaged in the real estate business. His career has been intimately connected with the public matters of the State of Pennsylvania, as the following record shows. He was Deputy Recorder of Deeds from January 1, 1890, to 1898; in the Department of Internal Affairs, Harrisburg, from 1899 to 1901; and Deputy Recorder of Deeds since 1901. In the field of real estate he has been one of the leaders in progressive methods. On a fourteen acre tract of land in Lower Chichester township, he built between thirty and forty modern two-story houses, making a great improvement in that section, and he has named it McClenachan Terrace. He is also one of the directors of the Delaware County Building Association. Mr. McClenachan has always been a staunch supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and in religion he is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Fraternally he is associated with L. H. Scott Lodge, No. 352, Free and Accepted Masons of Chester, and Chester Lodge, No. 488, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. McClenachan married (first) in Philadelphia, August 1, 1883, Ella B., daughter of John W. and Mary Barry; he married (second) in Philadelphia, October 9, 1909, Elizabeth, born in Belfast, Ireland, daughter of William and Orcilla E. Hollywood. Children, all by first marriage: Ella Barry, born May 5, 1884, was graduated from the Chester High School, and is a school teacher; William Blake, born March 13, 1886, was also graduated from the Chester High School, and is now a lawyer; Mary Booth, born May 15, 1888, was graduated from the West Chester Normal School, and is a school teacher.

FLOUNDERS

The name of Flounders is in all probability of English origin, and bearers of it have been settled in Pennsylvania for some generations.

(1) William L., son of Edward Flounders, was born in Edgemont township, Castle Rock, Pennsylvania, where he was educated in the common school of that section. This was a round school house, the one room being three-cornered in shape. Upon the completion of his education he found employment with a butcher, and was engaged in the provision trade from that time until he formed a connection with the Baldwin Locomotive Engine Works, where he became the foreman of a gang of men. In politics he was a Republican, and in religious affiliation, a Methodist. He married Eliza Worrell, a member of the Baptist Church. She is a daughter of James Worrell, a farmer on the Rose Tree road in Upper Providence, who died at the age of seventy-six years. Mr. Worrell married Mary Newson, and they had children: Eliza-

beth; Eliza and Penrose, twins; May; and Hannah. Mr. and Mrs. Flounders had children, of whom the last four named are now deceased: W. Howard, see forward; Ada Mae, Weldon S., Clyde M., Charles B. J., Ella, Edward, Sarah, Penrose.

(11) W. Howard, son of William L. and Eliza (Worrell) Flounders, was born in Edgemont township, Castle Rock, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, January 30, 1881. He was one and one-half years of age at the time his parents removed to Media, Pennsylvania; he attended the schools of that town. His first position after leaving school, was as a clerk in a grocery store, a business with which he was identified for a period of seven years. Having by this time accumulated a considerable capital, Mr. Flounders decided to establish himself in business independently. He had made careful and shrewd observations as to what would be apt to be the most profitable, and finally opened a store which he called "The Candy Shop" which is well and luxuriously equipped in the most modern manner as a candy and ice cream store. The successful results he has already achieved attest to the wisdom of his decision. It is one of the most prosperous places of business in the town, and in all probability will have to be enlarged in the near future. Mr. Flounders, who takes a lively interest in all athletic sports, has been manager of the Media Base Ball Team for one season. In his political affiliations he is Republican, but as yet has never aspired to public office. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Church, in whose interests they are active workers.

Mr. Flounders married, June 1, 1904, Adeline Lewis, who was born in the city of Philadelphia. She is the daughter of Henry Smith Lewis, who was born in Philadelphia, where he was a stationary engineer, and died in Chester at the age of fifty-six years. Mr. Lewis married Esther Wilkinson, who was born in Media, and died in Chester, in 1910, at the age of seventy-six years. They had children as follows, the last two now deceased: Mary May, Elizabeth, Lavinia, Alice Laura, Adeline, mentioned above; William, Ellen.

Joseph Lewis, grandfather of Mrs. Frances D. (Lewis) TWADDELL Twaddell, of West Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and was engaged in farming after his removal to Newtown township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Caleb Yarnall, in 1788, and both died at their homestead in Newtown, their deaths occurring one week apart. Their children were: Caleb Y.; John P., a physician; James J., of whom further; Joseph; Eliza; Reuben E.; all deceased.

James J. Lewis, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Yarnall) Lewis, was born in Newtown township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, April 13, 1803, died in the same town, May 19, 1883. He was a selfmade man in the best and highest sense of the word. Public-spirited to a degree, the value of his counsel was appreciated at its true worth. It was largely owing to his instrumentality that the county seat of Delaware county obtained its present favorable location. He was a member of the State Legislature, and served as a Director of the Poor for many years. His political affiliations were with the Republican party. He married Lydia D., born November 25, 1809, died March 18, 1871, daughter of William and Anna Crawford, January 12, 1831. William Crawford, a farmer of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, was the son of David and Lydia (Lloyd) Crawford, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, who were married in Old Christ Church, Philadelphia, on the 12th day of August, 1756. Anna Crawford was the daughter of Benjamin and Frances Davis, of Radnor, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. The children of James J. and Lydia D. Lewis were:

Frances D., of whom further; Eliza Emily, deceased, married J. P. Twaddell; Anna Crawford, deceased; Mary Davis.

Frances D., daughter of James J. and Lydia D. (Crawford) Lewis, was she married, June 4, 1856, Dr. Lewis Henry Twaddell, born in West Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 22, 1828. Not wishing to follow his profession, he was farmer and was greatly interested in the raising of fine cattle, and was the first person to import a cow from the Island of Jersey into the state of Pennsylvania, and this breed of cattle have now become world famous. His father, John Pawling Twaddell, was born near Chadds Ford, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, was an iron merchant in Philadelphia, and lived in that city until his death in 1844. In 1825 he married Lydia B. Lewis, born in what is now West Philadelphia, died there, January 20, 1886. Their children were: Dr. Lewis Henry, George W., Thomas P., Emma L. Children of Dr. Lewis Henry and Frances D. (Lewis) Twaddell: Anna Crawford, Ellen W., Lucy G., Frances L., Mary L., Horace G., a sketch of whom follows this in the work.

TWADDELL Horace G. Twaddell, whose beautiful home is one of the show places of Springfield township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is a member of a well known family of that section of the country. His parentage will be found in the sketch which precedes this.

He was born in West Philadelphia, June 13, 1871, and his personal interests have always centered in his native state. His elementary education was acquired in the public schools of West Philadelphia, and this was supplemented by attendance at Pierce's Business College, at the corner of Ninth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia. Upon the completion of his education he was engaged in building operations for a period of seven years, then took up farming, locating in Nether Providence, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and was thus successfully occupied for a period of sixteen years. He then purchased a farm of fifty acres in Springfield township, on which his present home is situated. The location is an ideal one, on very high ground overlooking the new short line trolley from Sixty-ninth street to Media. He has made many improvements since locating here, and his residence is a most commodious one, equipped with all the conveniences which are necessary to the modern idea of solid comfort. He is Republican in politics but has never cared to hold public office. Mr. Twaddell married, December 16, 1896, Adelaide J. Selfridge, born in Bethlehem, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania. She is the daughter of General James L. Selfridge, also a native of Lehigh county, who was president of the Lehigh Navigation Company, and whose death occurred in Philadelphia in 1894. He married Emma Butler, born in Philadelphia, and had children: James L. Jr., married Julia Todd; Harriet, unmarried, resides in Media; Adelaide J., see above; Franklin B., deceased. The mother resides in Media. Mr. and Mrs. Twaddell have an only child, Crawford L., born March 12, 1898. They are members of the Presbyterian church at Swarthmore, and Mr. Twaddell is a member of the Rose Tree Fox Hunting Club, and has had charge of the race meetings for many years. He is a man of warm sympathies, liberal in his charities, and his benefactions are bestowed without ostentation. Cordial in his manner and of unbounded hospitality, Mr. Twaddell has numerous and sincere friends, and his upright life has earned him the respect and esteem of all who know him.

The Smith family, represented in the present generation by SMITH James H. Smith, an active and prominent citizen of Lima, is one of the oldest and most honored in Delaware county, and it has been conspicuous in its many generations for men of sterling character and capability of a high order, which has been the means of bringing to them affluence, position and friends.

The first ancestor of the family of whom we have definite information was John Smith, who received an original grant from William Penn for seven hundred acres in Edgemont township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, which was gradually divided among his descendants down to the time of the father of J. Harvey Smith.

James Smith, a descendant of the above named John Smith, was born in Edgemont township, Pennsylvania, there spent his life and died. He married Mary Pyle and among their children was Joshua, of whom further.

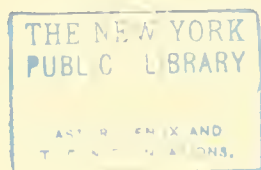
Joshua Smith, son of James and Mary (Pyle) Smith, was born in Edgemont township, Pennsylvania, November 8, 1801, died November 26, 1873, in the same place. He was a farmer. He married Hannah Worrall Broomall, born January 6, 1806, died March 18, 1867, daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Worrall) Broomall, and granddaughter of David and Martha Broomall. Children: Sarah Ann, born April 24, 1825, died August 2, 1901; Mary Jane, born September 23, 1827; James Monroe, of whom further; Eliza Pyle, born in 1832; Hannah B., born in 1834; Mattie, born December 18, 1837, married Joseph P. Yarnall; Americus Vespucius, born in 1840; Lydia Emma, born March 30, 1843, died August 29, 1854; Wesley Worrall, born March 18, 1846. Mr. Smith was a Whig in politics.

James Monroe Smith, son of Joshua and Hannah W. (Broomall) Smith, was born in Edgemont township, Pennsylvania, May 5, 1830. He was reared in his native township, and educated in the public schools and Unionville Academy, Chester county, which was under the principalship of Milton Durnall. For nine years, from 1851 to 1860, he taught school in Edgemont, Thornbury, Middletown and Upper Providence, and then returned to the homestead farm and assisted in the cultivation of it until 1878, when he was appointed steward of the alms house, which position he held for five years, resigning on account of the death of his wife. He then made his home with his brother on the homestead farm, remaining until 1889, but was not engaged in active business, devoting considerable time to traveling. He served as president, superintendent, member of board of directors, secretary and treasurer of the Cumberland Cemetery Association, was justice of the peace for thirty-seven years in Edgemont and Middletown townships, was a member of the Home Guard, but never in action, and in 1908 was elected director of the poor, which position he held until his death. He was a member of the Sons of Temperance, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Improved Order of Red Men, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and Mark Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. He married (first) March 14, 1861, Anna Laura Pyle, born August 30, 1835, died June 28, 1862; (second) April 19, 1866, Mrs. Elizabeth Ashbridge Green, born September 22, 1831, died May 12, 1881, daughter of John and Elizabeth Wood, the former named having been engaged in the powder business in state of Delaware, where he died; he and his wife were the parents of six children: James, Aaron, John Jr., Elizabeth A., Mary and Sarah. Children of James Monroe Smith: 1. Anna Laura, born November 1, 1867; married, June 4, 1890, David A. Vernon, son of David A. and Annie Jane (Bacon) Vernon; children: May Elizabeth, born May 13, 1891; David Ashbridge, October 18, 1892; James Monroe, June 15, 1896; Clinton Wesley, August 24, 1898; Annie Alma, June 12, 1900; Forrest Larnize, in 1903. 2. James Harvey, of whom



Harry Smith

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Wilfrid Robinson

further. James Monroe Smith died in Middletown township, November 26, 1910, mourned by all who had the honor of his acquaintance.

James Harvey Smith, son of James Monroe and Elizabeth A. (Wood-Green) Smith, was born in Edgemont township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, August 4, 1869. He spent his early life there on the homestead farm, attended public school until twelve years of age, then Lock Haven Normal School, from which he graduated in 1888; then Lafayette College, of Easton, Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1894; then Ohio Wesleyan University, of Delaware, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1898; then matriculated in the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, entering the Medical Professional School, where he studied for three years, but on account of ill health was forced to leave before his graduation. He then spent one year as reporter on the "Morning Republican," of Chester, giving entire satisfaction in the performance of his duties. In 1900 he was elected jury commissioner and served three years, was appointed deputy prothonotary and deputy clerk of the court in 1902, in which capacities he served until 1913, when he was elected to the offices of prothonotary and clerk of the court, his nomination for office being without opposition, this fact being an eloquent testimonial of his qualifications for the position. His political beliefs have always been in harmony with the principles of the Republican party, being secretary of the Republican Executive Committee of Delaware county for a period of eleven years, and he has co-operated with the organization since attaining his majority. He is secretary and treasurer of the Cumberland Cemetery Company; president of Media Republican Club, and a member of the following organizations: George W. Bartram Lodge, No. 298, Free and Accepted Masons, of Media; Chapter, No. 234, Royal Arch Masons, of Media; Tammanade Tribe, No. 149, Improved Order of Red Men, of Edgemont township; Edgemont Council, No. 833, Independent Order of American Mechanics; Chester Lodge, No. 488, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Chester Aerie, No. 159, Fraternal Order of Eagles; Chester Lodge, Forest No. 21, Tall Cedars of Lebanon; Chester Lodge, No. 285, Royal Order of Moose; Alpha Boat Club, West End Boat Club of Chester, and several other social and political organizations.

Mr. Smith married, August 22, 1893, Grace Estelle Hoskins, of Berwyn, Chester county, Pennsylvania, daughter of William Henry, of Aston township, and Sarah Elizabeth (James) Hoskins, of Upper Providence township, the former named a carpenter and builder, still living in Berwyn. Children of Mr. and Mrs. J. Harvey Smith: Minerva Ella, born June 19, 1895, and Beatrice Manilla, born August 13, 1898, at the time General Dewey entered the harbor at Manila Bay, died August 7, 1908. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, taking a keen interest in the work of the various societies connected with it, and are equally prominent in the social life of the community.

ROBINSON Born in the neighboring State of Delaware, and a Pennsylvanian by adoption, yet the boyhood of V. Gilpin Robinson was spent in localities far remote from those states. But from the age of fifteen years he has been a resident of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and since 1900 a leading member of the Philadelphia bar.

Mr. Robinson is a son of Jacob F., and a grandson of Joseph Robinson, of English ancestry, both native born sons of the state of Delaware. Joseph Robinson was well known in Wilmington and Philadelphia, especially in shipping circles, he having been owner and operator of a line of packets plying on

the Delaware between those cities for many years. This line, known as Robinson's Packets, was an important one and was a favorite passenger and freight line of that day. He died in 1818, leaving a large family of children.

Jacob F., eldest son of Joseph Robinson, was born in Wilmington, Delaware, there he was educated, married, and spent the earlier years of his manhood. Later he moved to the state of Indiana, thence to Paris, Bourbon county, Kentucky, but on the outbreak of the Civil War returned east, settling in Philadelphia. Later he moved to Chester, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1867. His wife, Rebecca Ellen Little, was born in York, Pennsylvania.

Vincent Gilpin, eldest of the five children of Jacob F. Robinson, was born in Wilmington, Delaware, August 21, 1851. He accompanied the family in their travels through Indiana, Kentucky and Pennsylvania, obtaining in various schools a good English education. At the age of sixteen years his father died and he became the head of the family. His first position was as clerk in the office of O. F. Bullard, prothonotary of Delaware county, with offices in the court house at Media. Here he obtained his ambition to become a lawyer and two years later he resigned his clerkship and began study under the preceptorship of Edward A. Price, a capable lawyer of the Delaware county bar. He passed the required examination, and on August 26, 1872, being then twenty-one years of age, he was admitted to the bar. He at once began practice in Media, continuing with Mr. Price for one year, then and until 1883, continuing in practice alone. He quickly took a leading position at the Media bar, and in 1875 was elected district attorney of Delaware county, and in 1878 was re-elected. In 1876 he applied for and was admitted to practice at the Philadelphia bar, and from that date has been in continuous practice in the Philadelphia and Delaware county courts, as well as all State and Federal courts of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. In 1883 he formed a law partnership with Horace P. Green, practicing until 1892 as Robinson & Green. After this partnership was dissolved, Mr. Robinson continued to practice law in Media until about 1894, when he became a member of Rich, Robinson & Boyer, of Philadelphia, having offices at Sixth and Chestnut streets. This firm dissolved about 1895, and Mr. Robinson has been alone in practice ever since, and is now located in the Stephen Girard Building. He has had a very successful career as a lawyer, being especially strong in trial cases. He has been prominently connected with important will cases, and has been uniformly successful in his legal contentions. Perhaps his most notable case was the Letitia Robinson will case, tried in Media by Mr. Robinson, associated with his former law partner, Mr. Green. This, one of the celebrated cases of Pennsylvania courts, was begun on October 9, 1901, the verdict not being rendered until November 16th following. The case was bitterly contested, and the victory brought Mr. Robinson well deserved congratulation. He is learned in the law, carefully prepares for his legal battles, and is most skillful in the application of his knowledge.

A Republican from his youth, he was the youngest candidate ever presented for the office of District Attorney in Delaware county. His re-election was a deserved recognition of the value of his services to the county as prosecutor, and but for his youth he would have followed his second term by being elected county judge. He took active part in Delaware county politics during his residence in Media, serving as secretary of the Republican County Committee, and sitting as delegate to many conventions of his party. In November, 1910, he was elected representative for the Second Delaware Legislative District, serving on the committees on judiciary general, judiciary local, military pensions and gratuities, public health and sanitation, and railroads. In

1879 he began his long connection with the Pennsylvania National Guard. He was commissioned in that year major and judge advocate, served in various offices until July 1, 1895, when he resigned as aide-de-camp with the rank of captain on the staff of Brigadier General John W. Schall, commanding the First Brigade.

Mr. Robinson has not confined his activity entirely to his profession, but is interested officially with the Rittenhouse Trust Company of Philadelphia, of which he was vice-president and solicitor, and he is also director, solicitor and one of the incorporators of the Media Title and Trust Company. He is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to George W. Bartram Lodge, No. 298, Free and Accepted Masons; Media Chapter, No. 234, Royal Arch Masons, of which he is past high priest; and is a thirty-second degree Mason of Philadelphia Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. In religious faith he is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and has served Christ Church, Media, many years as a vestryman, and has held the same position after moving to Philadelphia, in St. James Church, Twenty-second and Walnut streets. He is a member of the National, State and County Bar Associations, and of many clubs and organizations, including the Union League, Lawyers and Young Republican of Philadelphia, and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. He is fond of travel, and his days "off duty" each year are usually spent in touring the United States, Europe, China, Japan, or some other country whose history and people he wishes to become more familiar with. This gives one a fair idea of Mr. Robinson's character; he never does anything solely because he will gain pleasure from the doing, but all his trips and vacations are planned with the double motive, pleasure and benefit. He is genial, friendly and generous, delights in association with his fellows; sees the good there is in men, and is always willing to "lend a hand" in any good work. He is held in the highest esteem by his brethren of the bar and has many friends.

He married, November 17, 1874, Sallie M. Baker, who died in 1883, daughter of J. Mitchell Baker, of Chester county, and sister of Captain Jesse M. Baker, a law student under his brother-in-law, V. Gilpin Robinson, district attorney of Delaware county, and a major in the United States service. On December 5, 1894, Mr. Robinson married A. May, daughter of Dr. John Whartenby, a well known Philadelphia physician; she died February 8, 1902. On July 16, 1908, he married Mary A. Kent, daughter of Thomas Kent, a manufacturer of Clifton Heights, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. The family home is at Clifton Heights, Delaware county.

The Daltry family, of which John Lewis Daltry, of Media, DALTRY Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is a representative, is of English origin, the father of Mr. Daltry having come to this country about the middle of the nineteenth century.

James Daltry was born in Oldham, England, January 21, 1841, died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 3, 1893. Until the age of eighteen years he lived in England, where he was educated, then decided to come to the United States. At first he lived in Philadelphia for a time, then removed to St. Clair, where he found employment as a fireman at a furnace. Later he took up mining in Schuylkill county, at which he continued until the strike of 1874-75, when he removed with his family to Philadelphia, and the remainder of his life was spent in that city and Chester. He obtained a position with the Frog & Switch Company of Philadelphia, and with other railroad supply companies. He was a Republican in politics, but never held public

office. Mr. Daltry married, October 14, 1866, Winifred Phillips, born in Wales, July 4, 1844, and now living in Philadelphia, daughter of a miner in Schuylkill county. Mr. and Mrs. Daltry had children: 1. John Lewis, of whom further. 2. Jennie, now deceased, was the wife of Thomas M. Mudford, a machinist, and lived in Philadelphia. 3. Alice, died at the age of two years. 4. James, died when he was about thirty-three years of age. 5. Paul, a molder, married Margaret Vogel; lives in Philadelphia. 6. Elwood, engaged in the insurance business; married Mabel Spence; lives in Philadelphia. The father and mother of these children were members of the Primitive Methodist church.

John Lewis, son of James and Winifred (Phillips) Daltry, was born in St. Clair, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, March 23, 1868. The early years of his life were spent in St. Clair, but he attended the public schools of Philadelphia, where he acquired an excellent and practical education. The first position he occupied in his business career was that of messenger boy at Wanamaker's. In 1881 he became an employe of the factory of the Frog & Switch Company, where he worked at intervals for a period of twelve years. He next entered the employ of Mr. Roach, the well known ship builder, and following this engagement was connected with work on the Chester lines of the car trolley system. His duties, during the period he was with this company, were varied and interesting, and his work took him in all directions from Chester. In 1897 Mr. Daltry accepted a position under the County Commissioners, remaining until December, 1907, when he was transferred to the prothonotary's office at Media, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where he is still engaged. In political matters he is a Republican, and his religious adherence is given to the Baptist denomination. He is a member, and has filled all chairs, of the Order of Independent Americans, and the Improved Order of Red Men, also a member of the Patriotic Order Sons of America and Commander of same.

Mr. Daltry married, October 18, 1888, Clara E. Blizzard, born in Chester, April 1, 1868, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Donaldson) Blizzard, the former a lumber sorter, and still living at the Soldiers' Home, in Hampton Roads, at the age of seventy-five years. Mrs. Daltry had sisters and brothers: 1. Mary, deceased, married George S. Brod. 2. Thomas, died in early youth. 3. Frank Black, a pipe welder in Youngstown, Ohio; married Agnes Pollock. 4. Lillian Price, lives in Chester; married Dr. F. L. Hamilton, now deceased. 5. Harry, lives in Camden. Mr. and Mrs. Daltry have had children. 1. Lewis C., born August 1, 1889; a clerk in Chester, where he also lives; married Edna L. Pollock, and has two children: Louis C. Jr. and Arthur Holmes. 2. James, born February 19, 1891; lives in Media and works in a pattern shop; married Bertha E. Habersett. 3. Harry, born February 25, 1896. 4. Paul, born February 6, 1898. 5. Lillian, born July 23, 1904. 6. Jack, born December 23, 1906. 7. Frank, born August 16, 1908.

As superintendent of the Springfield Water Works, A. B. CHEYNEY Cheyney is in charge of one of the most compact, complete and best equipped water supply systems to be found anywhere. The main building of the plant and pumping works is located near Springfield, Delaware county, on Crum Creek, where the works were first established; the old plant having been superseded by the present works. The buildings, of tasteful design, are built of dressed stone and surrounded by carefully kept grounds. The machinery is of the most modern and wonderful construction, and consists of four engines, one capable of pumping five million gallons of

water daily, one of two and a half million gallons, one of two million gallons, one of two million six hundred thousand gallons—four thousand eight hundred and fifty horse power being necessary to drive these monsters. The Springfield Water Company controls the water rights of the district with powers to prevent pollution of the sources of supply. The system includes five reservoirs and two stand-pipes, that supply the towns of Delaware county within a radius of ten miles from the central station at Springfield. There the water is impounded in a large settling basin, with a capacity of ten million gallons, then passed through thoroughly modernly constructed sand filters to the supply reservoir, thence the gigantic pumps force it into the mains, clear, pure and wholesome to the homes of the consumers. A daily analysis of the water is made by a chemist, under the direction of the state board of health, and every precaution made to insure absolute purity. The officials of the company are: Joseph H. Keen, president; Bayard Hodge, secretary; George Bunting, treasurer; H. P. Keen, general superintendent operating department; J. W. Ladoux, chief engineer; Arthur B. Cheyney, superintendent of the Springfield Works; George Mitzky, division superintendent.

Arthur B. Cheyney, son of Charles B. M. and Sallie (Hall) Cheyney, was born in Bethel township, Delaware county, January 25, 1865. His early education was obtained in the public schools, after which he entered Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, from which he was graduated electrical engineer. After graduation he was retained in the service of the institute as electrical engineer for three years, going thence to a similar position at the Warden Power Building, in Philadelphia, remaining two years. After two years in the same capacity at the Mutual Life building, Philadelphia, he became officially connected with the Springfield Water Company, and in December, 1898, was appointed to his present position, superintendent of the Springfield Works, a position he most efficiently fills.

Mr. Cheyney is a Republican in politics and both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. He married (first) Clara Maxwell, (second) in June, 1897, Margaret, daughter of Emil and Margaret (Love) Le Claire. By the first marriage Mr. Cheyney has two children.

Originally of a Lycoming county family, Mr. William Harvey SWANK Swank came to Delaware county about 1886. He is the son of John R. Swank, born near Shamokin, died at Pennsville, Pennsylvania, in 1891. He was a wheelwright by trade, an ardent Democrat and a member of the Lutheran church. His wife, Catherine Bussler, born in Lycoming county, died in Pennsville; children: Edward, deceased; Henry, deceased; Jeremiah; John; James; William Harvey (of whom further); Kate; Regina, (deceased); Clara and Mary.

William H. Swank was born at Hartley Hall, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, April 8, 1862. He was educated in the public schools, finishing at the County Normal School at Muncy, whence he was graduated with honor after a special course. He engaged in teaching in Lycoming county, continuing for several years, then coming to Springfield township, Delaware county, where he has been engaged in teaching in the public schools. His record as an educator is of the best, the schools over which he has presided showing a marked efficiency in scholarship and attendance. During his thirty-six years as an instructor, Mr. Swank has missed but one day of a regular school session, a most remarkable record and one showing his devotion to his chosen profession. He is one of the oldest teachers in point of service in Delaware county, and is there thoroughly appreciated and highly respected, both as teacher, citi-

zen and neighbor. He is a member of Cassia Lodge, No. 273, Free and Accepted Masons of Ardmore; Rose Tree Lodge, No. 275, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is a past noble grand.

Mr. Swank married in 1891, Ella, daughter of Samuel F. and Mary Elizabeth (Leech) Pancoast, of an old Delaware county family. Children: Mary; Seth Ellsworth; Samuel Levis; Elizabeth; Martha; Laura and Ella, wife of William Harvey Swank; child: Viola. The family attend Friends' Meeting.

Among the citizens of Lansdowne may be mentioned the name of Frederick S. Underhill, who belongs to that class of men who are worthy of the respect and esteem of their fellows, men who labor earnestly to build up our commerce and manufactures, who give employment and labor to others, and whose efforts tend to improve the section in which they reside.

Frederick S. Underhill was born in Montreal, Canada, November 12, 1865, son of John and Annie (Ireland) Underhill, who were born in Manchester, England, and Belfast, Ireland, respectively. They left their native lands prior to their marriage, which took place in Montreal, Canada, where they resided until the year 1871, when they removed to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and there he established in business as an optician, a profession he studied in early life, and he continued along that line until his death in the year 1877, survived by his wife, whose death occurred in 1910, aged about seventy years. They were members of the Episcopal church, and Mr. Underhill was a member of the Benevolent Order of Buffaloes. Their family consisted of four children: Clara, deceased; Frederick S., of whom further; Morley, deceased; John P., a lumberman, resides in Evergreen, North Carolina.

Frederick S. Underhill attended the public schools in the neighborhood of his home, and later, in order to supplement the knowledge thus gained, was a pupil in the night school of the City Institute. Being deprived by death of his father when he was only twelve years of age, he was early thrown upon his own resources, beginning his career at that time by engaging as office boy for the Baldwin Locomotive Works, remaining with them for four years, during which time he was promoted from time to time until he became assistant to the manager of the extra parts department. He then secured employment with George I. McKelway, a chemist, remaining with him for three years. He then became a manufacturer of umbrellas at No. 905 Vine street, Philadelphia, which business he disposed of after conducting it successfully for several years, and then engaged as stenographer with Thomas Potter, Sons & Company, serving in that capacity for some time. In 1888 he became associated with James Strong & Company, lumber dealers, with whom he remained for ten years, during which time he gained a thorough knowledge of the business in all its details, and then felt competent to engage in business on his own account, entering into partnership with R. Wyatt Wistar, under the firm name of Wistar & Underhill, conducting a wholesale lumber business. A few years later a Mr. Nixon was admitted as a member of the firm and the name was then changed to Wistar, Underhill & Nixon, which still obtains. They have a mill in South Carolina and assembling yards in West Virginia and Nashville, Tennessee, and from these they ship to the Middle Atlantic and Eastern States, also to Canada, and having connections throughout the entire United States are capable of filling orders of all kinds expeditiously and efficiently. They make a specialty of hardwoods, having an extensive supply constantly on hand from which they fill their many orders for this article. They have about twenty-five experienced men constantly

on their payroll, and also give employment to many others when the necessity arises. The members of the firm are men of the highest integrity and of unquestioned business ability, and the large degree of success which has attended their efforts is the natural sequence of events.

Mr. Underhill is prominent and active in business circles, and has been chosen by his fellow business men to act as president of the Lumber Exchange of Philadelphia, president of the Philadelphia Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, and first vice-president of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, trustee of National Wholesale Lumber Dealers Association, in all of which he is serving at the present time, and is also first vice-president of the American Lumber Trades Congress and vice-president of the American Forestry Association. He has served as school director of Lansdowne, where he has resided since 1893, when at home, being elected on the Republican ticket. He has attained prominence in the Masonic Order, affiliating with Washington Lodge, No. 59; Harmony Chapter, No. 52; Pennsylvania Commandery, and Lulu Temple.

Mr. Underhill married, November, 1886, Hannah W. Dukes, a native of Tuckahoe, New Jersey, daughter of Captain John M. Dukes, a sea captain. Mr. and Mrs. Underhill have no children of their own, but they have adopted as their own two nieces and two nephews, namely: Rosalind W., A. Morley, Arthur B., Alma C. The young men are now in the senior and freshman classes, respectively, at Pennsylvania State College.

WALTON Prior to the arrival of William Penn, came Daniel Walton to Pennsylvania, where he founded the family of Walton so well and favorably known in Eastern Pennsylvania. He was one of four brothers: Nathaniel, Thomas, Daniel, and William, who arrived in New Castle early in 1675, all young and unmarried men. From New Castle they proceeded along the Delaware in search of a place for settlement, carrying their whole stock of farming and cooking utensils on their backs. While there is a statement made that they settled at Byberry in 1675 and bestowed that name in honor of their English home, the statement is controverted and later authorities state they settled there in 1682, which would make their arrival coincident with that of Penn. The four Waltons were sons of William Walton of Oxhill, in the county of Warwick.

Daniel Walton, one of the four sons, was a well-to-do, respected member of the Society of Friends, and lived a long and useful life. He married Mary Lamb in 1688, died 1719, leaving six sons and a daughter, Mary.

Daniel (2) Walton, the second son of Daniel (1) Walton, married Elizabeth Clifton, and spent his life in Byberry, a farmer and a Friend.

Daniel (3) Walton, only son of Daniel (2) Walton, married Ann Knight and settled on the homestead farm in Byberry, where he died in 1776.

Daniel (4) Walton, eldest of the two sons of Daniel (3) Walton, settled at Sandyford, near Philadelphia. He married Mary Woolens.

Charles D. Walton, son of Daniel (4) Walton, was a resident of Philadelphia. He married Henrietta F. Spittall.

Charles Spittall Walton, son of Charles D. and Henrietta (Spittall) Walton, was born in Philadelphia, April 16, 1862. He was educated in the city schools, entered the University of Philadelphia, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Science, class of 1882, having taken the mining engineering course. He early in his business career became connected with the leather manufacturing house of England, Walton & Company, successors to England and Bryan, the original founders of the house, prior to the civil war. Begin-

ning in an inferior position, Mr. Walton has advanced through successive steps to the presidency of the company. He has been successful as an up-builder of trade and during his connection with the company as executive, their business has largely increased. The company is now erecting a large addition to their building at Third and Vine streets, which will, when completed, give them greatly increased facilities for handling their constantly increasing business. He has other large and varied business interests; is president and director of the Central Trust and Savings Company; treasurer and director of the Tanners Mutual Fire Insurance Company; director of the Union National Bank; the National of the Northern Liberties; the Fidelity Mutual Fire Insurance Company; the Employers Indemnity Company and the American Baptist Publication Society. In all these companies he takes active official interest and is a prominent factor in shaping their business course.

He is a member of the Baptist church, an active helpful member and one who by personal effort and example promotes the growth and extends the influence of his church. He is deeply interested in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association. During the campaign for funds to erect the new association building on Broad street, Philadelphia, he not only gave liberally personally, but entered into the campaign with all his energy and was very helpful. He is a director of the Philadelphia Young Men's Christian Association, and in every department of the Christian work of the association has aided by freely giving of his time and business sagacity. In political faith he is a Republican, and for the past thirteen years has served as treasurer of the school board of Wayne township, Delaware county, where he is now erecting a magnificent country seat.

Through the Quaker emigrant, Daniel (1) Walton, Charles S. Walton obtains membership in the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania; his clubs are the Union League and Manufacturers of Philadelphia.

Mr. Walton married, May 11, 1887, Martha, daughter of Thomas Y. England. She is also a devoted member of the Baptist church, and co-operates with her husband in his Christian work; children: Thomas E.; Martha; Charles Spittall (2) and Joseph W.

FURNESS The name of Furness, known wherever the English language exists in printed form, is worthily borne in the present by Walter Rogers Furness, Horace Howard (2) Furness and William Henry Furness, M. D. They are sons of Horace Howard (1) Furness, the world famous Shakespearean scholar and author; grandsons of Rev. William Henry Furness, the equally eminent Unitarian divine, anti-slavery advocate and author; great-grandsons of William, born March 3, 1767, died April 8, 1836, and Rebecca (Thwing) Furness, of Medford, Massachusetts, great-great-grandsons of John, of Boston, born September 3, 1733, died May 24, 1810, and Ann (Hurd) Furness, and great-great-great-grandsons of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Milliken) Furness. Jonathan Furness, of distinguished English ancestry, died in Boston in April, 1745, married September 16, 1731, Elizabeth Milliken, a sister of Mary Milliken, wife of his brother, Benjamin.

Rev. William Henry Furness was born in Boston, Massachusetts, April 20, 1802, son of William and Rebecca (Thwing) Furness. He was a graduate of Harvard College in 1820, studied theology at the School of Divinity, Cambridge, and from 1825 to 1875 was pastor of the First Unitarian Church of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He as then made pastor emeritus and practically retired from the ministry; during the next twenty-one years he preached fre-

quently in various Unitarian pulpits. He died in Philadelphia, January 30, 1896, at the great age of ninety-four years.

Harvard College conferred upon him in 1847 the degree of D.D., and Columbia in 1887, that of LL.D. Dr. Furness belonged to the extreme humanitarian school of Unitarian thinkers. He maintained the essential historic truth of the Scriptures and accepted most of the miracles of the New Testament, accounting for them by the moral and spiritual forces of the Saviour, whom he considered an exalted form of humanity. In his writing and preaching, his constant endeavor was to obtain the historical truth and develop the spiritual ideas relating to the life of Christ. He took an active interest in the anti-slavery movement and "wrought mightily" in the cause, both from the pulpit and in the practical form of personal assistance to escaping slaves. In 1845 he became editor of an annual called the "Diadem," holding that position three years. He published between 1835 and 1866: "Remarks on the Four Gospels," "Jesus and His Biographers," "Domestic Worship," "A History of Jesus," "Discourses," "Thoughts on the Life and Character of Jesus of Nazareth," "The Veil Partly Lifted Jesus Becoming Visible," "The Unconscious Truth of the Four Gospels," "Jesus," "The Power of Spirit Manifest in Jesus of Nazareth," "The Story of the Resurrection Told Once More," "Verses, Translations and Hymns." His translations from the German are numerous; his translations of Schiller's "Song of the Bell" being considered the best in the English language. He married in 1825, Annis Pulling Jenks.

A worthy son of the old divine followed his honored father in the public eye, Horace Howard Furness, Ph.D., Litt.D., LL.D. He was born in Philadelphia, November 2, 1833, died in his native city, August 13, 1912. He was a graduate of Harvard University 1854, spending the following two years in Europe. On his return he began the study of law and in 1859 was admitted to the bar. An unfortunate loss of hearing prevented his following his chosen career and altered his whole course of life and slowly cut him off from the pleasures he loved most, music and drama. But it only altered his career and in another field he won imperishable honors. Barred by his deafness from being a soldier, when he offered himself in 1861, Dr. Furness joined the Sanitary Commission, and in this service saw many of the battle fields of the civil war, ministering to the sick and wounded. After the war he returned to Philadelphia and began the work that later made him famous, his variorum edition of Shakespeare, which is accepted in America, England, and by Shakespearean scholars everywhere as the standard work of its kind, supplementing, as it does, Malone's edition of 1821, with the results of Shakespearean study and investigation during the last half of the nineteenth century and the first decade of the twentieth. He published the first volume of the variorum edition, "Romeo and Juliet," in 1871, and was at work on the sixteenth volume "Cymbeline," at the time of his death. During the last seven years of his life he was assisted by his son, Horace Howard (2), who completed his father's unfinished work.

The first volume of the series was immediately greeted with warm appreciation by the leading critics of America and England, and as each new volume appeared at intervals of from two to three years, it was enthusiastically welcomed by scholars and critics. As the work progressed, Dr. Furness slightly modified his manner of treatment, especially in the matter of the main text. In the earlier volumes he constructed a text for himself by collation and comparison with others, giving other readings in his notes. This system he abandoned, and gave the main text, that of the first folio, pure and simple, with all its errors and difficulties, the subsequent readings being given at the foot. A reviewer in Blackwood's Magazine wrote in 1890: "In what is called the

Variorum Edition of Shakespeare, America has the honor of having produced the very best and most complete edition, so far as it has gone, of our great national poet. For text, illustration (happily not pictorial), commentary and criticism, it leaves nothing to be desired. The editor combines with the patience and accuracy of the textual scholar, an industry which has overlooked nothing of value that has been written about Shakespeare by the best German and French, as well as English commentators and critics; and what is of no less moment he possesses in himself a rare delicacy of literary appreciation and breadth of judgment, disciplined by familiarity with all that is best in the literature of antiquity as well as of modern times, which he brings to bear on his notes with great effect." In the course of his work, Dr. Furness accumulated a collection of Shakespearean material unequalled elsewhere in America. He was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, and took time from his important work to prepare the article on "Homoeopathy" in the American edition of the "Encyclopedia Britannica," also serving on the "Seybert" commission for investigation of modern spiritualism. The University of Halle conferred upon him the honorary degree of Ph. D.; Columbia University, L.H.D.; Harvard University, LL.D., and Cambridge, England, Litt. D. He also was a member of the American Philosophical Society, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of the Academy of Arts and Letters.

Dr. Furness married Helen Kate Rogers, who died October 30, 1883, daughter of Evans Rogers, a wholesale hardware merchant of Philadelphia and New Orleans. He died in Philadelphia in 1869, aged seventy-four years. His wife, Caroline Augusta Fairman, bore him two children: Fairman, and Helen Kate, wife of Dr. Horace Howard Furness. Mrs. Furness published a "Concordance to Shakespeare's Poems; an index to every word contained therein," intended as a supplement to Mrs. Cowden-Clarke's concordance to the plays published in 1873. This work of Mrs. Furness has been accepted as a standard work. Both Dr. and Mrs. Furness were members of the Unitarian church. Their children were: Walter Rogers, mentioned below; Horace Howard, mentioned below; William H., mentioned below; Caroline Augusta, deceased, married Dr. Horace Jayne.

While the foregoing outlines the lifework of Dr. Furness, there is another side to his character, the human one, that has been most beautifully dwelt upon by the novelist, Owen Wister, in a memorial published in the "Harvard Magazine" of December 12, 1912, from which the following extracts are taken:

"In August in the days that followed the sudden and quiet death of Dr. Furness, amid international comment and lament that learning must now do without the world's greatest Shakespeare scholar, an unexpected voice spoke in verse. It came not from a colleague, a fellow academic, a man of letters, it was not a tribute to fame; the touching lines were written by a waiter at a club and he told only of his personal sorrow and of how he had lost and would miss a friend who had been like no one else. Nothing in the many columns of appreciation printed about Dr. Furness throws upon him a more revealing light. The waiter's verse must have been read with nods of silent assent by engineers and firemen in their cabs, by signalmen at their crossings, by conductors of street cars, by an unnamed and unknown company of workmen and women all over Philadelphia and its neighborhood. These had loved the deaf old editor of the New Variorum, because to their call for assistance he had never been deaf; to their halls, schools and associations he had been wont to come and read Shakespeare in his beautiful silvery voice and thereby draw gate money into the purses they needed to fill. Similarly, when some corner stone was to be laid, some library opened, tablet unveiled, anniversary commemorated, he had given himself lavishly to the occasion, journeying forth from his chosen seclusion, ear trumpet and manuscript in bag, to deliver the requested and carefully pondered speech. * * * Creature of books and of tongues ancient and modern, though he was, never did his learning come between him and the unlettered; in those speeches by corner-stone or tablet, the genial kindness, the tender sympathy and the

excellent sense which radiated from his words, found their direct way home to the hearers, and so the large motly scattered army that these had grown to be, was made one by a single throb of grief at the news that he would never speak to them again, and never again would they smile and warm up at the sight of that quaint, courteous figure in black clothes and silk hat, along with the lawyer's bag wherein was the ear trumpet. It wasn't merely that Dr. Furness always handed up the morning paper to the engineer or fireman, as he walked by their locomotive, halted in Broad street station at the end of its suburban run,—some other passengers do this kindly act; his paper went up into the cab, accompanied by a smile or word in which twinkled something, something particularly his own. This same winning quaintness seemed to sparkle in his very gesture when he twisted up and whirled the afternoon's paper to the flagmen at the crossing. By the same conjuring fellowship were the hearts of every sort of human being opened to him; he learned oddities of thought and fact from beggars, peddlers and people on ferry-boats. To the conductors on the street cars he talked, and in the streets his figure was so marked, so well known, that often the glances of passersby, who were unknown to him, followed him with a sort of smiling affection, as much as to say: 'There goes our Dr. Furness.' Children, too, became absorbed in him, directly he began to pour out for them his delightful fancy. Two months before his death he went to Boston to be pall bearer at the funeral of Professor Goodwin. Inveterate in his dislike of Pullmans, he shared a seat in the crowded car with a mother and baby, Italians, whom the conductor wished to remove. Dr. Furness stopped him, and during the several hours they journeyed together, he played with the baby and kept it amused. Beside the garden walk in front of his glass enclosed porch was built a small platform, where in days of snow the birds came by habit to find the seed always kept in store for them. Before going to his morning's correspondence, he seldom forgot to make sure that the platform was well sprinkled with seed and often he stood enjoying the sight of the feathered breakfast party. He rejoiced in all animals, domestic or not, his favorite bird being (I think) the crow, whose wild call enthralled him and whose social gifts, when tamed, endlessly interested him. He knew when best to plant flowers and vegetables and how best to buy a cow. To see him going about his garden or farm yard giving directions, one might easily have supposed this to be his chief knowledge and concern. Indeed a stranger could have talked with him for a day and never guessed he was an editor. Shakespeare had shut him in from nothing, but rather opened to him everything the more. He followed the daily news, politics, science; our best American modern writing he completely enjoyed. He said to a friend upon a recent occasion, when their common bereavement induced confidence: 'When I found I was going to be deaf, I determined it shouldn't spoil my temper.' He used to thank his deafness for saving him from all the tiresome empty words the rest of us had to endure; but this was part of his game of making light of it. At his own table (where tiresome words were uttered by none unless by some unusual visitor) it was plain how often he wanted to catch the back and forth of the talk, and when the not rare hilarity burst out to him visibly, he would begin to laugh, too, and often demand 'what is it? what on earth is it?' And when the joke or the story was told through the ear trumpet—how he joined then! Some people do not laugh well, Dr. Furness laughed with a whole soul, musically and contagiously. I am sure this cheered him often in his struggle through dark ways. He could tell anecdotes at his own expense until he and the listener would be rocking helplessly, tears of mirth coursing down their cheeks.

"Though he sallied forth from it, his library was his lair, his treasure house, his fit frame and his fittest hour was the deep of the night. With stillness in the garden trees and in the house. In the winter perhaps best of all, with the white snow and the tree rising dark from it—shut in safe beneath the walls of books, pictures and relics, the ceiling light shining down upon his silvered head, and here and there a light falling upon some open volume, some pile of manuscript he was correcting at the request of a friend, then was the time to listen to him, to be alone with him in the stillness. So in his sweet voice the old editor would sing the folk-tune that he had caught on the plains of Castile, sixty years before, ere his deafness had come upon him, and then it would be bedtime for the listener and Shakespeare time for the editor—that work (in later years) was done between the hours of midnight and two, three or four. The morning was given to his heavy correspondence and to reading the books, pamphlets and manuscripts, which importunate authors loaded upon him. If the listener happened to return to the door, and standing there stole a last good night look back into the room, there at its far end, beneath the walls of books, sat the editor bending over his page, the many volumes to be consulted standing before and around him, the light streaming down upon the round silvered head. Yes, the gods loved him, Ariel and Puck stayed with him to the end, and ah! by his nativity was he brother to Beatrice, for then was a star danced and under that was he born."

Walter Rogers, eldest son of Dr. Horace Howard and Helen Kate

(Rogers) Furness, was born in Philadelphia, June 7, 1861. He spent his early years in Philadelphia and Wallingford, Pennsylvania, prepared in private schools, entered Harvard University, whence he was graduated A.B., class of 1883. He followed the profession of architect for a few years, then returned to his private estate. He is a member of the Masonic order, and of the Rittenhouse, Racquet, Country and Gun clubs of Philadelphia. He is a Republican in politics, and both he and his wife are members of the Unitarian church. He married, June 2, 1886, Helen Key Bullitt, born in Philadelphia, February 26, 1867, daughter of John C. Bullitt, born in Louisville, Kentucky, died in Philadelphia, aged seventy-nine years, an eminent attorney. His wife, Terese Laughorn, also born in Louisville, bore him thirteen children, among them being: William C., married Louisa Horowitz; Therese, married John Coles of the United States navy; Logan M., married Maria Stockton Brown; Julia D., married (first) Frank M. Dick, (second) A. Haller Gross; John C. (2), married Edna Dever; Rev. James F., married Margery Emmons. Children of Walter Rogers and Helen Key (Bullitt) Furness: 1. Helen Kate, born May 18, 1887; married Wirt Lord Thompson, member of the banking firm of Brown Brothers & Company, and resides in Abington, Pennsylvania; 2. Fairman Rogers, born January 6, 1889, unmarried, now (1913) in St. Petersburg, Russia, as member of the diplomatic corps of the United States government. The family home is at Wallingford, Pennsylvania.

Horace Howard (2) Furness was born in Philadelphia, January 24, 1865, second son of Dr. Horace Howard and Helen Kate (Rogers) Furness. He prepared in private schools in Philadelphia and at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, and entered Harvard University, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1888. He then entered the department of music of the University of Pennsylvania and after a three years' course was granted a certificate of proficiency in 1891. From 1891 to 1901 he was instructor in physics at the Episcopal Academy, Locust and Juniper streets, Philadelphia, then until his father's death, associated with his honored father as co-editor of the variorum edition of Shakespeare, and completing the unfinished work after the latter's death. He is a member of the American Philosophical Society; the Franklin Institute and the Shakespeare Society of Philadelphia. His clubs are the Rittenhouse, Merion, Cricket and Racquet of Philadelphia; his college fraternity, Delta Phi. In political views, he is a Republican, and in his religion, Unitarian. He married in Philadelphia, in May, 1901, Louise Brooks, daughter of William Davis Winsor. Their residence is at No. 2034 De Lancey place, Philadelphia.

Dr. William Henry (2) Furness, third son of Dr. Horace Howard and Helen Kate (Rogers) Furness, was born at the family home in Wallingford, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, August 18, 1866, and there still resides. His early life was spent in Wallingford and Philadelphia, preparing for college in private schools. He entered Harvard University in 1884, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1888. He chose the profession of medicine, entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, receiving his degree of M. D., class of 1891. He spent some time in the University Hospital and at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, but is especially distinguished as a traveler and writer. He has made six trips around the world, dwelling in many out-of-the-way places, gathering material for his literary work. He is a member of the American Philosophical Society; the Societe de Geographie of Paris; Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, London, and the Anthropological Society of Great Britain. He is the author of "Home Life of Borneo Head Hunters: its Festivals and Folklore;" "Uap, the Island of

Stone Money," and of many monographs of the American Philosophical Society. His clubs are the Rittenhouse and Oriental of Philadelphia.

Dr. Furness has never married, but maintains his residence in the family mansion at Wallingford, situated in the midst of spacious grounds, made beautiful by the landscape gardener's art. He is devoted to his literary work, and has many interesting experiments being wrought out at his country home. One of his theories is that the ape, monkey and chimpanzee can be taught a great deal beside useless tricks, and in carrying out his theory, he has two orang-outangs and a chimpanzee, in an apartment in his greenhouse, that he has taught most marvelous things, and which seem to bear out his theory that they possess an intelligence that can be taught to think and speak.

Several years ago the Horace Howard Furness Free Library was founded, and has occupied a room in the public school building in Wallingford. In his will, Dr. Horace Howard Furness left a bequest to this library of five thousand dollars, on condition that its name be changed to the Helen Kate Furness Free Library. This condition was accepted and an exclusive free library and readingroom will be erected on the grounds included in the Furness estate, owned by Dr. William Henry Furness, and donated by him for the library site.

The Hamiltons of this record spring from John Hamilton, HAMILTON born in county Tyrone, Ireland, November 5, 1822. He attended the public schools of his native parish and worked on the home farm until he was eighteen years of age. In 1840 he came to the United States, settling in Philadelphia, where he learned the trade of boxmaker, but later journeyed to Olean, New York, and worked at farming for a time. On returning to Pennsylvania, he farmed for a while in Bucks county, then returned to Philadelphia, where he was employed until 1874, when he located in Chester, establishing a box factory. This he successfully operated until 1902, when he retired, with a competence, to his present residence on West Broad street, Chester. He is a Republican in politics, but has never accepted public office. He married in Philadelphia, Margaret Armstrong, born in county Tyrone, Ireland, in 1823, daughter of Alexander Armstrong, a road supervisor under the Crown in Ireland, who died there, and his wife Sarah, who died in Chester, Pennsylvania, in 1899, aged ninety-five years. Children: 1. Alexander R., born in Olean, New York, in 1857; settled in the South, operating a sawmill at Norfolk, Virginia, for many years, and there died. 2. Thomas M., born in Philadelphia, in January, 1861, now cashier of the Delaware County Bank; married Ida Howard, and resides in Chester. 3. James M., see forward. 4. Elizabeth, born June 6, 1871, in Philadelphia; married Charles T. Vance, a mining company auditor, and resides at San Luis in the Accacia Valley, California. 5. Sarah, born in January, 1874, at Philadelphia, a graduate of Dr. Sargent's School, and is a teacher of physical culture, residing in Chester at the family home. She is a woman of great energy and a leader in the live progressive movements in her city. 6. Margaret, born in Chester, in 1876; married John M. Broomall, of Media, Pennsylvania.

James M. Hamilton was born in Spinnerstown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, September 11, 1864. He attended the public schools of Philadelphia and Chester until he was fifteen years of age, then began business life in his father's box factory, located on Front street, near Franklin street, Chester. He continued his father's valued assistant until 1902, when he bought the bus-

iness, Mr. Hamilton Sr. retiring. The business in 1893 had been greatly enlarged, by the addition of a planing mill, for the manufacture of sash, blinds, doors and interior wood finish. The business has been successfully conducted along these dual lines and the firm is known as one of the prosperous manufacturing concerns of Chester. Of strong Republican principles, Mr. Hamilton has been for the past fifteen years in opposition to the regular party organization in Delaware county, and true to the fighting spirit of his race, has had a leading part in the constant warfare between the two elements in his party, but has never been driven from the fight to free his party from the domination of those who would use the organization for selfish ends. In 1902 he was a leader in the organization of the Lincoln party, and was the candidate of that party for the office of sheriff of Delaware county. In the three-cornered fight that followed, Mr. Hamilton was defeated by about six hundred votes, but had the satisfaction of having fought a good fight and establishing a spirit of independent political freedom in the county that will never die. He remained as chairman of the Lincoln party county committee for three years, but in 1904 supported Theodore Roosevelt for the presidency. In 1911 he was again a candidate for sheriff, but again the forces opposed to him were too strong. In 1912 he was the nominee of the Republican party for mayor of Chester. This resolved itself into one of the bitterest political fights ever known in the city, and while there were political principles involved, it virtually narrowed down to a temperance issue and an attempt to unseat a powerful organization that was closely allied with the state leaders. Mr. Hamilton was defeated, but his opponents will long bear scars of the fight. He was in charge of the campaign of Mr. McDade against Judge Johnson, for judge of Delaware county, but the judge running on both the Keystone and Democratic tickets, triumphed. On February 6, 1912, Mr. Hamilton was appointed postmaster of Chester, an office which came to him unsolicited. He has taken an active interest in the Chester Fire Department, having been for thirty years a contributing member of Franklin Fire Company, and for ten years was in active service, never in that time being absent from a fire in the city. He is a member of Chester Lodge, No. 488, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, has filled all the chairs and is now exalted ruler; is also venerable consul of Chester Camp, No. 5808, Modern Woodmen of America.

Mr. Hamilton married, September 15, 1887, in Chester, Pearl V. Valentine, born there in 1866, daughter of Thomas Valentine, a former business man of Chester, now deceased, and his wife Margaret Williams. Through maternal lines, Thomas Valentine was a descendant of John Morton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Children, all born in Chester: Thomas V., born in July, 1888, now in business with his father; Norman A., born in January, 1891, now with the Automobile Car Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia; Itasca, born in 1894, now a student at Sargent School of Physical Culture, Boston; Wayne, born in 1898, now a student at Chester High School; Vernon, born January 31, 1901; Gordon L., born in April, 1909.

Matthias Treat, the immigrant ancestor, was born in England and TREAT died in Wethersfield, Connecticut, July 8, 1662. He is thought to have been a nephew or near relation of Richard Treat Sr. No trace has been found of him in England. He was made freeman, May 21, 1657. In the Connecticut colonial records he appears as a party in several law suits from 1646 to 1649. He lived in Wethersfield on the east side of Broad street, on the old Samuel Boardman place, and later he lived on the west side of Sandy lane. The inventory of his estate was dated September

16, 1662. He married, about 1648, Mary, daughter of Richard Smith, of Wethersfield. She married (second) before 1676, Anthony Wright, of Wethersfield; he was a member of the first troop of cavalry; he died in 1679; he was appointed administrator of Matthias Treat's estate, after his marriage with Mary (Smith) Treat. Children, born in Wethersfield: Henry, mentioned below; Susanna, born about 1651; Richard, about 1655; Elizabeth, about 1657; Abigail, about 1659; Dorcas, about 1662

(II) Henry, son of Matthias Treat, was born in Wethersfield about 1649, died in East Hartford, Connecticut. In September, 1662, he was thirteen years of age, and lived in Hartford, whither it is thought he moved about 1661. He signed a petition, March 14, 1673-74, at Marblehead, Massachusetts, for a general town meeting to be held on the sixteenth of the month. The inventory of his estate was dated September 5, 1681. Three administrators were appointed on his estate September 7, 1681, to dispose of the property for the best interests of the children. On June 5, 1710, Henry Burnham, of Wethersfield, was appointed administrator of the estate by the court of probate. He married, about 1673, Sarah, daughter of Edward Andrews, of Hartford. She owned the covenant in the First Church of Hartford, March 15, 1695-96. She was alive in 1714. Children, born in East Hartford: Sarah, born about 1674; Matthias, mentioned below.

(III) Matthias (2), son of Henry Treat, was born at East Hartford, about 1676, died there October 26, 1726. In 1704 he signed the petition to the general court for the permission to pay the minister's tax on the west side of the Connecticut river, and on the east side, but the petition was not granted. On May 4, 1707, he owned the covenant of the First Church of Hartford. The inventory of his estate was dated October 26, 1726, and his widow and Abraham Warren, of Wethersfield, were granted administration on his estate by the court of probate, March 7, 1726-27. He married, about 1700, Hannah ———. Children, born at East Hartford: Matthias, mentioned below; Henry, born about 1707.

(IV) Matthias (3), son of Matthias (2) Treat, was born about 1705 in East Hartford, died there about 1766, in the part called Hockanum, where he lived. He married, about 1750, Mrs. Dorothy (Buckland) Bidwell, who died December, 1797, daughter of Daniel and Esther Buckland. Children, born at East Hartford: Matthias, mentioned below; Mary, married ——— Raymond; Theodore, born August 15, 1754; Esther, born 1755, baptized August 31, 1755; Russell, born 1758, baptized April 23, 1758.

(V) Lieutenant Matthias (4) Treat, son of Matthias (3) Treat, was born at East Hartford about 1750, was baptized there December 3, 1750, died June 15, 1827, aged seventy-six, at Hockanum, East Hartford. He served in the revolution as private in Captain Jonathan Woll's company, and marched to Boston at the time of the Lexington Alarm in 1775, receiving pay for six days' service. From January 7, 1778, until after March 7, 1778, he was a private in Captain Roswell Grant's company, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Obadiah Johnson. They were stationed in Rhode Island. In 1794 he was a lieutenant in the militia. He married, December 20, 1778, Tryphena Risley, who died April 5, 1822, aged sixty-one, daughter of John Risley, of Hartford. Children, born at East Hartford: Tryphena, born April 11, 1780; Elizabeth, November 18, 1781; Clarissa, January 18, 1784; Olive, October 29, 1786; Matthias, July 28, 1789; Sylvester, September 8, 1792; Oliver, mentioned below; Henry, May 8, 1798.

(VI) Oliver, son of Lieutenant Matthias (4) Treat, was born at East Hartford, May 1, 1795, died in Westfield, Massachusetts, January 21, 1875. He and his wife were admitted members of the First Church of Hartford,

October, 1820, and dismissed in 1833. He engaged in business at Hartford, when twenty-one years old, and had a good fortune when he was thirty-seven years of age, but lost it at that time by unfortunate business ventures. He moved to Westfield in 1833, and lived there the remainder of his life, a man respected for his honor and integrity and true Christian spirit. He married daughter of Eleazar Porter. He married (second) October 9, 1834, Statira Adams, at Southwick, Massachusetts, where she was born February 19, 1811, died at Westfield, February 10, 1861 (see Adams VII). He married (third) October 11, 1862, in Montville, Massachusetts, Almira Phelps, who died at Westfield, March 25, 1867, daughter of Benajah and Sarah (Newton) Phelps. He married (fourth) October, 1867, Mrs. Mary Orville Bridges. Children by first wife, born in East Hartford: 1. Oliver Porter, born February 9, 1817, died March 28, 1871; married, May 12, 1840, Emeline Stedman. 2. George, born October 27, 1821, died November 24, 1856; married, December 29, 1844, Sarah Antoinette Johnson. 3. Mary Elizabeth, born November 22, 1827; married, October 13, 1853, Edward M. Dewey. Children, born in Westfield by second wife: 4. Ellen Louisa, born October 25, 1838, died September 11, 1849, in Westfield. 5. Edward Adams, born November 27, 1845; married (first) November 22, 1870, Clara Jane Tirrell, (second) June 5, 1883, Josephine Valentine. 6. Frederick Howard, mentioned below. 7. Anna Frances, born February 8, 1854, died September 18, 1890, at East Weymouth, Massachusetts; married, March 18, 1874, William H. Pratt, and had children, born at East Weymouth; Anna, May 2, 1881, died same day; Anna Treat, September, 1890.

(VII) Frederick Howard, son of Oliver Treat, was born March 4, 1851, in Westfield, Massachusetts. He attended the public schools in his native town and the Westfield Academy. He then became engaged in the dry goods business at Westfield, continuing for four years. In 1871 he entered the employ of Coffin, Altamus & Company, with offices and warehouses in Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Baltimore. He built up a large western and southern business. He continued with this firm for a period of twenty-four years. In 1888 he formed an alliance with Clarence P. King in building and operating electric street railways, from Wilmington to Delaware City, Phoenixville to Spring City. They purchased control of the Pottsville railway, and built large extensions to different points around Pottsville; they also purchased control of the railways of Chattanooga, Tennessee, and made large extensions; they purchased control of the Washington, Alexandria & Mount Vernon railway and the Washington, Arlington & Falls Church railway and combined them into the Washington-Virginia Railway Company. They purchased the Schuylkill Haven Gas & Water Plant, the Consumers Gas Company of Atlantic City, and built the New Jersey Gas Company of New Jersey, with 240 miles of mains.

In 1896 his connections with Coffin, Altamus & Company were severed. Mr. Treat then entered into partnership with Harman Wendell, under the firm name of Wendell & Treat, for the development of real estate and suburban property about the cities of Philadelphia, New York and Washington, D. C. They built the towns of Wayne, St. Davids, Devon and Wynnewood. They are also building a town at Essex Fells, New Jersey, having about one thousand acres of land; Bradley Hills, four thousand acres of land near Washington, is now being built by them, and Rosemont, near Washington. Mr. Treat is at the present time president of the Washington Utilities Company of Washington, D. C.; president of the New Jersey Gas Company; president of the Pottsville Gas Company; vice-president of the Wayne Title & Trust Company; vice-president of the Fidelity Storage & Warehouse Com-

pany; director of the Eastern Light & Fuel Company; United States Trust Company of Washington, D. C., and Bradley Hills Land Company. He is a member of the Union League of Philadelphia, Merion Cricket Club, Commercial Club of Washington, D. C., and the St. Davids Golf Club. He is a commissioner of Radnor township, Pennsylvania. In politics he is a Republican. He is affiliated with the Sons of the Revolution, and a prominent member and trustee of the Radnor Presbyterian Church of Wayne, Pennsylvania.

He married at Peoria, Illinois, October 24, 1878, Mary Lucie Day, born at Brattleboro, Vermont, daughter of Lucius L. and Elizabeth L. (Farr) Day. Children: 1. Howard Day, born July 21, 1879, died May 7, 1883. 2. Herbert Adams, born at Philadelphia, September 14, 1882; married Edith P. Ball, daughter of Joseph A. Ball, of Boston, Massachusetts; children: Edith Adams, born August 24, 1909, New York; Anne MacPherson, born March 12, 1912, New York. 3. Frederick Howard, born March 31, 1887. 4. Mary Lucia Day, born in Philadelphia, January 2, 1890; married Dr. William Armstrong De Witt, son of William F. De Witt, of Troy, Pennsylvania, August 28, 1912.

(The Adams Line)

(I) Statira (Adams) Treat was a descendant of Henry Adams, the emigrant ancestor of the Adams family of America, from which sprang Presidents John and John Quincy Adams. Henry Adams, of Braintree, Massachusetts, arrived in Boston with eight sons and a daughter. The date is fixed at 1632 or 1633. The name of his wife is not known, but the belief is that she returned to England with her son John. Henry Adams died in Braintree, October 6, 1646, and was buried two days later. President John Adams erected a monument to this ancestor, his great-grandfather in the churchyard of the old church at Quincy with the inscription: "In memory of Henry Adams, who took his flight from the Dragon persecution in Devonshire, England, and alighted with eight sons near Mount Wollaston. One of the sons returned to England, and after taking time to explore the country, four removed to Medfield and two to Chelmsford. One, only, Joseph, who lies here at his left hand, remained here: an original proprietor in the township of Braintree."

President John Adams was a descendant of this seventh son, Joseph, who was his great-grandfather. Joseph (2), his grandfather, Deacon John, his father, who married Susanna Boylston; President John, their son, was of the fifth American generation. The line of descent to Statira (Adams) Treat is through Lieutenant Thomas, the second son.

(II) Lieutenant Thomas Adams, son of Henry Adams, of Braintree, was born in England, 1612. He came with his father, but moved with his brothers, Samuel and John, from Braintree to Concord, Massachusetts, in 1646. Thomas and Samuel settled later in the west part of the town of Chelmsford. He was chosen chief sergeant of the military company in 1659, but the county court refused to confirm him on account of his religious views—later he modified his position sufficiently to permit his confirmation. He was chosen ensign in 1678 and lieutenant in 1682, in the company of which his brother Samuel was captain. He held other important offices, including selectman and representative to the general court. He died in Chelmsford, July 20, 1688. He married in 1642, Mary Blackmore, who survived him until March 23, 1694, aged eighty-two years, the mother of eleven children.

(III) Samuel, sixth child and fourth son of Lieutenant Thomas Adams, was born in Chelmsford, 1652-53. He was a millwright; moved to Charlestown, Massachusetts; thence to Canterbury, Connecticut, where he died November 26, 1727. He was elected, May 31, 1699, a member of the first board

of selectmen in Canterbury and was prominent in that town. His wife, Mary, died in Canterbury, March 28, 1718. He is said to have had twelve children, five of whom died young. His will was made and signed with his mark, August 7, 1727, and names but two sons, Henry and Thomas.

(IV) Henry (2), second son of Samuel Adams, was born in Chelmsford, Massachusetts. He married Sarah, daughter of Richard and Rebecca (Davis) Adams; she was born March 8, 1683, died April 16, 1753. Children: Two sons and two daughters.

(V) Ahaziah, second son and youngest child of Henry (2) Adams, was born in Canterbury, Connecticut, January 22, 1715. His wife Eleanor, died June 19, 1748-49. Children: One son, Thomas, and four daughters.

(VI) Susanna, third daughter of Ahaziah Adams, was born in Canterbury, April 20, 1742, died in South Canterbury, January 18, 1843. She married, April 5, 1764, Dr. Timothy Adams, born September 5, 1742, son of Isaac and Eleanor (Fassett) Adams; seven children, five sons and two daughters.

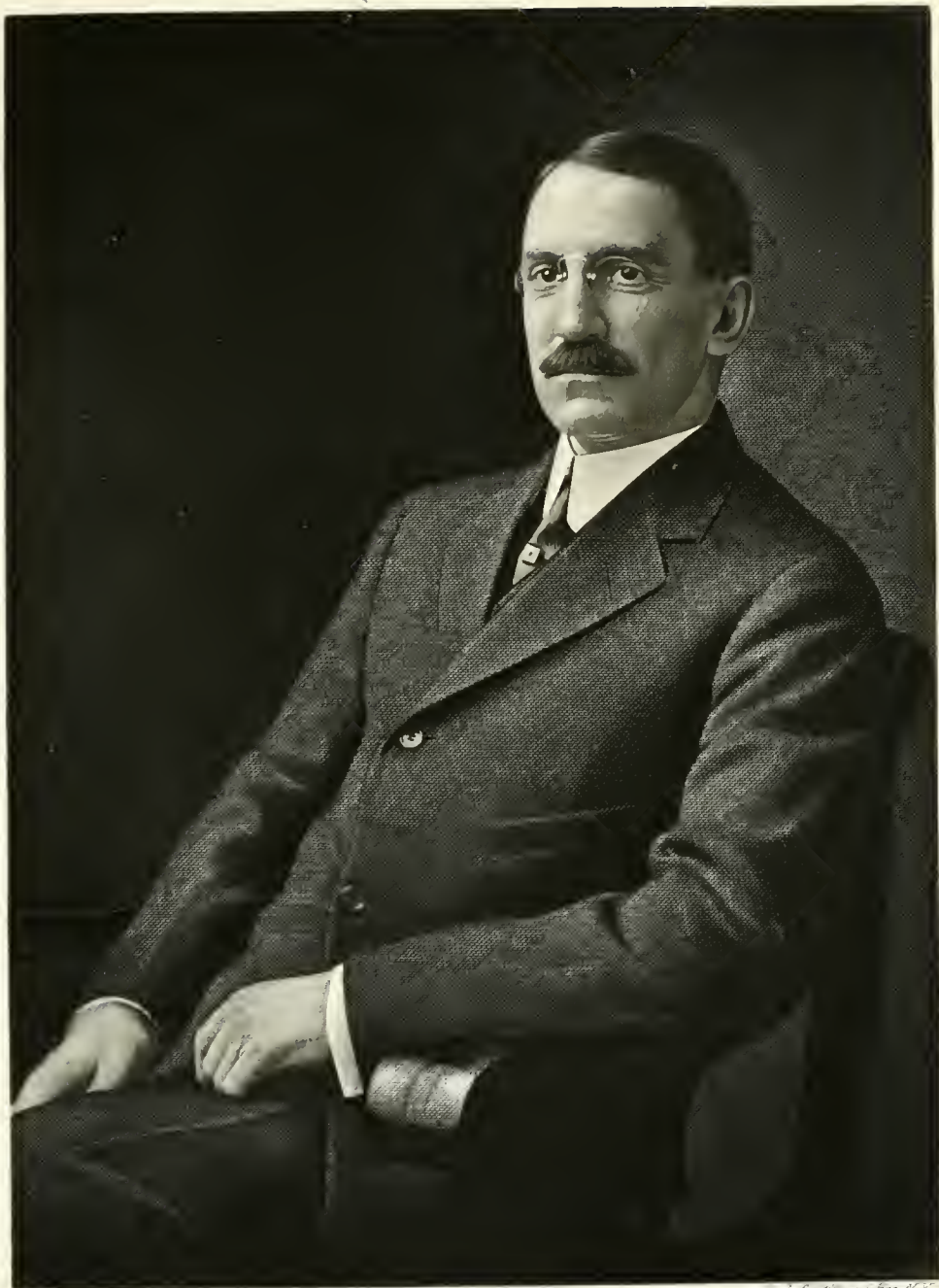
(VII) Timothy (2), youngest child of Dr. Timothy (1) Adams, was born in South Canterbury, Connecticut, May 1, 1779. His first wife, Patty, died January 27, 1804. He married a second wife, who was the mother of Statira Adams, wife of Oliver Treat (see Treat VI). This family resided at Southwick, Connecticut.

The Temple family, who settled in Pennsbury township, TEMPLE Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1714, are of ancient English lineage, the family seat being in Atford, Wiltshire, England, the descent tracing from Sir William Temple.

(I) The emigrant ancestor, William Temple, born in 1700, came to Pennsylvania from England in 1714, leaving home when but a boy on account of his stepmother, with whom he could not live pleasantly. His father also attempted to influence him in a religious matter, which added to his discomfort. On his arrival in Pennsylvania he went to live with Joseph Bunton, of Kenneth. In 1725 he married and founded a home in Pennsbury, Chester county, where his children were born, and where he owned a good farm. He was a member of the Society of Friends. He married, January 18, 1725, Hannah Taylor, born March 16, 1700, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Haines) Taylor, both of Berkshire, England; children: Thomas, of whom further. Hannah, born September 14, 1727, married Isaac Miller; Susannah, September 9, 1730, married William Seal; William, February 3, 1733, died unmarried; Elizabeth, January 22, 1735, married Benjamin Hutton; Lydia, May 2, 1737, married Caleb Seal; Sarah, December 25, 1740, married John Pyle; Alice, September 17, 1743, married Benjamin Jones; Benjamin, December 3, 1745, married Hannah Jones.

(II) Thomas, eldest son of William and Hannah (Taylor) Temple, was born in Pennsbury township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, October 10, 1725, died July 21, 1808. He was a Friend; a farmer of Pennsbury; a justice of the peace and a member of the assembly. He married, March 16, 1751, Jane Brinton, died April 27, 1799, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Peirce) Brinton, granddaughter of William (2) and Jane (Matcher) Brinton, and great-granddaughter of William (1) and Ann (Bagley) Brinton, Friends who came from England in 1684. Children: Joseph; William, married Alice Lownes; Thomas; Mary; Samuel; Caleb, married Rachel Broomall; Edward Brinton, of whom further; Jane, married Samuel Bettle.

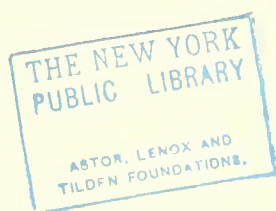
(III) Edward Brinton, son of Thomas and Jane (Brinton) Temple, was born in Pennsbury township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, June 8, 1769, died



1909, Boston, Feb.

By H. L. Williams & Co. N.Y.

Edward B. Temple



there June 6, 1853. He came into possession of the original homestead farm in Pennsbury, for which a deed was given under William Penn's signature and seal. This document is yet preserved in the family. He was a Friend, and in political faith a Whig. He married Sidney Hill, born at Lima, Pennsylvania, and resided on a farm, later purchased by the state. She died in Pennsbury, March 9, 1847, aged sixty-one years, eight months and seventeen days. Child: Norris, of whom further.

(IV) Norris, only child of Edward Brinton and Sidney (Hill) Temple, was born in the old homestead in Pennsbury, Chester county, Pennsylvania, May 2, 1808, died in Edgewood, in the same township, March 23, 1872. He was a farmer all his life, a Friend and a Whig—later a Republican. He married Susan L. Smith, born November 12, 1806, died in West Chester, Pennsylvania, November 13, 1891. Children: 1. Edward, born September 28, 1834; married, December, 1862, Mary Jane Gunton, died without issue. 2. Charles, of whom further. 3. George B., born September 9, 1838; married, in April, 1862, Lydia P. Marshall. 4. Sidney, born November 4, 1840, died unmarried. 5. Mary Ann, born January 11, 1842, died unmarried. 6. Jane Bettle, born March 15, 1846, the only survivor. Susan L. (Smith) Temple, was a daughter of John M. and Ann (Rowan) Smith, married January 25, 1778. They had three other children: Mary, born December 28, 1780, died 1863, married George Ehrich; Phoebe, born December 22, 1783, married, December 7, 1805, William Jones; William, born May 5, 1786, died unmarried, September 22, 1849.

(V) Charles, second son of Norris and Susan L. (Smith) Temple, was born at the old homestead in Pennsbury township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, April 1, 1836, died in Concord township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, March 31, 1892. He was educated at Friends' Boarding School at Westtown, Chester county, Pennsylvania, and was a carpenter and builder by trade until his marriage. He then moved to Concord, Concord township, Delaware county, where he bought a farm of one hundred acres and there devoted himself to general and dairy farming. He was progressive and followed the modern system of crop rotation and dairying. He led a busy and useful life, winning the esteem of a large acquaintance. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and a Republican in politics. He married, March 4, 1869, Philena, daughter of Thomas and Emily (Paxson) Marshall (see Marshall VI) of Concord township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, the former a farmer; Emily Paxson was a daughter of Jacob and Mary Paxson, of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. Children: 1. Mary M., born March 28, 1870, died April 6, 1870. 2. Edward Brinton, of who further. 3. William Paxson, born June 15, 1873; married, November 6, 1905, Mary Griffith Baldwin; one child, Sarah Baldwin Temple, born October 31, 1912. 4. Horace, born November 10, 1874; married, April 29, 1907, Elizabeth Paul Fleming. 5. Jacob Paxson, born November 18, 1880; married, May 10, 1902, Ada Underhill. Since the death of her husband, Philena (Marshall) Temple has resided with her son, William Temple, at the homestead in Concord township; by recent purchase an adjoining farm was added to the property, now the home of her son, Horace Temple. In addition to farming and dairying they have built large mushroom houses and are actively engaged in that business.

(VI) Edward Brinton (2), eldest son of Charles and Philena (Marshall) Temple, was born August 28, 1871, in Concordville, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. He was educated in private schools at Concordville, and at Swarthmore College, from the engineering department of which he was graduated in 1891. Immediately after leaving college he entered the employ of the construction department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and was

assigned to duties on an engineer corps in making surveys and inspecting construction work. Among the large pieces of work on which he was employed were the extension of the Filbert Street Elevated Railroad, the erection of the new Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, and the Delaware River Railroad and Bridge Line. In 1897 Mr. Temple was transferred to the drafting department in Broad street Station and later was made assistant engineer. In 1901 he was given charge of that department and the preparation of the plans for the stone arch bridges and the masonry plans for steel bridges. He remained in that position until January 1, 1905, when he was appointed assistant to the chief engineer, and on March 1, 1906, was promoted to the position of assistant chief engineer, with offices at Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. He is a member of the Franklin Institute, the American Society of Civil Engineers and the American Railway Engineering Association. He resides at Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, and takes great interest in the college and borough affairs, and is president of the Swarthmore National Bank. While at college, Mr. Temple played on the football team, and took an active part in track athletics; joined the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity, and is a member of the Society of Friends.

He married, October 17, 1895, Lucy T., daughter of William and Ellen (Thorn) Bartram, and a direct descendant of John Bartram, the noted botanist. Children: Charles, born November 19, 1896; Elizabeth Bartram, November 21, 1903.

(VI) Jacob Paxson, fourth son of Charles and Philena (Marshall) Temple, was born at Concordville, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, November 18, 1880. He attended Leggett's School, Concordville; Friends' Graded School, West Chester; Swarthmore Preparatory School, from which he was graduated in 1898, and Swarthmore College, thus obtaining a thoroughly practical education which prepared him for the activities of life. His first employment was as rodman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, in the construction department, entering the service in 1899, and attained the position of assistant engineer in 1906, in which capacity he is still serving (1913). In 1907 he gave his attention to dairy farming, purchasing a farm of two hundred and sixty acres at Tauquy, Chester county, Pennsylvania, which he is still operating, meeting with exceptional success. He is public-spirited and progressive, aiding to the best of his ability in every movement for the development of the various sections of the state in which he is interested, and performing well his duty as a citizen, casting his vote for the candidate who in his opinion is best qualified for office, irrespective of party affiliation. He is a member of the Hick-site Branch of the Friends, and holds membership in the Chester County Historical Society, Grange, Chester County Farmers' Association, and the Delaware County Automobile Club.

Mr. Temple married at Glen Head, Long Island, New York, May 10, 1902, Ada Underhill, daughter of Richard and Mary (Kirby) Underhill, the former named a farmer. Children: Emily Marshall, born February 7, 1904; Richard Underhill, February 3, 1906; Jacob Paxson Jr., January 24, 1909, the two eldest attending Friends' Graded Schools of West Chester.

(The Marshall Line).

(1) Mrs. Philena (Marshall) Temple descends from John Marshall, from Elton in Derbyshire, England, who settled in Darby township in 1687. It is believed that previous to this he lived in Blockley township, Philadelphia county. He was married, 10 mo. 19, 1688, at Darby Meeting to Sarah Smith, theirs being the first marriage solemnized in Darby Friends Meeting House. She was a sister of Thomas Smith, an early settler in Darby, coming from Croxton, Leicestershire, England. John Marshall obtained sixty-four acres

of good land on Cobb's creek in Upper Darby in 1689 and one hundred and fifty acres adjoining to the southward in 1692. He took an active part in the affairs at Darby Meeting, at which he was an overseer, and in the township filled various offices. He died 9 mo. 13, 1729. His widow survived him until 5 mo. 16, 1749. Children: 1. John, born 6 mo. 16, 1690, died 8 mo. 14, 1749; married (first) Joanna Passchall, (second) Widow Elinor Shenton. 2. William, born 2 mo. 11, 1692, died 1727; married Mary Sellers. 3. Thomas, of whom further.

(II) Thomas, son of John and Sarah (Smith) Marshall, was born 12 mo. 10, 1694, died about 1740. He settled on a farm in Concord township, just south of Concordville, where he successfully farmed until his death. He married, 2 mo. 24, 1718, at Concord Meeting, Hannah Mendenhall, born 6 mo. 11, 1696, died about 1770, daughter of Benjamin and Ann (Pennell) Mendenhall. In 1727, Thomas Marshall erected the house on his farm, yet occupied by his descendants. His widow, Hannah, married (second) Peter Grubb, an ironmaster, whom she survived several years. Children of Thomas Marshall: 1. Ann, born 9 mo. 18, 1719; married Francis Hickman. 2. Sarah, born 11 mo. 4, 1721, died young. 3. Benjamin, born 11 mo. 1722; married Hannah Underwood. 4. Moses, born 1. mo. 22, 1725, died young. 5. Thomas, of whom further. 6. Martha, born 10 mo. 28, 1729, died 10 mo. 13, 1804, married William Levis. 7. Hannah, born 2 mo. 23, 1733; married John Way. 8. John, born 11 mo. 22, 1734 or 35, died about 1815; married Hannah Jones. 9. May, born 6 mo. 4, 1738; married Caleb James.

(III) Thomas (2), son of Thomas (1) and Hannah (Mendenhall) Marshall, was born 7 mo. 26, 1727, died about 1760. He inherited one-half his father's lands and settled thereon, but died while still a young man. He married, 8 mo. 19, 1752, at Concord Meeting, Edith, daughter of Nathaniel and Esther (Metcalf) Newlin, who survived him, marrying (second) Samuel Schofield, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and with her children moved to her husband's farm in Bucks. Children of Thomas (2) Marshall: 1. Esther, married Thomas Allibone. 2. Hannah, died young. 3. Thomas, of whom further. 4. Phoebe, married (first) Stephen ———, (second) Joseph Heston.

(IV) Thomas (3), son of Thomas (2) and Edith (Newlin) Marshall, was born in Concord, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, 12 mo. 8, 1766, died there 8 mo. 13, 1844. In 1773 he accompanied his stepfather to Bucks county, later learning the tanner's trade near Uwchlan, Chester. On coming of age he became owner to the paternal farm in Concord, Delaware county, where he established a tan yard. He married (first) at Concord Meeting, 4 mo. 21, 1779, Mary Grubb, born 3 mo. 25, 1756, died 11 mo. 24, 1791, daughter of Samuel and Rebecca (Hewes) Grubb, of Pennsbury township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. He married (second) 8 mo. 12, 1795, Margaret, daughter of William and Ann Swayne, of East Marlborough; no issue by second marriage; children by first marriage: 1. Edith, born 1 mo. 16, 1780; married, 5 mo. 6, 1802, Isacher Schofield. 2. Samuel, born 2 mo. 2, 1782, died 1786. 3. Thomas, born 6 mo. 1, 1784; married 11 mo. 20, 1805, Sidney Hatton. 4. Rebecca, born 7 mo. 16, 1786, died 7 mo. 3, 1828; married Jesse Chandler. 5. Samuel, of whom further.

(V) Samuel, youngest son of Thomas (3) and Mary (Grubb) Marshall, was born 3 mo. 24, 1789, died 8 mo. 27, 1832. He carried on the tanning business, established by his father at the old homestead in Concord, until his death. He married, 11 mo. 25, 1812, at Londongrove Friends Meeting, Philena Pusey, born 5. mo. 24, 1794, died 12 mo. 30, 1842, daughter of Ellis and Abigail (Brinton) Pusey, of Londongrove. Surviving her husband, Phi-

Iena Marshall married (second) Samuel Wollaston, of Wilmington, Delaware. Children of Samuel Marshall: 1. Margaret, born 7 mo. 29, 1813, died 6 mo. 10, 1896; married Morris Palmer. 2. Ellis P., born 10 mo. 22, 1815, died 7 mo. 20, 1892; married (first) Anna Bartram, (second) Mary Scarlett; he owned the old homestead. 3. Thomas, of whom further. 4. Samuel, born 11 mo. 24, 1820; president of Marshall and Illsley Bank, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; married (first) Elizabeth Grubb, (second) Emma Hager. 5. Nathan, born 2 mo. 20, 1823, died 9 mo. 6, 1825. 6. William, born 12 mo. 15, 1825, died 1 mo. 19, 1826. 7. William Pusey, born 12 mo. 21, 1826, died 10 mo. 17, 1901; he was a director, vice-president, and from March 27, 1895, president of the National Bank of Chester County; vice-president of the Dime Savings Bank; trustee of the West Chester State Normal School, and for twenty-four years served on the board of prison inspectors; he married Frances Lloyd Andrews. 8. Henry, born 2 mo. 28, 1829, died unmarried 12 mo. 1854. 9. Edward Statileo, born 10 mo. 5, 1832; married Sarah Thompson Johnson.

(VI) Thomas (4), son of Samuel and Philena (Pusey) Marshall, was born 8 mo. 26, 1818, in Concord township, at the old Marshall homestead, died 8 mo. 22, 1880; married Emily Paxson, and they were the parents of Philena Marshall, now widow of Charles Temple. (See Temple V).

The ancestry of the Stackhouse family is traced back to 1086, and in America to 1682, at which time Thomas Stackhouse, and his uncle, also Thomas Stackhouse, came here. The elder Thomas Stackhouse was born at Stackhouse, a village near Settle, Yorkshire, England, about 1635. He and his wife, Margery (Heahurst) Stackhouse, arrived at New Castle, Delaware, 10 mo. 27, 1682, and settled on a tract of land on the Neshaminy creek, in the section now known as Langhorne, Middletown township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. His wife died 11 mo. 15, 1682, a short time after their arrival at their new home, and this was one of the first burials at Middletown. Thomas Stackhouse married (second) at Middletown Meeting, 1 mo. 1702, Margaret, widow of Christopher Atkinson, and settled at Bensalem township, where he died in 1700 in his seventy-first year. His will was proved 9 mo. 2, 1706, and as no children are mentioned it is presumed that he left none.

(I) Thomas Stackhouse, nephew of the Thomas Stackhouse in the preceding paragraph, and great-grandson of the Benjamin Stackhouse who wrote the Stackhouse Bible in 1617, is supposed to have been twenty-one years of age when he arrived in this country, which was probably in the year 1682. He died 4 mo. 26, 1744, and was buried at Middletown. He represented Bucks county in the colonial assembly of the province, 1711, 1713 and 1715, and was re-elected the following year but refused to serve. Mr. Stackhouse married (first) at Middletown Meeting, 7 mo. 27, 1688, Grace, born 1 mo. 14, 1667, died 8 mo. 8, 1708, daughter of Robert and Alice Heaton; he married (second) at Falls Meeting, 1 mo. 1, 1711, Ann, widow of Edward Mayos; she died 5 mo. 6, 1724; he married (third) at Wrightstown Meeting, 8 mo. 1725, Dorothy, widow of Zebulon Heston, who survived him. Children of first marriage: Samuel, John, Robert, see forward; Henry, Grace, Alice, Thomas, Joseph, Benjamin. Children of second marriage: Isaac, Jacob, Ann, Sarah, Isaac. There were no children by the third marriage.

(II) Robert, son of Thomas and Grace (Heaton) Stackhouse, was born 9 mo. 8, 1692, and died in 1788 at the advanced age of ninety-six years. He removed with his family to Berwick, on the Susquehanna river, Pennsylvania, where he resided up to the time of his death. He married Margaret Stone

and had children: Thomas, Joseph, James, see forward; Grace, Benjamin, Alice, William, Robert, who was killed by a fall from his horse in 1788, at which time he was forty-eight years of age.

(III) James, son of Robert and Margaret (Stone) Stackhouse, was born 11 mo. 11, 1725 or 1726, died 5 mo. 16, 1759, and his remains were interred at Arch street cemetery. He married Martha, born 4 mo. 27, 1722, died 6 mo. 24, 1806, daughter of Samuel and Mary Hastings. Children: Margaret, Hastings, Mary, Amos, Martha, James, Amos, see forward; William.

The Hastings family trace their ancestry back to the year 1843, when "Hastings the First," a sea king or pirate Norman chieftain, invaded France and after plundering the provinces of the Louvre, returned to Denmark or Norway. The following year he entered the Seine, approached as far as Paris, and returned to his own country laden with the spoils. In the year 893 he appeared off the county of Kent, England, and entered the Thames, but was defeated by Alfred the Great, who made prisoners of his wife and two sons and only restored them to him upon the condition that he depart the kingdom. It is claimed by the author of "Pictures of Hastings," that the town of Hastings, near the sea coast, where the battle of Hastings occurred, was named in honor of this Danish pirate. In the year 1200, Henry, Lord Hastings, married Adama, daughter of David, Earl of Huntington, and brother of William, King of Scotland, who, dying without issue, John Hastings, son of Henry Hastings, became a competitor for that crown with John Balliol and Robert Bruce. In the early records of Chester county, Pennsylvania, the name of Henry Hastings as a juror is found as early as September 13, 1681, and as the ship "John and Sarah," from London, and "Factor," from Bristol, did not arrive until the twelfth of the fourth month following, it is supposed that the Hastings family, who owned a large tract of land on the Delaware river between Chester and Marcus Hook, were a part of the New Haven colony that settled on the Delaware about 1640. Joshua Hastings, supposed to be a son of Henry Hastings, resided in the neighborhood of Chester, represented the county in the colonial assembly, and removed to Philadelphia about 1700. Two sons survived him, John and Samuel; John married Grace Stackhouse, daughter of Robert Stackhouse, and their son Samuel Hastings married Mary Hill, who bore him a daughter, Martha, who became the wife of James Stackhouse.

(IV) Amos, third son of James and Martha (Hastings) Stackhouse, was born 5 mo. 4, 1757, died 4 mo. 5, 1825. He married, 1 mo. 14, 1779, Mary, born 7 mo. 9, 1763, died 7 mo. 13, 1841, daughter of John and Susanna Powell. Children: Susanna, Hastings, Martha, Powell, see forward; Esther, Martha, James, Samuel, Amos, Robert, Robert, Mary, John.

The earliest ancestor of the Powell family of whom there is authentic record was William Powell, who signed with John Woolston and two hundred and ten other Friends the Yearly Meetings' epistle of the 7 mo. 1692, against George Keith. Robert Powell, presumably a brother of William Powell, came in the ship "Kent," 6 mo. 16, 1677, O.S., and settled near Burlington, West Jersey. Among the children born to Robert Powell and his wife Prudence, was a son, John Powell, who married Elizabeth Woolston. They were the parents of six children, the youngest of whom was Isaac Powell, who married Elizabeth Purdey, and their eldest son, John Powell, by his marriage to Susanna Bryan, became the father of four children, the eldest of whom was Mary, who became the wife of Amos Stackhouse.

(V) Powell, son of Amos and Mary (Powell) Stackhouse, was born at Mount Holly, New Jersey, 3 mo. 21, 1785, died 12 mo. 27, 1863. He was a young lad when he was brought to the city of Philadelphia, where he learned

the trade of cabinet making. Later he became a pattern maker, and finally a foundryman. He built a foundry in Coates' alley, above Front street, and conducted his business there very successfully until he retired in 1840, at which time he installed his son Amos in it. His death occurred at his home at Nos. 256-8 North Front street. He was a staunch supporter of Quaker tenets and frequently preached to his fellow Friends. He married, 1 mo. 31, 1809, Edith, born 1 mo. 16, 1787, died 11 mo. 1, 1865, daughter of Charles and Mary (Taylor) Dilworth. Children: 1. Charles D., born November 1, 1809; married, November 27, 1834, Alice Meredith. Children: Joseph M., born November 28, 1835, died January 18, 1901; Dilworth, born November 12, 1837, now residing on the old homestead; Pennell, born December 17, 1839, resides in Middletown township, near Lima; Kate M., born April 5, 1846, died April 16, 1882; Charles D., born May 6, 1850, died December 8, 1876. 2. Emlen, see forward. 3. Joseph D., married Sarah Shaw and had children: Powell, Rebecca and Alexander. 4. Powell, died young. 5. Powell, was in the real estate business, and died in Philadelphia. He married Emily Townsend and had children: Myra, Julia W., Samuel T., Clara and Edith D. 6. Amos, a lumber manufacturer and dealer, died in North Carolina. He married (first) Rebecca Shaw, and had a son, Ellison; he married (second) Anna Williamson, and had children: Elizabeth, Rebecca, Anna Mary and Thomas W.; he married (third) Anna Myers, and had children: Amos and Charles. 7. Sarah D., married (first) Franklin, son of David Townsend, of West Chester, Pennsylvania; (second) Abram Vandervoort, of Williamsburgh, New York, and had one son; Abram. 8. Susan L., married Daniel J. Morrell, and had one daughter: Anna S. 9. Anna D., never married. 10. Dilworth. 11. Llewellyn.

James Dilworth, the pioneer ancestor of the Dilworth family was a minister and, accompanied by his wife, Ann (Waln) Dilworth, their son William, and a servant man by the name of Stephen Sands, came from Thornley, in Lancastershire, England, in the ship "Lamle," of Liverpool, Captain John Teach, and arrived in the Delaware river, 8 mo. 1682. He settled in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and his death occurred 1 mo. 3, 1698. William, son of James and Ann (Waln) Dilworth, married Sarah, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Webb, and their eldest son, James Dilworth, married Lydia, daughter of George and Lydia Martin. Among the children born of this union was a son, Charles Dilworth, who married at Trinity Episcopal Church, Oxford township, 1 mo. 27, 1765, Mary, daughter of John and Sarah Taylor. Eight children were the issue of this union, one of whom, Edith Dilworth, became the wife of Powell Stackhouse.

(VI) Emlen, son of Powell and Edith (Dilworth) Stackhouse, was born in Philadelphia. He married and settled on the farm which was the Meredith homestead, on which his wife was born and which came to her by inheritance. He was of a quiet and retiring disposition, and never held public office, although he was a staunch supporter of the Republican party. Like all of his family he was a member of the Society of Friends. He married Catherine, a daughter of Joseph Meredith, who was brought to Delaware county from Montgomery county, where he was born. He married and bought a farm of two hundred acres in Edgemont township, and he and his wife were members of the Society of Friends. They had children: Alice, who married Charles D. Stackhouse, and occupied a part of the family homestead, and Catherine, mentioned above. Emlen and Catherine (Meredith) Stackhouse had children: 1. Edith, married James Yarnell, and died in Edgemont township. 2. Sarah, is now the widow of Levis Baker, and lives in West Chester. 3. Alice, married James Bailey, born in Chester county, Pennsyl-

vania, now lives retired in West Chester. 4. Martha, died unmarried at the age of fifty years. 5. Meredith, died in young manhood. 6. Anna, married Henry Hoopes, retired from business and now resides in West Chester. 7. Ella, unmarried, resides in Johnstown. 8. Susan, is the widow of Dr. Webster Loman, and lives in Johnstown, Pennsylvania. 9. Emlen, see forward. 10. Mary, died unmarried.

(VII) Emlen (2), son of Emlen (1) and Catherine (Meredith) Stackhouse, was born in Edgemont, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the public schools of Howellville, and was brought up on the homestead farm. At the age of sixteen years he left home to go to Willistown, Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he remained four years, learning the milling and lumber business thoroughly. He then returned to his home and there managed the farm for a period of ten years. After his marriage he rented a farm which he cultivated for a period of three years, after which he went to Haverford, where he rented an old-fashioned saw and grist mill on the Merris Leedom estate, which he conducted successfully for six years. March 1, 1893, he came to Lansdowne and established himself in the coal and feed business on Burmont avenue, and has been identified with this since that time. He is a strong supporter of the Republican party, and his religious affiliation is with the Quakers. He married, March 2, 1883, Ida, born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, daughter of Levis and Phoebe (Hall) Rogers.

While a branch of the Cooper family settled in Chester county, COOPER Pennsylvania, in 1675, the ancestors of this branch settled first in New England, where William Cooper, an English emigrant, took part in King Philip's war. Later he came to New Jersey, where he owned a tract of land where now in part stands the city of Camden. His seven sons settled in the now states of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Georgia. One of these sons was the ancestor of James Fenimore Cooper, the noted author, and from another sprang James Cooper, grandfather of Thomas V. Cooper, the patriotic journalist of Delaware county, Pennsylvania.

James Cooper, born at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was the son of a revolutionary soldier, who was an orderly under Washington: was promoted lieutenant, and after the war settled in Pittsburgh. When Lafayette visited Pittsburgh in 1824, Lieutenant Cooper had the distinction of being the oldest revolutionary soldier present at the reception given the distinguished Frenchman. James Cooper, son of Lieutenant Cooper, lived to the wonderful age of ninety-nine years, but even this was almost equalled by one of his sons, Major Samuel Cooper, who lived to be ninety-seven years of age, and at the age of seventy-seven years entered the military service of his country during the war between the North and the South. He was also the author of the Scott-Cooper system of military drill long in use in the United States army.

Dr. J. W. Cooper, another son of James Cooper, was a skillful physician, residing at different times in New York, Philadelphia and Chester, Pennsylvania, the latter city having been his home for more than a half century. Dr. Cooper commanded a company of militia, the Pennsylvania Blues, and with his company took active part in suppressing the Anti-Catholic riots in Philadelphia in 1844. He married Henrietta Fields, of Hagerstown, Maryland, who bore him seven children.

Thomas V. Cooper, son of Dr. J. W. and Henrietta (Fields) Cooper, was born January 16, 1835, in Cadiz, Ohio, where for a short time only his parents resided, and died in Media, Pennsylvania, December 19, 1909, the

result of an accident. He obtained a good English education, learned the art of typesetting and printing before he was twenty years of age, and in 1855 founded, in association with Dr. D. A. Vernon, the "Media Advertiser." The following year the name was changed to the "Media Advertiser and Delaware County American," and in 1859 the present title, "Delaware County American," was adopted. From 1855 until his death, a period of fifty-four years, Mr. Cooper was connected editorially with the "American," excepting the civil war period, when he was in the field, there striving as a soldier to uphold the cause he had advocated as a journalist. He was at the time of his death one of the very few editors in Pennsylvania who, with pen and type, aided in creating the sentiment that brought the Republican party into being, and advocated the election of the candidates of that party in 1856, and for a half a century thereafter continued unfailingly to support the same party. Mr. Cooper was an alternate delegate to the Republican Convention of 1860 that nominated Abraham Lincoln for the presidency, and voted the delegates of his congressional district for Mr. Lincoln, whose nomination was assured by the withdrawal of Simon Cameron and the releasing of the Cameron delegates.

On April 19, 1861, the 26th Pennsylvania Regiment passed through Baltimore, en route to Washington and, while not suffering from mob attack so severely as the Massachusetts regiment, had rather an unpleasant experience. Shortly afterward Mr. Cooper enlisted in Company C of that regiment, serving three years with the army of the Potomac, in victory or defeat, the greatest army ever assembled in this country. He was mustered out with the 26th Regiment in front of Independence Hall, June 14, 1864. The battle flags of the regiment are inscribed with the names of many of the historic battles of the war between the states: Yorktown, Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville (where they lost one hundred men), Gettysburg (where they lost two hundred and sixteen men, and withstood a desperate charge), the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Courthouse (where they captured two pieces of artillery). In all his glorious career Mr. Cooper bore a part, escaping the perils of war and returning to Media in safety.

He at once repurchased his interest in the "American," and never again laid down the pen or its editorial management until he joined his Great Commander. As his sons came of age they were admitted to the business, which was conducted until his death as T. V. Cooper & Sons and is so continued in behalf of the estate. To these sons much of the business detail was committed, but the editorial page was never surrendered, although from 1869 until his death, Mr. Cooper was continuously in the service of state or nation. In 1869 he was elected to the Pennsylvania House of Assembly, was defeated in 1871, and re-elected in 1872. In 1873 he was elected state senator, re-elected continuously until 1889, and in 1878, was president of the senate. In 1889 he was appointed by President Harrison, collector of the Port of Philadelphia, serving four and a half years. During this period he collected without the loss of a single dollar, the immense sum of \$80,000,000. In 1900 he was again elected to the House of Assembly, and in 1902 was re-elected. During his long term as a legislator he served on many committees, held important chairmanships, and exerted personally and through the columns of the "American," a deep influence on legislation and party policies. From 1881 to 1889 he was chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and in 1902, its treasurer. He was always a strong figure in party councils and conventions; had always the courage of his convictions, a born leader, yet always open to the advice of his associates, but not easily swerved.

He was one of the old school of politicians who won his way with men without resort to the brutal tactics of the modern "boss," a term that implies none of the qualities of real leadership so richly possessed by Thomas V. Cooper. He was a believer in Methodism as a church of strength and power, his family, however, being Episcopalians. He was a member of George W. Bartram Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Bradbury Post, Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Cooper married, in 1858, Ada F. Turner, who died in 1901, daughter of Frederick Turner, the publisher, of Philadelphia. Children:

1. Ada S. T., married William T. Dickenson, and has Ada Virginia.

2. Frederick T. Cooper, born September 14, 1865; educated in the private school of Miss Mary Walters, and Shortlidge's Academy at Media, and began newspaper work with the "Chester Evening News," later was admitted to partnership with his father in the management of the "Delaware County American," and is now senior partner of the firm of T. V. Cooper & Sons, in active management of the "American," concededly the largest, most modernly equipped and successful of all Pennsylvania county weeklies. Its patronage is phenomenal, the paper going into nearly every home of Delaware, one of the richest counties in Eastern Pennsylvania. Mr. Cooper is a member of the Sons of Veterans and of the Media Fire Department. He married, in 1890, Elizabeth A. Field, and has a son, Thomas V., a midshipman in the United States Navy.

3. Percival V. Cooper, born November 13, 1867; educated in Shortlidge's Academy and Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, later taking post-graduate courses there and at the University of Pennsylvania in chemistry. For ten years he was a partner with Mr. Dickenson in Media and Morton, Pennsylvania, in the drug business. In 1898 he was admitted to the firm of T. V. Cooper & Sons, and has ever since been connected with the publication of the "American." He is an enthusiast on the subject of fine poultry, and is an expert authority on many of the fancy breeds. He was appointed justice of the peace, May 6, 1906, by Governor Pennypacker, and has twice been elected to that office by the people. He married, April 29, 1897, Emily J. Beale, and has a son, Donaldson B., born December 16, 1898. Mr. Cooper is a member of the college fraternity, Zeta Phi; Brookhaven Grange, No. 731, Patrons of Husbandry, and the Sons of Veterans; he is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

4. Thomas V. Cooper Jr. was born April 19, 1874; educated at Shortlidge's Academy, and the University of Pennsylvania. He was early inducted into the newspaper business with his father and brothers, and is now junior member of T. V. Cooper & Sons. He married Adia R. Hitner, of Norristown, Pennsylvania.

5. Nina Virginia Cooper, born July 29, 1877, deceased; married William Ashmead Dyer, treasurer of the Cambridge Trust Company, of Chester.

6. Susan T. Cooper, born in June, 1880, married William E. Rice, of Philadelphia.

The Cooper brothers are all experienced newspaper men and, trained under the eye and direction of their honored father, have continued the business of T. V. Cooper & Sons most successfully, and have kept the "American" in the front rank of country weeklies, setting an example of real worth to papers of much greater pretensions.

At this juncture, in a volume devoted to the careers of representative citizens of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, it is a pleasure to insert a brief history of Samuel Palmer, who has ever been on the alert to forward all measures and enterprises projected for the good of the general welfare and who served his home city of Chester in the capacity of fireman for a period of twenty-nine years, of which he was fire chief for three years and first assistant chief three years. He retired from the office of chief of the Felton Fire Company of Chester in 1905, and since that time has been devoting his attention to the brick manufacturing business, in which line of enterprise he has been interested for forty years.

The Palmer family traces its genealogy to old English stock. The name Palmer originated during the Crusades, when pilgrims to the Holy Land who carried palms with them came to be known as "Palmers." It was at that time that people began to realize the significance of surnames, and Palmer was adopted by those who had recently returned from the Crusades and who had been known by that name during their pilgrimage. It has been ascertained by students of the origin of names that people of the present day bearing the cognomen Palmer are descended from an ancestry that dates back to the Crusades. Thus it is certain that the Palmer family of this sketch is of ancient English lineage, and that it is likewise old in America may be seen when it is stated that the founder of the family in this country came over in the "Mayflower," in 1620, he having been of old Quaker stock. From New England representatives of the name removed to Pennsylvania, and in this state occurred the birth of Aaron Palmer, the date of which was April 13, 1792. He gained distinction as a manufacturer of shell combs in the city of Philadelphia, where he resided at the time of his demise. November 24, 1811, was solemnized his marriage to Susannah Denney, who bore him the following children: Samuel, mentioned in the following paragraph; Thomas, died in infancy; John, achieved remarkable success as a butcher and meat man in Philadelphia; Parmelia, married John Ward, of Camden, New Jersey; and Mary Jane and Caroline, both died young.

Samuel Palmer was born in Frankford, Pennsylvania, December 28, 1815. He was educated in the public schools of his native place and in his youth entered upon an apprenticeship to learn the trade of shell combmaker in the factory of his father in Philadelphia. As a young man he taught school for several terms and eventually he learned the trade of brickmaker. In 1850 he located at Chester, Pennsylvania, and here was foreman of a brick yard for Pierce Baker for several years, at the end of which he purchased the brick yard referred to and continued to conduct the same with increasing success until his death, September 21, 1864. He married Margaret News, a daughter of William and Catherine (Morrison) News, of Philadelphia. He and his wife were devout communicants of the Catholic church in their religious faith, and in politics he was a stalwart Democrat, holding a number of important local offices. Mr. and Mrs. Palmer had the following children: Eleanor, married Henry Goodman, a brick manufacturer in Philadelphia, they are both deceased; Caroline, married Michael Cast, likewise a brick manufacturer, and they are both deceased; Kate, is the widow of Captain James Dougherty, who was killed on a boat, she lives in Philadelphia, where she did mission work for many years; Susan, died as the wife of John Moore, who was a prominent oil man in Chester; Ann Eliza, died unmarried; Margaret, is single and maintains her home in Philadelphia; John and Thomas, both deceased; Samuel, is the immediate subject of this review; William, deceased; and Elizabeth, who is the widow of Edwin Hawkins, and resides at Philadelphia. Mrs. Palmer was summoned to eternal rest September 21, 1896. In 1864, after her hus-

band's death, she bought a brick yard at Palmer and Ward streets, in Chester, and with the assistance of her sons, conducted the same for several years, subsequently renting it. Mr. Palmer was a valued and appreciative member of the time-honored Masonic order, and he was well known and highly respected throughout Delaware county, as was also his wife.

Samuel Palmer, son of Samuel and Margaret (News) Palmer, was born at Chester, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, August 2, 1852. He attended the public schools of his native place in his boyhood, and at the tender age of eight years began to work in his father's brick yard. After reaching manhood he engaged in the brick manufacturing business on his own account, and he has been engaged in that line of work for the past forty years. In 1887 he became a driver for the Felton Fire Company of Chester, and continued as such until 1899, when he became assistant fire chief for the city of Chester. From 1902 to 1905 he gave most efficient service as chief of that fire department, and during that time he wrote and had published a complete history of the company. Once, as a driver, he met with an accident, being thrown from a fire wagon that was going at full speed. He landed on the ground at Second and Hays streets, and was run over by an eighty hundred pound engine. That he was not killed remains a miracle to this day, but he was only laid up a short time and recovered completely from his injuries. In 1905 he retired from his position as fire chief and is now devoting his undivided attention to business matters. He owns the old Palmer homestead in Chester, the same being located at 2404 West Third street, and he owns considerable other real estate in Chester, part of which is located on the corner of Palmer and Fourth streets.

In 1877 Mr. Palmer was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Lawrence, a native of New Jersey, where her birth occurred. Nine children have come to bless this union, and following are their names with brief data concerning each one: Margaret and Mary, both at the parental home; Samuel Jr., a pipe cutter in the Sun Oil Works of Chester; as is also John, who married Lottie Roberts; Aaron, likewise in the employ of the Sun Oil Works, living at home; Harry, engaged in business at Chester; William, a blacksmith by trade; Catherine and Ella, both at home.

Mr. Palmer had been a member of the Felton Fire Company of Chester since the time of its organization, and he is likewise connected with the Keystone Fire Chiefs' Association of the State of Pennsylvania. Although not an office seeker or a politician in any sense of the word, he gives an unswerving allegiance to the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor, and is ever ready to do all in his power for the progress of his home community. He is a man of sterling integrity of character, and one who has always been on the level in his business dealings. His connection with the fire department of Chester has been fraught with many thrilling experiences, and he is very graphic in his narration of them.

This branch of the Smith family has been native to the city of SMITH Philadelphia for several generations, while by intermarriage with the Woodwards, they connect with one of the oldest Quaker families of Chester county, Pennsylvania. The Woodward descent is from Robert Woodward of Rockland Manor, New Castle county, Delaware, and Birmingham township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, through his son Richard Woodward, who married in 1706, Mary, only child of Henry Nayle of Thornbury.

Thomas Woodward, maternal grandfather of William C. Smith, of No. 6014 Market street, Philadelphia, was a lineal descendant of this Richard Woodward. He was a prosperous farmer and stock broker, lived his entire

life in Chester county, both he and his wife being respected members of the Society of Friends.

William C. Smith, paternal grandfather of William C. (2) Smith, was a prominent farmer and land owner of the now West Philadelphia district, a local leader in politics, and for many years a member of the school board. He was a member of the Baptist church, and one of the strong men of the day. He married Mary Hoffman.

William H. Smith, son of William C. and Mary (Hoffman) Smith, was born in West Philadelphia, in September, 1847, died in September, 1874. He was proprietor of a feed store on Sixth street, Philadelphia, also operating an extensive dairy business. He married Tacy D., daughter of Thomas Woodward, of Chester county; she was born February 28, 1850, in Chester county, and now resides at No. 6035 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, a second time widowed, her second husband was Samuel Crider.

William C. (2) Smith, only son and child of William H. and Tacy D. (Woodward) Smith, was born in Philadelphia, March 23, 1872. He attended the public schools, passing through the intermediate and grammar schools, finishing his studies at Pierce's Business College, Philadelphia, whence he was graduated January 7, 1888. He then entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, continuing until 1893. He then established a floral business at Sixty-first and Market streets, Philadelphia, erecting a greenhouse and operating successfully until 1908, when he began building operations in West Philadelphia. Since that time he has been one of the leading factors in the development of that magic section of Philadelphia, his improvements covering the section of Sixty-first and Chestnut, and extending to Market street. He has in addition to his extensive building operations in West Philadelphia, also aided in the development of the nearby section of Delaware county, and has extensive interests on the New Jersey coast. Although a young man in point of years, he is a man of good judgment, great energy, and does not know the meaning of the word failure. He is quick to discover an opportunity and has the courage to seize upon and convert it to profitable uses. He was the prime mover in the organization of the Haddington Title and Trust Company in 1911, his being the first subscription received in the development of the nearby section of Delaware county, and has most capably filled that responsible position. This company now firmly established and prosperous, is located on the corner of Sixtieth and Market streets, Philadelphia. Whether he be considered as financier, business man or citizen, Mr. Smith justifies in his life the high regard in which he is held, and so thoroughly has he proven his ability whenever tested, that the word "successful" must be given him.

He has not neglected his duties as a citizen, while engaged in the business battle of life, but has ever been kindly alive to his responsibilities. Ardently Republican, he is a leader in his district, is a member of the Twenty-seventh Ward and Forty-sixth Ward Republican Clubs, and for five years represented his ward in Philadelphia Common Council, rendering important service. He is a member of the Masonic Order, belonging to Fernwood Lodge, No. 543; University Chapter, No. 246; St. John Commandery, and Lulu Temple. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Smith married, October 10, 1894, Katherine, daughter of Allan Van Leer, of Philadelphia. Children: Kathryn and Emma V. While the family home is yet in Philadelphia, Mr. Smith has recently purchased a suburban home on Eagle road, just off the West Chester pike, near Manor Post Office, Delaware county, which in the near future will become his permanent home.

A native of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, Dr. Richard DAVISON Young Davison has here spent the major portion of his life thus far. Since 1900 he has been engaged in the work of his profession, that of veterinary surgeon, at Morton, where he is held in high esteem by all with whom he has come in contact. He was born at Morton, July 5, 1866, and is a son of Joseph Davison, a sketch of whose career appears elsewhere in this work. Dr. Davison spent the early years of his life at Morton, to whose excellent public schools he is indebted for his preliminary educational training, which was later effectively supplemented by more advanced study in Philadelphia, where he was graduated in the Friends' Central High School and in the Pierce College of Business. In 1884, at the age of eighteen years, he entered the employ of William Brockie, agent for the Allan Steamship Company of Glasgow, Scotland, at Philadelphia, and he remained with that concern for several years, doing general office work. Subsequently he went to Galveston, Texas, and there became superintendent of the Elder-Dempster Steamship Company, retaining that position until 1896, when he returned to Morton. In the following year he was matriculated as a student in the University of Pennsylvania, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1900, duly receiving the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Surgery. He initiated the active practice of his profession at Morton, and here is regarded as one of the finest veterinary surgeons in Delaware county. He manifests a deep and sincere interest in political questions, and gives an earnest support to Republican principles, believing that the platform of that party contains the best elements of good government. He does all in his power to promote the general welfare of his home community, and is regarded as a man of mark in all the relations of life.

July 11, 1895, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Davison to Josephine Camille Goddard, who was born in the city of Philadelphia, in 1870. Dr. and Mrs. Davison are devout communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church of Morton, and they are popular in connection with the best social affairs of this city. They are the parents of the following children: Richard Young Jr., born June 18, 1896; Helen Josephine, born June 13, 1898; Nelson Miles, born July 4, 1899; Clara Blanch, born August 30, 1900, died September 30, 1901; Ernest Claude, born December 20, 1901; Camille, born July 13, 1903; Lewis Drexel, born January 14, 1905; Ada Halliday, born March 14, 1907; William Halliday, born April 20, 1911; Carra Miles, born September 16, 1913.

Mrs. Davison is descended from a sterling old American ancestry that dates back to the seventeenth century. Giles Goddard, who died in 1729, married Mary ———, and to them was born a son, William, the date of whose nativity was August 4, 1678. He married, October 29, 1697, Ellis Fairfield, and they had a son, John, born April 5, 1707, married November 10, 1735, Lydia Polum. Lemuel, son of John and Lydia Goddard, was born in 1739, married July 1, 1762, Nancy Kingston, who bore him a son, John, born in 1779, married, September 16, 1807, Mary Beed. Rev. Kingston Goddard, LL.D., son of John and Mary (Beed) Goddard, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 20, 1814. The Church of Atonement, at Seventeenth and Sumner streets, Philadelphia, was erected for him and he was a pastor of the same for many years preceding his demise, which occurred October 24, 1875. He was a man of broad mind and unusual intelligence, and in his religious work accomplished a remarkable amount of good for humanity at large. He married, December 3, 1836, Susan Mathilda Leamon, whose birth occurred July 16, 1814; she died at Bergen Point, New Jersey, August 25, 1889, aged seventy-five years.

Dr. Kingston Goddard, son of Rev. Kingston and Susan Mathilda

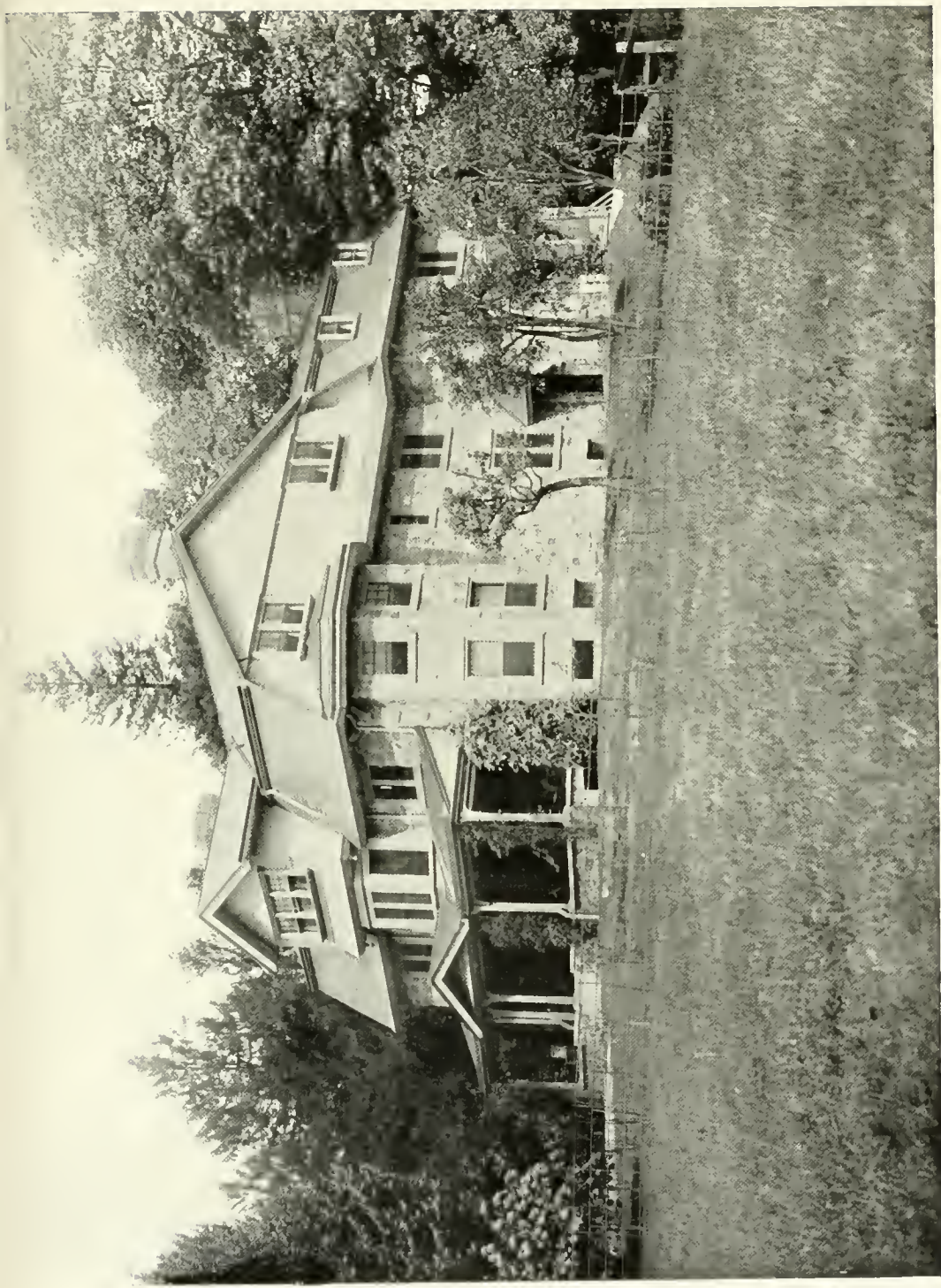
(Leamon) Goddard, was born March 27, 1839. As a young man he decided upon the medical profession as his life work, and in order to prepare for that line of enterprise entered the University of Pennsylvania, in the medical department of which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He gained distinctive prestige as a physician and surgeon in Philadelphia, where he was for many years assistant surgeon in the United States Army & Navy Hospital. Although not a politician in any sense of the word, he was a stalwart Democrat in his political convictions. June 4, 1863, was solemnized his marriage to Helen Van Syckle, who was born in Philadelphia, April 8, 1841, a daughter of Elijah and Sarah Belinda (Smith) Van Syckle, the former of whom was born August 16, 1788, and died in Philadelphia, February 11, 1855 and the latter of whom was born April 28, 1799, and died in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, February 19, 1891. All the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Van Syckle are deceased. To Dr. and Mrs. Kingston Goddard were born the following children: Kingston Stanley, born April 25, 1864; Walker Herbert, born November 20, 1865; Helen Belinda; E. Claude, born September 5, 1868, married, September 13, 1889, Jane Blanche Crump; Josephine Camille, is the wife of Dr. Davison, as noted above; Elwood Wilson, born September 2, 1873, married Catherine Stillwell; Helen Marguerite, born October 21, 1875, married Frank H. Hadley.

The one governmental institution, in which all have an interest and almost a share, is the post office, that department nearest the people, and the only one in which they are brought in daily personal contact. When the guardian of the people's correspondence adds to an official importance a pleasing personality, and conducts the office in an efficient yet friendly manner, the post office becomes the most popular and important public place in the community. For five years Swarthmore has felt that its post office was one of the best conducted in the county, and in this belief departmental records are in accord.

Caroline E., daughter of David T. and Caroline (French) Barr, was born in Philadelphia, November 16, 1858. She was educated in the Friends' School in Germantown, being a graduate of the class of 1878. She married in Germantown Friends Meeting, William J. Hall, now deceased, son of Thomas Heston and Lydia (Harlin) Hall, the former for many years a prominent railway official; children: Margaret C., born August 3, 1888, married Paul Freedley, a mechanical engineer and resides in Swarthmore; Thomas Heston, born June 6, 1900; David Burr, born April 19, 1902, died December 16, 1904; Gladys Cunningham, born February 17, 1904.

In 1907, Mrs. Hall was appointed postmistress of Swarthmore by President Roosevelt, an office she most capably filled for five years, being re-appointed by President Taft. Her administration of the office gave entire satisfaction to the patrons, and also won the commendation of the post office department at Washington. She is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, the Woman's Club of Swarthmore, and is a communicant of the Episcopal church.

For the greater part of a quarter of a century Major
STACKHOUSE Powell Stackhouse, of Wallingford, Delaware county,
Pennsylvania, was president of the Cambria Iron Company, one of the most important industries of the state. The entire record of his connection with the iron industry extends well over a half a century, and during this period he was in constant activity until his retirement about three



Castanea
The home of Powell Stackhouse,
Wallingford, Delaware Co., Pa.

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years ago. The ancestry of Major Stackhouse has been of the Quaker denomination on both sides of the family, since it first came to America in the early colonial days. The direct line is as follows:

(I) Thomas Stackhouse was the American ancestor. (II) Robert, his son. (III) James, son of Robert. (IV) Amos, son of James.

(V) Powell, son of Amos Stackhouse, was a pattern maker and foundryman. He married Edith, daughter of Charles and Mary Dilworth, and they had children: Charles Dilworth; Enlen, who was the father of Mrs. W. B. Lowman, wife of Dr. W. B. Lowman, of Johnstown; Joseph Dilworth, see forward; Sarah Dilworth; Amos; Susan, married Daniel J. Morrell; Anna Dilworth; Dilworth, died at about the age of two years; Llewellyn, died in infancy; and Powell.

(VI) Joseph Dilworth, son of Powell and Edith Dilworth Stackhouse, was born in Philadelphia. He married Sarah Phipps Shaw, and had children: Powell, see forward; Mary Shaw, died in infancy; Rebecca Shaw, married Dilworth Stackhouse, and lives near Gradyville, Delaware county, Pennsylvania; Alexander Shaw, deceased, married Margaret Maley.

(VII) Powell (2), son of Joseph Dilworth and Sarah Phipps (Shaw) Stackhouse, was born in Philadelphia, July 16, 1840. This review is taken in part from the very excellent one written of Mr. Stackhouse in "The Iron Trade Review," by B. S. Stephenson. Half a century ago they held to the homely belief that the successful career must have a foundation of broad, practical experience. That was why, at the age at which the modern youth is still wrestling with the problems of the preparatory school, young Stackhouse had completed his education and was securing his first insight into iron-making. His first viewpoint was from the rear of the counter in the company's store at Johnstown; a year later it was a more advantageous place—a clerk's desk in the office of his uncle, Daniel J. Morrell, then managing partner of Wood, Morrell & Company, the lessees of the Cambria Iron Works, where he had charge of the cost accounts of the firm. Five years as storekeeper and clerk; then two years in active service in the civil war, a rigorous schooling in the command of men; a considerable term as superintendent of the company's real estate department, its woolen mill and brick yard; seven years as assistant general superintendent of the rapidly growing works; three years on the newly developed Superior ranges as general agent for the Republic Iron Company; then in turn general manager, comptroller and vice-president—these were the steps by which Mr. Stackhouse fitted himself for the presidency of the Cambria Iron Company, made vacant in 1891 by the death of Edward Y. Townsend. Seven years later, when the Cambria Steel Company was organized, he was elected to the presidency of this company. The life of Mr. Stackhouse has been so closely identified with the history of the Cambria Iron & Steel Companies that a review of the one must necessarily include the other.

The actual beginnings of the company date back to 1842, when George S. King & Company built the Cambria furnace. Very shortly thereafter an interest was secured in this property by Dr. Peter Shoenberger, through whose efforts three neighboring furnaces were built in the next five years. These four—Cambria, Benscreek, Millcreek and Blacklick—operating with charcoal fuel on the thin veins of native ore, formed the basis of the Cambria Iron Company, which was organized in September, 1852, with Dr. Shoenberger as president. The company was capitalized at one million dollars, and plans made for extensive building operations. Early in 1853 four coke furnaces and a rolling mill were commenced, and were completed within the year. The first iron rail, however, was not turned out until July 27, 1855. While the capitalization was a large one, very little actual cash had really been paid in, and the

new company soon became so crippled by lack of working capital, that it had been leased to the firm of Wood, Morrell & Company before Mr. Stackhouse came to the works. Johnstown was conceded to be the iron-making center of Pennsylvania, which even at that time dominated this industry. The hills behind the furnaces yielded a plentiful supply of coal and ores, and the firm was in a flourishing condition. At the close of the civil war, Mr. Stackhouse resumed his duties with the Cambria Iron Company as its real estate agent, and then for a period of two years, was the superintendent of a subsidiary concern, the Johnstown Manufacturing Company, which operated a brickyard and a woolen mill. He was not yet thirty years of age when he was appointed assistant general manager of the Cambria Works, a position he held until the commencement of 1874, when he went to Marquette, Michigan, as general agent of the Republic Iron Company, of Michigan. Three years later he returned to Pennsylvania, and settled in Wallingford, where he has resided since that time. Mr. Stackhouse was in charge of the Cambria Works in 1878, during the absence of the general manager, Daniel J. Morrell, and continued in that capacity until his appointment, the following year, to the office of comptroller of the company, with offices in Philadelphia. In 1884 he succeeded Dr. Charles Stewart Wurtz as vice-president of the company, and in 1891 became president. In 1898 he was elected president of the Cambria Steel Company, which is in operation at the present time. He is also connected in an official capacity with the Mahoning Ore and Steel Company, the Penn Iron Mining Company, the Republic Iron Company, the Manufacturers' Water Company, the American Coal Products Company, and a number of others.

The military career of Mr. Stackhouse, as prepared by J. M. Swank, is as follows: "In 1861, as a member of the Johnstown Zouave Cadets, under the command of Captain John M. Power, Mr. Stackhouse responded to the call of President Lincoln for seventy-five thousand troops, immediately following the fall of Fort Sumter. He was mustered into the United States service at Camp Curtin, April 20, 1861, as second corporal, Company K, Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. On the expiration of his three months' enlistment, he returned to his employment at the Cambria Iron Works. In July, 1862, Mr. Stackhouse aided in recruiting a company of infantry, the command of which was tendered to and accepted by Abram Kopelin, of which company Mr. Stackhouse was elected second lieutenant, and was mustered into the United States service on August 5, 1862, at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, for a term of nine months. On August 21, 1862, he was promoted to first lieutenant, and with that rank commanded the company from the latter part of November to the termination of his enlistment. Shortly after his return to Johnstown, upon Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania, which culminated in the battle of Gettysburg, the company was reorganized under his command, joined an emergency battalion formed in Johnstown and went to the front, but was not mustered in. On Mr. Stackhouse's return to Johnstown, in 1863, he was placed in charge of the real estate department of the Cambria Iron Company, the lease of Wood, Morrell & Company having expired in December, 1862. In September, 1864, he recruited a company, of which he was made the captain, which was mustered into the United States service September 19, 1864, at Camp Cadwallader, Philadelphia, as Company F, One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Horatio G. Sickel, a reorganization of the Third and Fourth Pennsylvania Reserves. This regiment was organized under the auspices of the Union League of Philadelphia, and was also known as the Sixth Union League Regiment. On May 1, 1865, Captain Stackhouse was promoted senior major, vice E. A. Glenn, who died of wounds received in action in the battle of Five Forks, Virginia. He

commanded one batallion of the regiment prior thereto and until it was mustered out at the camp of the organization on June 4, 1865. While in the United States service, Major Stackhouse participated in the marches and actions of those commands and was commended by the commanding officials on several occasions.

While Mr. Stackhouse is a staunch supporter of Republican principles in political matters, he has never had the desire to hold public office, holding the opinion that he was best serving the interests of the community by devoting his time and attention to increasing her material prosperity along business lines. He is a member of the Union League, the Springhaven Country Club and the American Steel Institute, being vice-president of the latter organization. His religious affiliations are with the Society of Friends, in whose creed he was raised, while his wife is a member of the Presbyterian faith.

Mr. Stackhouse married (first) in December, 1863, Lucinda E., daughter of Evan and Lucinda H. Roberts. Mrs. Stackhouse died in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, in September, 1866. Mr. Stackhouse married (second) in Johnstown, in August, 1868, Genevieve R., daughter of George W. and Nancy M. Swank, who died in March, 1875; he married (third) September 11, 1879, Lucinda M. Buchanan, born in Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, December, 1852. She was the daughter of John S. Buchanan, born in Blair county, Pennsylvania, a merchant there; he married Katherine J. Roberts, born in Cambria county, Pennsylvania, and had children: E. Blair; Harry M., deceased; Frank M.; Charles P., deceased; John L., deceased; Edward R.; Robert L., deceased; Sanderson M., died in infancy; Lucinda M., who married Mr. Stackhouse; Anna V. Mr. Buchanan and his wife and one son were drowned in the Johnstown flood. Mr. and Mrs. Stackhouse have had children: 1. Daniel Morrell, born May 5, 1866; is living in Johnstown, and married, January 18, 1893, Katherine E. Benkert, and has children: Mary, deceased; Rebecca; Josephine, deceased; Powell; Daniel Morrell Jr., and Katherine, all born in Westmont, Pennsylvania. 2. Sarah P., married Willard A. MacCalla, and lives in Philadelphia; children: Powell S. and Helen A. 3. Powell, deceased. 4. Powell Jr., married Grace Worth and lives in San Antonio, New Mexico; child: Worth, deceased. 5. Genevieve R., married William Chalfant, and lives in West Chester, Chester county Pennsylvania; children: Genevieve S., deceased; Elizabeth D.; Jane D.; William and James S. 6. Lucy B., married Benjamin A. Thomas, and resides in Philadelphia; children: Benjamin A.; Lucinda B. and Powell S. 7. Katharine R., married Bevan Aubrey Pennypacker, and lives in Philadelphia; child: Samuel W.

The Wallace family which is represented at the present time in Swarthmore, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, by B. Holmes Wallace, distinguished in educational circles, was resident in the state of New York for some generations. It is most probable that they came originally from Scotland, as many of the characteristics of that country are to be observed in various members of this family.

(I) Moses Wallace was well known as a contractor in the city of Rochester, New York, having been born there, and dying in the same city at the age of seventy-five years. He married, and had children, as follows: James Eaton, see forward; Abigail, married Samuel Wood; Amanda, married Mason Gibson; Lydia, married Dell Budd. The eldest child, whose name is not given, and Abigail, are no longer living.

(II) James Eaton, son of Moses Wallace, was born in Rochester, New York, where he also attended the public schools. After his graduation he mat-

riculated at the University of Rochester, whence he was graduated with honor in 1873. Taking up the study of theology, he became a minister of the Methodist denomination, and he is now preaching and teaching in Mexico City. He is seventy years of age. He married Amanda Perry Holmes, who was born in Palmyra, New York, and died in West Chester, Pennsylvania, in 1903. She was a Presbyterian, and a daughter of John Abner Holmes, whose death occurred in Hemlock, New York, and who was for many years a railroad conductor on the New York Central and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroads. Mr. Holmes had children: Amanda Perry, mentioned above; Alida, unmarried; Charlotte A., now deceased, married Dr. Frank Becker; Nellie G., married P. R. Plass. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace had children: B. Holmes, see forward; Charlotte Elizabeth, unmarried; Jesse Moak, married Pauline Jennings; Haldon Herkimer, married; Archibald Ramsay, married.

(III) B. Holmes, son of James Eaton and Amanda Perry (Holmes) Wallace, was born in Rochester, New York, July 8, 1874. His earlier years were spent in his native city, where he attended the public schools, and he also attended others in several of the towns of western New York. He was a student at the University of Rochester, where he was graduated in the class of 1901. The same year he commenced teaching, and his record along this line has been as follows: Trenton, New Jersey, one year; West Chester, Pennsylvania, three years; Trenton, New Jersey, two years; Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, seven years; and during this time he spent four years as a graduate student in the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Wallace is now the principal of the graded and high school at Swarthmore, as well as lecturer on education in Swarthmore College. He is a member of the Rochester Chapter of the Delta Upsilon fraternity, and has been president of this society. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Wallace married, August 6, 1902, the only daughter of Colin W. Cross. Mr. Cross is a leather and belting merchant, and resides in Rochester. Mrs. Wallace was born in East Newark, New York. Her mother is no longer living. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace have children: Donald Holmes, born in West Chester, June 20, 1903; and Margaret Cross, born June 21, 1907, at Trenton, New Jersey. Mr. Wallace has a wide and well-established reputation as an educator, and has been the means of introducing a number of ideas which have been proved to have a true, practical value. He is most thorough in his methods, and has not alone gained the affection and respect of his pupils, but has also earned the esteem of his colleagues.

One of the oldest Roman Catholic congregations in Pennsylvania is that of St. Denis, of Haverford township, their house of worship being the first of that faith erected in Delaware county. The first gatherings of what is now the St. Denis congregation, were held at the home of Dennis Kelley, near the present Penfield railroad station. There were but few worshippers at first, but their number increased, and two years later, in 1825, the present site was selected and the first steps taken to erect a house of worship. Dennis Kelley, a wealthy woolen and cotton manufacturer, who may be called the founder of St. Denis, donated the site, and was the largest contributor to the building fund, and the church members at that time were being employed in his mills on Cobbs Creek. The original building was small, plain and unpretentious in appearance, but after a few years was remodeled and enlarged, presenting a most pleasing appear-

ance, both within and without. In the cemetery, beside the church, which it antedates, rest the ashes of the founder, Dennis Kelley.

Services were at first conducted at St. Denis by missionary priests from Philadelphia, until 1853, when the church became the spiritual charge of the Fathers of the Order of Saint Augustine, and has ever since continued under the direction of the Augustinian Fathers. The present church edifice was erected about 1852, and enlarged in 1873, and in 1903 the beautiful stone parsonage was added to the church property. The congregation meanwhile became a large and prosperous one, the membership reaching over one thousand souls, when the creation of a new parish at Ardmore somewhat decreased that number. The cemetery lying on both sides of the road, near the church, and older than the church itself, is the resting place of many of the congregation who bore the burden of its upbuilding. Many priests have served the congregation some of whom later rose to high position in their church. Among these may be named: Bishops Kendrick O'Hara, O'Connor and Galberry, and the good Father Saurin, founder of Notre Dame University.

Rev. John J. Farrell, the present efficient pastor of St. Denis, was born in Philadelphia, November 2, 1865. His early education he obtained at the public schools, finishing at high school. He then prepared for the priesthood at Villanova College, under the direction of the Augustinian Fathers. He was ordained in Philadelphia, in 1895. His first official charge was at Atlantic City, New Jersey, where until 1906 he was assistant pastor of St. Nicholas' Church. He was then appointed pastor in charge of St. Denis, of which he has since been the spiritual head. Under his care the parish has maintained its leading position, all departments of its work being prosperous and useful. A devoted priest, Father Farrell has won the love and respect of his people, while those in ecclesiastic authority repose in him the greatest confidence.

Although a native of the neighboring state of Maryland, Professor HULL. William Isaac Hull has been long identified with the educational interests of Delaware county, as professor of history and international relations at Swarthmore College.

William Isaac Hull, son of Thomas Burling and Mary (Dixon) Hull, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, November 19, 1868. He prepared for college in public and private schools, entered Johns Hopkins University, whence he was graduated A. B. 1889, Ph. D. 1892. He also studied abroad in the universities of Berlin, 1891, and Leyden, 1907 and 1908. He was associate professor of history and economics, 1892 to 1894, Joseph Wharton; professor of history and political economy from 1894 to 1904, and from 1904, professor of history and international relations, in Swarthmore College. In 1896 and 1897 Professor Hull was superintendent of summer charities, New York; examiner in history for college entrance examining board, 1900 to 1905. In addition to his standing as an educator, Professor Hull is the author of "Maryland, Independence and the Confederation," (1891); "Hand-book of Sociology," with W. H. Tolman, 1893; "History of Higher Education in Pennsylvania," 1902; "The Two Hague Conferences and Their Contributions to International Law," 1906; "The New Peace Movement," 1910; "A History of Quakerism in Holland," 1914. He is a director of the World Peace Foundation of the American Peace Society, and of the Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Society. He is a member of the American Historical Association, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania History Club, American Society of International Law. His college fraternities are: Phi Beta Kappa and

Beta Theta Pi. He is a member of the Society of Friends and in political faith, an independent Republican.

Professor Hull married, December 27, 1898, Hannah Hallowell Clothier, of Wynnewood, Pennsylvania, daughter of Isaac H. and Mary Clapp (Jackson) Clothier, of Philadelphia. His father was a grain merchant, a member of the city council and a judge of the Appeal Tax Court of Baltimore. Children of Professor Hull: Mary Clothier, born May 16, 1900; Elizabeth Powell, born January 1, 1904.

The Bonsall family, members of which have been active factors in the development and improvement of various sections of the state of Pennsylvania, principally in Philadelphia and Delaware counties, was first represented in this country by Richard Bonsall, who settled in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, in 1682, a member of the Friends Meeting. The generations in order were: Richard, Benjamin, Richard, Edward Horne, Isaac, Edward Horne (2), Jeremiah, Edward Horne (3), Edward Horne (4).

Jeremiah Bonsall, grandfather of Rev. Edward Horne (4) Bonsall, was born in Germantown, Pennsylvania, May 28, 1825, died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1892. He spent his life in the city of Philadelphia, was a conveyancer by occupation, a Friend in religion, a Republican in politics, and a man of prominence and influence in the community. He married Margaret Finister Hutchinson, an Episcopalian in religion, whose death occurred in Philadelphia, in 1907. Children: Lydia McIlvain, deceased; Robert Hutchinson, a resident of Philadelphia; Edward Horne, of whom further; Henry, deceased; William Herbert and Spencer, twins, both deceased; Elizabeth Paxon, deceased.

Edward Horne (3) Bonsall, son of Jeremiah and Margaret F. (Hutchinson) Bonsall, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 19, 1859. He was reared in the city of Philadelphia, educated in its public schools, and was a lawyer by profession, engaged in active practice in Philadelphia, achieving a large degree of success. In addition to his professional duties, he served as second vice-president of the Commonwealth Title, Insurance & Trust Company, second vice-president of Land Title & Trust Company, and member of board of directors of Land Title & Trust Company and Philadelphia Company for Guaranteeing Mortgages. He is a Republican in politics, and has served in the capacity of burgess of Glenolden, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. He is serving as rector's warden of St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church, of Philadelphia, in which he and his wife are active members. He married Hannah Rodney Tunnelle, born in Lewes, Delaware, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Stockley) Tunnelle, who were the parents of six other children, namely: Jane Albertson, deceased, who was the wife of the Rev. George L. Wolfe; Albert S. Tunnelle, of Philadelphia; Mary Paynter Tunnelle, of Glenolden; Anne E., wife of Joseph P. Wintringham, of Brooklyn, New York; Emmeline, wife of Edwin R. Clemence, of Merion, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania; Hannah Rodney Tunnelle. George Tunnelle, father of these children, was an importer and merchant of Millsboro, Delaware, and died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1863. Mr. and Mrs. Bonsall are the parents of two children: Edward Horne, of whom further; Rodney Tunnelle, born August 19, 1893, student at University of Pennsylvania, class of 1914, resides in Glenolden, Pennsylvania.

Rev. Edward Horne (4) Bonsall, son of Edward Horne (3) and Hannah Rodney (Tunnelle) Bonsall, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August

14, 1888. He was a student in the Episcopal Academy, Philadelphia, class of 1905; Harvard University, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, 1909; Philadelphia Divinity School, class of 1912, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, 1913. During his divinity school course he served at Holy Communion Chapel, Twenty-seventh and Wharton streets, Philadelphia, as lay reader, also in charge of boys' work, and on June 2, 1912, was appointed minister-in-charge of Church of the Atonement, Morton, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and St. Stephen's Church, Clifton Heights, and is still in charge of these two parishes. A firm and zealous minister of the Protestant Episcopal church, he is also a man of liberal views and broad sentiments, is an earnest student and fluent speaker, and being a man of pleasing personality, is esteemed and respected by all with whom he is brought in contact. Politically his affiliations are with the Republican party, and he holds membership in the Harvard Club of Philadelphia.

He married, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, December 4, 1912, Elizabeth Katherine Hubbard, B. A., Wellesley, 1911, born in Cambridge, March 17, 1890, daughter of Phineas and Lucinda Ann (Reed) Hubbard, who are the parents of three other children, namely: Henry R. Hubbard, married Mabel Hubbard; Mary C., married John M. Dick; Edward L. Hubbard. Phineas Hubbard is a native of New Hampshire, a linen merchant, residing at the present time (1913) in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and his wife is a native of Canada.

SCHOLL The family of which Zachariah R. Scholl, a prominent business man of Philadelphia, is a member, is of German extraction, the pioneer ancestor, Frederick Scholl, emigrating thither from the Province of Palatine in the year 1728, settling in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, where he spent the remainder of his days, his influence for good being felt in the entire community.

(II) George Scholl, third son of the pioneer ancestor, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and there lived and died. He gave his attention to the cultivation of the land, and he and members of his family took an active part in the revolutionary war, performing their part in a valiant manner. He married Anna Maria Shunk, and among his children was Jacob, of whom further.

(III) Jacob Scholl, son of George Scholl, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1797, where he was reared and educated, completing his education in Philadelphia institutions. Later in life he removed to Perry county, same state, where his death occurred in 1847. He was a minister in the German Reformed church, his circuit comprising the churches in Perry county, and these duties he performed in a highly creditable manner. Under the wise guidance of this devout man the churches prospered both spiritually and financially. During the earlier years of his ministry he was sent by his church on a missionary tour of Virginia and the Carolinas, and made the journey on horseback, as was the custom in those days. His wife, Catharine (Shaffer) Scholl, a native of Perry county, Pennsylvania, bore him a number of children, among whom was Alfred C., of whom further, and William, a cabinet maker, now residing at Urbana, Ohio.

(IV) Alfred C. Scholl, son of Jacob and Catharine (Shaffer) Scholl, was born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, December 25, 1844. After completing his studies in the common schools, he learned the trade of milling, and for some years successfully conducted a mill at Center, Perry county, Pennsylvania; later he engaged in the milling business at New Kingston,

Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. During the progress of the civil war he enlisted in the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and served for nine months under General Kilpatrick during General Sherman's famous "March to the Sea." In this service he displayed the heroic nature inherited from his forefathers, who also fought in defense of their country. Subsequently, having lost a lower limb, in a self-sacrificing effort to save a fellow man from injury and possible death, which unselfish act saved the other but incapacitated himself for life, and made it necessary for him to discontinue his chosen trade, he turned his attention to the painting and decorating business, in which he is still engaged, conducting his operations in Landisburg, Pennsylvania, his present place of residence. He is a Democrat in politics, and he and his wife are members of the Bethel church. On October 19th, 1865, he married Sarah Anne Rice, born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, March 18th, 1846, daughter of Zachariah and Nancy (Landis) Rice, of German descent, he a United States mail contractor and carrier residing in Perry county. Zachariah Rice was the grandson of Zachariah Rice, who was born in Germany 1731, and emigrated to this country about 1750; marrying Appolonia Hartman, and living for many years at Pikeland, Chester county, Pennsylvania. It is of record that these noble patriots rendered direct personal aid to the sick and wounded soldiers during the dark days of the American revolution, and family historians claim that the great Washington dined in their home immediately following the battle of Brandywine. To Zachariah and Nancy (Landis) Rice were born nine children, namely: Samuel, deceased; James, a cotton planter in North Carolina; William, deceased; Jesse, deceased; Sarah Anne, wife of Alfred C. Scholl; Henry, deceased; Joseph, deceased; Zachariah, deceased; and Ellen, wife of Jacob Kling, residing at Landisburg, Pennsylvania. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Scholl: Zachariah Rice, of whom further; Tolbert Jacob, cashier of the Second National Bank, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania; Nancy Landis, married Dr. J. G. Fickel, resides in Carlisle, Pennsylvania; Ellen, married John Zeigler, now deceased, resides in Carlisle; Florence, resides at home; Clara, married Arthur L. Reeser, resides in Rochester, New York; Stanley, a school teacher in the schools of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania; and Henry C. and Mary A., both deceased.

(V) Zachariah Rice Scholl, son of Alfred C. and Sarah Anne (Rice) Scholl, was born in Landisburg, Perry county, Pennsylvania, December 13, 1866. He attended the public schools of his native town until sixteen years of age, then served an apprenticeship at the trade of horseshoer and blacksmith under Mr. P. B. Myers, of Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, and for one year thereafter served as journeyman. He then went West in order to see the country, and ascertain if the opportunities for work were better there than in the East. For one year and nine months he worked at his trade in the silver mines of Colorado, after which he came East and became instructor and demonstrator of horseshoeing at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, continuing in that position for three years. In 1893 he established a horseshoeing shop at No. 3813 Market street, Philadelphia, and has continued the management of the same ever since, giving regular employment to several men, who perform the manual part of the labor, he superintending the work. Being recognized as an authority and expert in his line of work, people bring their horses long distances to receive attention and proper care. Mr. Scholl is a Royal Arch Mason, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, both being officially recognized therein. On December 2, 1903, Mr. Scholl completed the erection of a fine brick building located on the Westchester pike, adjoining the University of Pennsylvania observatory, Upper Darby township, Pennsylvania, which home is thoroughly modern in every

detail, well adapted to the needs and comfort of its inmates, and here he has resided ever since, winning and retaining the good will and esteem of all with whom he comes in contact—either in business or social life. He is justly recognized and known as one of nature's real noblemen, and therefore truly representative of his splendid line of forbears.

Mr. Scholl married, December 2, 1903, Laura Ledyard, born in Staten Island, New York, November 12, 1869, daughter of John W. and Eleanor Ledyard, now residents of Philadelphia, their home being located on the corner of Thirty-ninth and Filbert streets, the former named being a hatter by trade. Mr. and Mrs. Scholl have one child, Cornelius, born September 5, 1906.

Americans are beginning to realize the moral as well as the historical significance of genealogical foundations. A nation which relies upon the record of its homes for its national character cannot afford to ignore the value of genealogical investigation as one of the truest sources of patriotism. The love of home inspires the love of country. There is a wholesome influence in genealogical research which cannot be overestimated. Moreover, there is a deep human interest to it. Representatives of the name of Lungren have been prominently associated with public and commercial projects in Pennsylvania since the latter part of the eighteenth century. The name is an old and honored one in what is now Delaware county, and through marriage it is linked with several of the most prominent of the old colonial families.

Charles Howard Lungren, whose name initiates this article, is a direct descendant of John Lundgren, a native of Smoland, Sweden, where his birth occurred April 30, 1751. John Lundgren grew up and was educated in Sweden and at the age of twenty years he embarked for America. The boat in which he took passage was shipwrecked on the Atlantic ocean, off the British coast, and after several days of exposure and privation young John Lundgren, with numerous other passengers, was picked up from the wreckage by a passing vessel and carried to Liverpool, England, where he was cared for by the authorities until he fully recovered from sickness due to cold and shock. Undiscouraged by his first disaster at sea, his health permitting, he again embarked for the English colonies in America, arriving in Philadelphia in 1772. He located at the Falls of the Schuylkill, in a Swedish colony, many of his countrymen having previously immigrated to Pennsylvania. At this time he dropped the "d" in his name and his descendants have since carried the cognomen of "Lungren."

April 30, 1777, John Lungren married Sarah Garrett, born December 12, 1749, a daughter of Morton and Ann Garrett and granddaughter of Garrett and Regina (Huling) Garrettson, the latter of whom dropped the "son" from their name shortly after their arrival in America from Sweden, in the early part of 1700. Mr. Lungren became a papermaker and by an act of the Continental Congress, July 19, 1776, he, with all other papermakers of Pennsylvania, was excused from military services. In 1779 he was registered as a taxable inmate of Concord township, Chester county (now Delaware county), being employed in the Wilcox Paper Mill on the west branch of Chester creek. This was the second paper mill built in Pennsylvania, it having been erected in 1727, and called Ivy Mill, and in it was made for one hundred years all the paper used for continental and national government paper money. In 1781 Mr. Lungren located on Darby creek in Upper Darby township, where he worked in the paper mill of William

Levis, on the site now known as Addingham. In 1782 he was assessed in the Effective Supply Tax, in Northern Liberties in Philadelphia, one pound, six shillings and five pence on a paper mill at the Falls of the Schuylkill which he and Daniel Sowers had leased and in which he retained an interest until April 20, 1784. He purchased a paper mill site and fifty-three acres of land from Mark Wilcox, April 20, 1785, retaining this property until December 30, 1795, when he disposed of it to William Levis. This mill site was on Ridley creek in Upper Providence, and was for many years known as "Bancroft's Upper Bank."

January 2, 1797, Thomas Griffith, of Aston township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, conveyed to John Lungren, a papermaker of Upper Providence, a tract of eighty acres of land for the sum of three hundred and sixty-five pounds, this transaction including certain rights for a mill to be erected by John Lungren for the manufacture of paper. On the same day Jonathan Pennell, of the borough of Chester, conveyed to John Lungren, for forty silver tollars, all rights adjoining or abutting on Middletown township for the purpose of effectually completing and making firm and stable the mill dam to be used in connection with the paper mill intended to be built by John Lungren. The above mill site was on Chester creek in Aston township, and in the erection of a stone paper mill and dam in 1798, a stone dwelling house, "The Mansion," in 1799, another stone dwelling house in 1815, a second stone paper mill in 1815, and tenements for seventeen families, by 1822, the present town of Lenni had its beginning. The Lungrens (father and sons) manufactured paper at the above place until 1823, in which year the entire place was sold to William Martin, who named the mill site "Lenni Mills."

After a long and useful career John Lungren died March 3, 1816. His cherished and devoted wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Garrett, died May 1, 1818. Both are buried in the Old Swedes (Gloria Dei) church yard in Philadelphia. They were vigorous examples of the sturdy, pioneer life of Pennsylvania in its early days, and they bequeathed to their descendants those sterling, upright characteristics that make American citizens of to-day so eminently reliable and progressive. Six children were born to John and Sarah Lungren, as follows. 1. William, born May 10, 1778, died July 29, 1846; was the grandfather of the subject of this review, and further data concerning his life will be detailed in a succeeding paragraph. 2. John, born October 8, 1780, died, unmarried, November 14, 1807. 3. Elizabeth, born January 12, 1783, died February 7, 1836; she married (first), Joseph Black, (second), William Turner. 4. Charles, born November 3, 1785; married Susannah Hemphill; died in 1861. 5. Samuel, born September 27, 1787; married Margaret Effinger; died January 28, 1858. 6. Sarah, born October 7, 1790; married Dr. Nathan Hayes; died September 10, 1850.

William and Charles Lungren, both sons of John Lungren, mentioned above, inherited their father's mill at the time of his demise, in 1816, and they continued to operate the same until 1823, when they disposed of it. In that year William Lungren removed to a paper mill on Elk creek, in Chester county, and thence to Muddy creek in York county. His mill at the latter place passed to his sons, Edwin and Alfred. For several years following 1833 he was proprietor of the Black Horse Inn on the West Chester pike in Upper Darby township, Delaware county. He removed to Philadelphia in 1841, and in that metropolis his death occurred July 29, 1846. He married, February 14, 1799, Hannah James, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Engle) James, of Upper Providence, and a great-granddaughter of Morgan and Elizabeth (Prytherch) James, who were married "Ye first day of the eleventh month in the year 1604, at the meeting-house in Radnor." The ancestors of Hannah

(James) Lungren were Quakers in the early colonial days of Pennsylvania. Her great-great-great-grandparents were Richard and Jane (Petty) Woodward, who were married in England, September 10, 1674. Their son Edward married, March 24, 1705, Abigail Edge, daughter of John and Jane Edge, of Providencetown, Chester county, Pennsylvania. The daughter of Edward and Abigail Woodward, by name Abigail, married, October 23, 1730, Moses Vernon, son of John and Sarah (Pyle) Vernon. Abigail Vernon, daughter of Moses and Abigail Vernon, born March 25, 1738, married December 6, 1753, at Providence Meeting, Frederick Engle, son of Frederick and Ann Engle, she died October 4, 1826. Mary Engle, daughter of Frederick and Abigail Engle, born September 28, 1756, died January 31, 1818; she married, February 4, 1773, at Middletown Meeting, Joseph James, son of Samuel and Joanna (Paschall) James. Following are data of the children born to Joseph and Mary James: 1. Samuel, born January 1, 1774, died July 28, 1823; married January 1, 1791, Eleanor Worrall, born May 16, 1772, died August 22, 1821. 2. Frederick, born March 30, 1775, died July 31, 1843; married, November 30, 1797, Rebecca Starr, born March 1, 1776, died October 15, 1853. 3. Abigail, born October 29, 1776, died August 20, 1823; married, June 9, 1796, Aquilla Starr, born July 29, 1771. 4. Hannah, born in 1778, died June 22, 1817; married, February 14, 1799, William Lungren, whose name forms the caption for this paragraph.

Following are the children born to William and Hannah (James) Lungren: 1. Edwin, born February 14, 1800, died August 8, 1827; married, in 1821, Eliza Frame, born February 6, 1800, and who died January 13, 1873. 2. Ferdinand, born February 20, 1801, died October 29, 1882; married, June 14, 1838, Susan Armstrong, born February 20, 1810, died January 14, 1880. 3. Alfred, born April 24, 1802, died March 27, 1879; married, in 1827, Hulda Frame, born October 21, 1803, died March 15, 1844. 4. Emily Ann, born January 29, 1805, died July 2, 1877; married, May 11, 1826, Samuel Conn, born January 26, 1802, died May 19, 1872. 5. John Charles, born June 26, 1809, died September 21, 1888; married, January 14, 1830, Eliza Cameron, born December 25, 1811, died April 15, 1892. 6. William Palifox, born July 24, 1811, died October 23, 1837; married, October 2, 1833, Rebecca Lynah. 7. Hannah, born December 31, 1812, died January 13, 1813. 8. Hanson K., born December 30, 1813, died October 2, 1854; married May 4, 1843, Lucy A. Brooks, born January 22, 1825, died February 9, 1902. 9. Garrett, born August 31, 1815, died March 29, 1892; married, March 25, 1858, Adaline Wiser, born August 28, 1828, died February 8, 1877. 10. Charles Hemphill, father of the subject of this sketch, mentioned below.

For his second wife William Lungren married Jane Dix Smith, the ceremony having been performed May 6, 1819. She was born August 3, 1794, died November 24, 1871, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Dix) Smith, of Upper Darby township. Five children were born to this union, as follows: 1. Hannah E., born August 31, 1820, died March 7, 1901; married, August 1, 1848, Samuel Carter, who died May 2, 1864. 2. Henrietta J., born April 30, 1822, died May 21, 1880; married, February 16, 1847, Tracey E. Waller, born in August, 1816, died November 20, 1872. 3. Sarah J., born March 2, 1825, died April 12, 1903; married, June 19, 1867, William T. Fosque, born May 21, 1822, died November 22, 1881. 4. Samuel S., born August 22, 1827, died March 7, 1892; married, in 1848, Mary C. Schwartzwelder, and for a second wife wedded Mary F. Farrar, in June, 1875. 5. Henry H. G., born January 21, 1836, died October 19, 1874; married May 27, 1858, Annie D. Ivory, born August 17, 1832, still living in 1913.

Charles Hemphill Lungren, youngest child of William and Hannah

(James) Lungren, was born at Lenni, Pennsylvania, May 23, 1817. Losing his mother in early infancy, he was reared to maturity by an uncle and aunt, Charles and Susannah (Hemphill) Lungren, for whom he was named. He received but meagre educational training in his youth, and it was not until his ninth year that he was able to attend school regularly. At the age of sixteen years he entered upon an apprenticeship to Coleman Sellers & Son, machinists and locomotive builders at Cardington, in Upper Darby township. He remained with the above concern until 1837, and for many years following that date was engaged in erecting sugar mills in Cuba and Trinidad. In 1852 he went to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama, remaining in the Far West for two years. In 1854 he attained efficiency as a watch-casemaker. In 1868 he was honored by his fellow citizens with election to the office of alderman in the city of Philadelphia. He voiced his political views as follows: "Independent in politics; do my own thinking and voting, and am in favor of the Republican party and its form of government." In 1878 he became a real estate agent in Philadelphia, and that city continued to represent his home until his death, November 16, 1897. He was overcome by the heat, August 2, 1887, and he never fully recovered from the effects of that shock. Through extensive travel and study, Mr. Lungren developed a very keen intellect. He was well versed on all kinds of topics, talked well and interestingly and everywhere commanded the unalloyed confidence and esteem of his fellowmen. His death was universally mourned in his particular community, and his memory will long remain green in the hearts of his loyal friends.

January 14, 1841, Mr. Lungren was united in marriage to Eleanor Shields Frame, born September 2, 1817, died June 28, 1905, daughter of Robert and Martha (Philips) Frame, of Birmingham township, Delaware county. (Immediately following this paragraph is a brief sketch of the Frame family). In her girlhood days Mrs. Lungren became a member of the Brandywine Baptist Church, being baptized in the Brandywine creek. She continued in full fellowship in the several churches of that denomination with which she united, and was a quiet, unobtrusive Christian, working for the cause of Christianity continuously, ever regular in her duties, attendance and contributions for the welfare of her chosen church. Mr. and Mrs. Lungren were residents of No. 86 Andrew street, Hamiltonville, now 3624 Walnut street, Philadelphia, at the time of their respective deaths. Three children blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Lungren, namely: 1. Edwin Frame, born November 2, 1841; married, December 31, 1868, Emily S. Eckert, born September 24, 1845. 2. Emma Dallas, born January 12, 1845; unmarried. 3. Charles Howard, of this sketch.

By 1699 John Chalfast was located on a tract of land in the "Manor of Rocklands," now Birmingham township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. He requested a warrant for this land on the 22d of the tenth month, 1701. His son Robert was granted the patent for the same on the first day of the tenth month, 1714. Robert Chalfast had a daughter, Ruth, who married Nathan Frame prior to the year 1750. Mr. Frame was born in England and he and his wife had the following children: Robert, James, John and Thomas. Robert Frame, the first born of the above, was a native of what is now Delaware county, where his birth occurred, February 20, 1750. He died May 13, 1817. His wife, whose maiden name was Eleanor Shields, was born August 26, 1762, died May 19, 1820, daughter of James and Margaret Shields. Robert and Eleanor Frame resided on a part of the tract mentioned above, which he inherited from his mother, and they reared a large family of children. 1. Margaret, born February 2, 1781, died April 19, 1851; married, December 14,

1806. William Smith, born February 13, 1760, died May 9, 1824. 2. Ruth, born February 8, 1783, died January 31, 1864; married, in 1809. John Craig, born June 20, 1773, died February 15, 1849. 3. Mary, born May 5, 1785, died February 3, 1860; married Thomas Hickman, born in 1781, died March 14, 1860. 4. Eleanor, born January 14, 1788, died April 9, 1815, unmarried. 5. Elizabeth, born April 3, 1790, died August 18, 1871; married Enos Miles, born October 3, 1786, died May 18, 1840. 6. Robert Jr., born March 3, 1793, died February 10, 1871; married, October 6, 1814. Martha Philips, born February 9, 1794, died March 28, 1870. 7. Rebecca, born August 22, 1795, died February 2, 1796. 8. Rachel, born January 21, 1797, died January 22, 1797. 9. Orpha, born May 3, 1798, died February 2, 1849; married, in 1816. John F. Engle, born in 1797, died June 29, 1874. 10. Jane B., born March 1, 1801, died March 4, 1838, unmarried. 11. Sarah, born June 28, 1804, died January 2, 1876; married Absolom Ditterbine, born in April, 1799, and died August 7, 1866.

Robert Frame Jr. was born in Birmingham township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, March 3, 1793, and in that locality he resided during the entire period of his life. He grew up in close identity with the Brandywine Baptist Church, being baptized in that faith in 1821. He devoted a long life to the service of God, holding many offices in the Baptist church. January 25, 1829, he was appointed a justice of the peace by Governor Andrew Shultze for district No. 2, of Delaware county, then covering the townships of Aston, Bethel, Birmingham, Concord, Thornbury and Upper Chichester. He held that appointment until 1840, when he was elected to the same office for Birmingham, being continuously re-elected thereto until 1870, when he declined to further serve in that capacity on account of old age. The records of the Brandywine Baptist Church say: "He bore his afflictions with Christian fortitude and died full of faith in the hope of a glorious immortality." In the same records his wife is mentioned as "A most estimable Christian woman, a real mother in Israel." Mrs. Frame's maiden name was Martha Philips, born February 9, 1794, died March 28, 1870. Prior to 1500 her ancestors were known by the cognomen "Philip" and the "s" was added to the name in that year by Meredith Philips. The progenitors of the Philips family in America were Joseph and Mary, who came to Chester county, Pennsylvania, from the parish of Eglyswen, Pembrokeshire, Wales, in 1755. Their family consisted of four sons, David, John, Josiah and Joseph. They all attended the Great Valley Baptist Church until 1771, when they joined in the formation of the Vincent Baptist Church. During the revolutionary war the above sons were officers in the Second Company, Seventh Battalion Chester County Militia, Colonel William Gibson commanding—David, as captain, John, first lieutenant, Josiah, second lieutenant, and Joseph, ensign. Joseph Philips, father of the above illustrious sons, was born in 1716, died May 18, 1792. His marriage to Mary ———, occurred in Wales; she was born in 1710, died December 26, 1792. Following are brief data of their four children: 1. David, born March 26, 1742, died March 5, 1829; married Mary Thomas, who died October 31, 1840. 2. John, born in 1745, died May 22, 1790, married Margaret Davis. 3. Josiah, born March 29, 1751, died March 1, 1817; married (first) October 15, 1772, Martha Edwards, born April 16, 1747, died January 7, 1784; married (second) September 25, 1787, Sarah Thomas, born January 24, 1758, died January 23, 1845. 4. Joseph, born November 1, 1754, died September 3, 1832; married Mary ———, born July 20, 1746, died January 28, 1817.

Josiah Philips, the third of the above sons, settled on the old homestead in Chester county. He was a man of deep piety and fidelity to conviction. His home was ever open to the man of God, and the fugitive slaves were

always assisted in their passage northward by him, an underground railway station having been established in his barn. He and his second wife, Sarah (Thomas) Phillips, were the parents of eight children, as follows: 1. Joseph, born July 17, 1788, died July 21, 1825; married Rebecca Dennison, born July 29, 1786, died June 3, 1840. 2. Owen, born September 7, 1789, died August 18, 1871; married, in 1814, Rachel Evans, born in 1790, died in 1868. 3. Martha, born January 14, 1791, died February 12, 1792. 4. Isaac, born September 17, 1792, died May 15, 1794. 5. Martha, born February 9, 1794, died March 28, 1870; married, October 6, 1814, Robert Frame Jr., as noted in preceding paragraph. 6. Mary, born July 29, 1795, died December 14, 1866; married, January 1, 1814, John Tustin, born March 4, 1789, died February 25, 1860. 7. Sarah, born April 18, 1797, died April 19, 1854; married, January 23, 1818, Nathaniel Miles, born July 10, 1795, died November 19, 1866. 8. Hannah, born April 6, 1802, died March 17, 1900; married (first) December 17, 1820, Jacob Still, born July 2, 1794, died October 31, 1831; married (second) December 17, 1833, Eber Eaches, born April 1, 1802, died March 9, 1880.

Robert and Martha (Phillips) Frame became the parents of eleven children: 1. Sarah P., born July 3, 1815, died June 26, 1875, unmarried. 2. Eleanor S., born September 2, 1817, died June 28, 1905; married, January 14, 1841, Charles H. Lungren, father of the subject of this sketch. 3. P. Miles, born September 1, 1819, died August 10, 1901; married, October 17, 1844, Sarah Ann Smith, born February 23, 1819, died February 19, 1893. 4. Margaret T., born April 16, 1822, died February 1, 1884; married, April 6, 1846, Joseph Perkins, born March 17, 1812, died December 10, 1888. 5. Mary, born October 27, 1824, died December 27, 1826. 6. Martha P., born December 3, 1826, died January 6, 1827. 7. Joseph E., born January 9, 1828, died October 24, 1907; married, January 23, 1851, Hannah Taylor, born August 14, 1830, living in 1913. 8. Martha J., born April 6, 1830, died March 23, 1909; married, January 27, 1853, John Q. Taylor, born February 1, 1828, died August 29, 1902. 9. Vernon T., born May 17, 1832, died August 24, 1832. 10. Hulda T., born April 26, 1834, living in 1913; married, May 10, 1855, Edmund H. Smith, born November 30, 1831, also living. 11. F. Marion, born September 14, 1839, died December 10, 1904; married, June 22, 1865, Mary Grubb, born July 17, 1839, living in 1913.

From the foregoing it may be seen that Charles Howard Lungren is descended from a staunch old pioneer ancestry, many of his forebears having been frontiersmen in the colonial days of the Keystone commonwealth. From them he has inherited that sterling integrity of character which is manifest in all his business and private dealings. He was born at No. 3624 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 28, 1855. His early educational discipline was obtained in the Newton Grammar School of Philadelphia, through the various divisions of which he passed, graduating therefrom June 28, 1872. He launched into business life as a partner in a hardware concern, the same being known as S. B. Miller & Company, with offices in Philadelphia. His partner, Samuel B. Miller, died in 1876, and the store was closed up. Mr. Lungren then became an exchange clerk in the Centennial National Bank, at their Centennial branch, during the Centennial Exposition in 1876. In 1880 he entered the employ of the Allison Manufacturing Company, remaining with that concern for the ensuing six years, at the expiration of which he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in the accounting department with the auditor of merchandise traffic, and has so continued to the present time (1913). The family home was maintained in West Philadelphia until the summer of 1891, when removal was made to Swarthmore, in Delaware

county, where the family have since resided. Although not an office seeker in any sense of the word, Mr. Lungren is an independent Republican in his political adherence, and is ever on the alert to do all in his power to forward the best interests of his home community. He is a man of his word, and as such is highly respected by all with whom he has come in contact.

October 5, 1880, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Lungren to Rebecca Checkwood Allen, the ceremony having been performed in the parsonage of the Berean Baptist Church, at Philadelphia, the Rev. Edgar M. Levy, D. D., officiating. Mrs. Lungren was born at No. 41 North Thirty-eighth street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 28, 1858. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Lungren were Joseph and Isabel (Lowden) Allen; their son William was her father. William Allen was born June 23, 1820, died February 15, 1898. As a youth and with the consent of his mother he became a sailor. Subsequently he enlisted in the United States navy as ship's carpenter, and he was aboard the frigate "Constitution" (Old Ironsides) on her last cruise around the world. He was mustered out of the naval service at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1848, and in that year came to Pennsylvania, locating in Philadelphia, where he became a rigger of the derricks of many of the large stone buildings. Later he became a stonecutter. He married, July 12, 1849, Julia G. Hopson, born August 11, 1827, died May 21, 1913, daughter of William and Rebecca (Checkwood) Hopson, and granddaughter of Peter and Catherine (Miller) Hopson, of Philadelphia. William and Julia G. (Hopson) Allen had eight children, as follows: 1. Joseph C., born June 1, 1850, died March 6, 1908; married (first) February 9, 1878, Emma O. Dell, born December 19, 1854; died May 21, 1890; married (second) January 14, 1903, Ellen S. Schaffer. 2. William H., born February 6, 1852, died July 15, 1854. 3. Catherine, born May 13, 1854; married, July 1, 1875, Charles J. Pugh, born March 19, 1851. 4. Sarah A., born September 4, 1856; married, March 15, 1877, Louis D. Sloan, born June 10, 1855. 5. Rebecca Checkwood, Mrs. Lungren, mentioned above. 6. Eleanor P., born May 21, 1861, died June 25, 1888; married, June 16, 1881, John C. Dell, born September 5, 1852. 7. Margaretta, born January 1, 1864; married, in January, 1883, Robert A. Stewart, born May 22, 1862. 8. George H., born January 23, 1867; married, August 13, 1890, Caroline S. Laager, born June 3, 1872.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Howard Lungren have eight children, namely: 1. Allen, born December 21, 1881; married, November 15, 1905, Mary B. Crowther, born May 17, 1885; he received a good public school education and is now an elevator constructor, his home being in the vicinity of Swarthmore; his wife is the daughter of Charles Henry and Emma M. (Boyer) Crowther, of Morton, Delaware county, Pennsylvania; children of Allen and Mary B. Lungren: Frances Marion, born November 3, 1906, died January 17, 1911; Eleanor Shields, born July 15, 1912. 2. Rebecca C., born February 2, 1885; was educated in the public schools and Bank's Business College; married, May 5, 1909, Dr. William A. Raiman, born August 10, 1879, son of August W. and Minnie Raiman, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 3. Marion Frame, born June 29, 1887, died July 23, 1887. 4. Helen, born August 21, 1889; was educated in the public schools of Swarthmore; married, December 2, 1913, Godwin F. K. Werlün, born June 19, 1888, son of Louis and Metta K. (Kyster) Werlün, of Prospect Park, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. 5. Emma Dallas, born January 22, 1892; is a student in Swarthmore College, being a member of the class of 1914. 6. C. Howard Jr., born June 22, 1894, is a student in the Banks Business College at Philadelphia. 7. William Hemphill, born June 18, 1896; is a student in the Williston Seminary, at Easthampton, Massachusetts. 8. Frances Marion, born May 12, 1900, died January 11, 1902.

In the records of the Society of Friends in New Jersey, the name Atkinson has ever been prominent since the founding of the branch herein traced by John Atkinson. He was a native of Yorkshire, England, living for many years in Newby, but in 1659 moving to Thursercross, in the same county. He was among the earliest converts to the faith expounded by George Fox and bore with a strength born of strictest piety, the persecution of the Crown. Of his children, two sons came to Pennsylvania, John, died May 2, 1688, without issue, and Thomas, of whom further.

(II) Thomas, son of John Atkinson, was born in Newby, Yorkshire, England, prior to 1660, died in Bristol township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, October 31, 1687. In 1678 he was registered in Sandwich, in the parish of Addingham, county York, where there is record of his marriage. For the three following years there is no authentic record of his residence, but in 1681 he came to West Jersey and presented a certificate from the Beamsley Meeting. The following year he moved to Bristol township, Bucks county, and became a member of the Neshaminy Meeting, subsequently joining the Meeting at Falls. He became a prominent man in the county, a minister of the Society of Friends, one of the largest and most prosperous landowners in the county, and for many years a member of the Assembly and Justice of the Berks County Court. On June 1, 1685, he was a member of the first grand jury impaneled in the county. So exemplary was his life, so varied his activities, and so noble his character, that after his death the Philadelphia Meeting published a lengthy "Testimonial" written by his wife, a most unusual action among that sect, such strict believers in humility and the perfect equality of man.

Thomas Atkinson married, June 4, 1678, Jane Bond, who survived him and married (second) October 11, 1688, William Bliss, of Falls township, Bucks county; children: 1. Isaac, born March 2, 1679, at Sandwich in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, died in Bristol township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, a cordwainer, yeoman, and landholder, married June 23, 1708, Sarah, daughter of Richard and Margery (Clows) Hough. 2. William, born in Burlington county, West Jersey, died in Bristol, Pennsylvania, October 29, 1749. He was an active politician and held a number of important offices, coroner of Bucks county for nine terms between 1721 and 1740, a member of the county committee for twelve years, collector of excise, and served two terms as common councillor of Bristol. He married, (first) at Falls Meeting, Mary, daughter of Richard and Margery (Clows) Hough, a sister of the wife of his brother Isaac, (second) at Bristol Meeting, Margaret, daughter of Henry and Mary Baker. 3. Samuel, of whom further.

(III) Samuel, youngest of the three sons of Thomas and Jane (Bond) Atkinson, was born in Bristol township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, July 17, 1685, died in Chester township, Burlington county (or Newton township Gloucester county), West Jersey, February 21, 1775. He was a contractor all of his active life and in 1714 moved from Bucks county to West Jersey, taking a certificate from Falls to Chesterfield Meeting. On November 5, 1719, he presented a certificate from Chesterfield to Newton Meeting, where probably the rest of his life was spent, although tradition states that his latter years were spent at the home of his son, Samuel, in Chester township. He married, September 12, 1714, at the home of his bride (although the wedding was conducted by the Chesterfield Meeting), Ruth (Stacy) Beakes, daughter of Mahlon and Rebecca (Ely) Stacy and widow of William Beakes, both of Nottingham township, Burlington county, West Jersey. Children of Samuel and Ruth Atkinson: 1. Thomas, married Susanna, daughter of Thomas

and Martha (Earl) Shinn. She descended from John and Jane Shinn, the emigrants, through Thomas and Mary (Stockton) Shinn. 2. Samuel, of whom further. 3. Rebecca, married (first) Thomas, son of Thomas and Deborah (Langstaff) Budd and grandson of William and Ann (Clapgut) Budd; (second) Thomas Say, M. D. 4. Ruth, married as the second wife, Joshua, son of Joseph and Hannah (Hubberstie) Bispham, and grandson of John and Mary (Bastwell) Bispham, of Bickerstaffe, West Derby, Lancashire, England.

(IV) Samuel (2), son of Samuel (1) and Ruth (Stacy-Beakes) Atkinson, was probably born in Chester township, Burlington county, West Jersey, died there in October, 1781. He was a farmer all his life and amassed what was for those days a comparatively large fortune. His will was dated May 3, 1780, and proved by affirmation October 29, 1781, his executors being his son, Stacy, his sons-in-law, Moses Kempton and Joshua Newbold, and his friend, Jacob Hollingshead. He married Ann Coate; children: 1. William. 2. Elizabeth, married Moses Kempton. 3. Stacy. 4. Rebecca, married Joshua Newbold. 5. Samuel, of whom further. 6. Sarah. 7. Mahlon. 8. Beulah.

(V) Samuel (3) third son of Samuel (2) and Ann (Coate) Atkinson, was born in Chester township, Burlington county, New Jersey, died in Springfield township, same county in 1804. His will, dated January 4, 1802, was proved at Mount Holly, March 9, 1804. He married Elizabeth ———. Children of Samuel and Elizabeth Atkinson: John; Isaiah, of whom further; Caleb; Josiah; Samuel; Esther, married Joseph Rogers; Keziah, married Benjamin Atkinson; Mary, married John Atkinson; Hope, married Clement Rockhill; Elizabeth; Ann.

(VI) Isaiah, second son of Samuel (3) and Elizabeth Atkinson, was born in Springfield township, Burlington county, New Jersey, and died there in 1845. In his will, written February 17, and affirmed at Mount Holly, October 25, 1845, he named his wife, Sarah (Eldridge) Atkinson, and his children, William E.; George Washington, of whom further; Elizabeth; James E., died in Jacksonville, New Jersey; Evan, died in the West; and Rachel, married Enoch Hollingshead, and died in New Jersey.

(VII) George Washington, second son of Isaiah and Sarah (Eldridge) Atkinson, was born in Springfield township, Burlington county, New Jersey, in 1804, died intestate in the same county, in 1865. He was a Democrat in politics, a follower of the faith of the Society of Friends, and lived as a farmer on the old homestead. He married, Anna, daughter of Miles and Sarah (Simmons) King, who died in 1903, aged eighty-seven years, having survived her husband thirty-eight years. Miles King was a descendant of German ancestors, a wheelwright and wagon-maker of Jacksonville. Sarah (Simmons) King was of English family and was a woman of exceptional strength of mind and purity of character. She was a preacher of the Orthodox Quaker faith, inspired and earnest in her teachings. The death of both occurred in Jacksonville, New Jersey. Children of Miles and Sarah King: 1. Charles, a farmer, spent his entire life in New Jersey. 2. Anna, of previous mention, married George Washington Atkinson. 3. Samuel, a partner of his father until his death. 4. Mary Ann, married Nathan Aaronson, and died in Columbus, New Jersey. 5. Elizabeth, died unmarried in Jacksonville. Children of George Washington and Anna (King) Atkinson: 1. Miles King, a farmer, died at Jacksonville, New Jersey, in 1893, aged sixty-four years. 2. Edith, married Samuel E. Rogers and lives in Mount Holly, New Jersey. 4. Budd, a builder, married Mary Garwood and lives in Berwyn, Pennsylvania; children: Margaret Garwood and Anna. 5. Isaiah E., died in 1910, on the

old homestead, married Ellen Rogers, and had two children, Wallace L. and Howard. 6. John, of whom further.

(VIII) John (2), youngest child of George Washington and Anna (King) Atkinson, was born on the home farm in Springfield township, Burlington county, New Jersey, March 12, 1850. He attended the public schools of Springfield township, the well known Charles Aaron school at Mount Holly, and for one year a school conducted under the auspices of the Presbyterian denomination at Hightstown. After completing his education he learned the mason's trade in Philadelphia and in 1872 established in independent building operations, confining himself strictly to mason work, in which he has since continued. He is now one of the oldest established mason contractors in the city and has performed work on such structures as the Broad street station of the Pennsylvania railroad in Philadelphia, the Bourse building, Drexel Hall at the German Hospital, and many other edifices housing Philadelphia's banks, mercantile establishments, and industrial plants. He is a member of the Masons and Builders Association of Philadelphia, the Bricklayers Company of Philadelphia, which he served as president, and is a charter member of the West Jersey Society of Pennsylvania, also of the Builders Exchange of Philadelphia, of which he was an organizer. A Democrat in national politics, Mr. Atkinson acts independently in all local matters and in 1911 was elected a commissioner of Haverford township on the Republican ticket, an office for which he has refused to be a candidate for re-election. He is a member of the Llanerch Citizens' Association and was one of the organizers and its first president. The Independent Order of Odd Fellows is the only fraternity in which he holds membership, belonging to Lodge No. 223. Like his family for the past seven generations, Mr. Atkinson has been an adherent of the tenets of the Society of Friends and belongs to the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting of the Hicksite branch of the Society of Friends at Fifteenth and Race streets, Philadelphia.

He married, October 5, 1881, Anne H., daughter of Watson Welding, of Brooklyn, New York; children, all born in Philadelphia: 1. William, born July, 1882, died February, 1910. 2. Roger, born May 12, 1884, a builder of Philadelphia. 3. Edith, born March 11, 1889, married Robert R. Blank, of Philadelphia, and resides in Llanerch. They have one son, Robert R. Jr. 4. Dorothy, born November 11, 1893. 5. Richard, born February 5, 1897.

Since 1894, Mr. Atkinson has resided in Llanerch, the demands of business previously necessitating his residence in Philadelphia. The founder of a flourishing and lucrative business who has prospered in his chosen calling, he holds high rank among his fellow townsmen, holding besides their respect for his achievements, their liking and regard.

In June, 1683, thirteen families from Crefeld, on the Rhine, CONARD bade farewell to the fatherland and started on their long journey to America, via London. They had been preceded by Francis Daniel Pastorius, who had been charged with the duty of finding home lands within the Province, then lately granted by the English King to William Penn. On July 24, these colonists embarked at London in the ship "Concord" 500 tons, William Jeffries, master, and after a voyage of seventy-two days, landed at Philadelphia, October 6, 1683.

This historic party known in Pennsylvania history as the "Germantown Colonists," procured through their agent, Pastorius, a large tract of land not far from Penn's seat of government, to which they gave the name German-

town, which name is yet retained, although the tract has long been included within the corporate limits of the city of Philadelphia.

Among these thirteen German colonists was one whose name is variously written in public and private records and by himself both "Kunders" and "Kunrad." In Penn's charter of Germantown, signed and granted August 12, 1689, he is named as Dennis Conrad and was one of the founders and first burgesses of Germantown, later one of its most worthy citizens and the founder of a numerous and influential family.

Dennis Conrad was also known in the Westphalia tongue as Thones Kunders, this becoming in the Saxon, Dennis Kunrade or Conrad. A more recent genealogist of the family says that: "Thones Kunders was frequently known as Dennis Conrad or Conrads" and further states that: "After this time the name Kunders fell altogether into disuse, his descendants calling themselves according to fancy—Conrad, Cunrad, Conrads, Cunnard, Cunard, Conrod, Conard and Conrad. Many latter day branches have used the surname Conard. The children of Thones Kunders were seven in number, the first three born in Crefield, Germany, the others in Germantown, Pennsylvania: Cunrad, born May 17, 1678, died 1747, married Anna Klicken; Matthias, born November 25, 1679 or 1680, married Barbara Tyson and died 1726, leaving seven children, all of whom adopted the name Conard—four of the children were sons who married and left issue: John, born June 3, 1681, died 1765; Ann, born May 4, 1684 (said to have been the first child born in Germantown) married Leonard Streepers; Agnes, born September 28, 1686, married Samuel Powell; Henry, born December 16, 1688 or 1689, married Catherine Streepers; Elizabeth, born February 30, 1691, married Griffith Jones.

From Thones Kunders springs Charles Wilfred Conard, of Lansdowne and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His ancestry touches many of the prominent families of Philadelphia through intermarriages, including the Shoemaker and Baldwin families.

Charles Wilfred Conard, son of Thomas P. and Rebecca S. Conard, was born at No. 316 North Thirty-third street, Philadelphia, January 15, 1872. His father born January 20, 1840; his mother in March, 1843. He was educated in the Friends' Select School, Philadelphia, chose the profession of law, entered the law school of the University of Pennsylvania, from whence he was graduated LL.B., class of 1893. He was admitted to the bar in the same year and has since continually been in practice with offices at No. 1118 Chestnut street. He is a member of the Society of Friends, Pennsylvania Bar Association, Delaware County Bar Association, Philadelphia Bar Association. In politics he is an Independent and has warmly supported the reform movement in Delaware county.

Mr. Conard married in 1902, Mary E., daughter of Charles Gleave and Anna Margaret (Taylor) Ogden, granddaughter of John (2) and Hannah (Worrall) Ogden, great-granddaughter of John (1) and Sarah (Crozier) Ogden, great-great-granddaughter of Stephen and Hannah (Surman) Ogden—"married by a priest"—and great-great-great-granddaughter of David Ogden, who came from England, an unmarried man in company with William Penn in the "Welcome," 1682. He brought a certificate from Friends in London 11 mo. 21 day, 1681-82, of which a memorandum was kept by Friends in Philadelphia. He settled first in Philadelphia, later in Chester county, where he found a young woman, Martha Houlston, daughter of John and Ann Houlston, of Edgemont, also Friends. The following is a record of the proceedings taken before they could unite their fortunes: "At a mo'ths meeting Chester ye 4th of 11th moth, 1685, David Ogden of ye aforesd. county & Martha Holston of ye same proposed their intencons of marriage before ye mens and womens

meetings it being ye first time, John Boiter and Robert Burrow are desired by ye meeting to inquire conc: his clearness & Elizabeth Malin and ffrances Barnett to inquire conc: her clearness & so to report to ye next meeting." Later they were given permission to marry, after which they settled on two hundred acres in Middletown, where David Ogden died 8 mo. 22, 1705, leaving nine children of whom Stephen was the ninth born 11 mo. 12, 1705, three months after his father's death. The widow, Martha, married (second) in 1710, James Thomas. Child of Charles W. and Mary E. (Ogden) Conard: Mary B., born 1907. The family home of the Conards since 1880 has been at Lansdowne where C. Wilfred Conard and family now reside.

The Darlington family of Chester and Delaware counties, Pennsylvania, is among the pioneer families of that section of the state.

(I) Thomas Darlington, of East Bradford, Chester county, Pennsylvania, married Hannah _____.

(II) Jesse, son of Thomas and Hannah Darlington, married, 1789, Amy Sharpless. They had children: Martha, married Eli D. Pierce; Rhoda, married Isaac Hewes; Mark; Samuel; Edward, twin of Samuel, see forward; Benjamin; Joshua; Thomas; Jared; Amy, married Samuel Palmer.

(III) Edward, son of Jesse and Amy (Sharpless) Darlington, was born in Middletown township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, September 17, 1795. His education was acquired in the common schools of the day, and at the age of seventeen years he himself engaged in teaching in the schools in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and devoted his evenings and every spare moment to reading law under Samuel Edwards, Esq., until he was admitted to the bar of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, April 9, 1821. Three years later, April, 1824, he was appointed deputy-attorney-general for the county of Delaware, continuing in this office until 1830. He was elected as a member of congress by the Whig party in 1832, and in 1834 was elected to the same office as an Anti-Mason; in 1835 he was re-elected again as a representative of the Whig party, and thus served in the twenty-third, twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth congresses. In 1851 he was elected district attorney of Delaware county, serving in this office until 1854. While in congress he was serving at the same time as Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, Buchanan and Muhlenberg, of Pennsylvania, and other noted men of the day. He removed from Chester to Media in 1851, opening an office in the new court house in the new county seat, and took up his residence in a new brick building which had been erected by Dr. George Smith on the east of the court house square. There he resided until 1860, when he removed with his family to the "Orchard property" on the Providence road, Media, their residence being the new house erected by his son-in-law, Joseph R. Morris, who died while it was being built. Later this property was purchased by his son, George Eyre Darlington. Edward Darlington resided on this property until his death. The new county seat of Media was incorporated in 1849, and in 1851 when Mr. Darlington first came there it was but sparsely settled. It had very few street improvements at that time, and Mr. Darlington was counsel and adviser of the Board of the County Commissioners for many years, and was active in all measures tending toward the improvement of the section. Edward Darlington married, April 26, 1827, Ann Preston, born at Chester, Pennsylvania, July 4, 1804, daughter of Preston and Arabella (Ashmead) Eyre. Children of Edward Darlington were:



E. Gailington



Geo. F. Darlington

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TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

William Graham Darlington; Arabella D., married Joseph R. Morris, and had two children; and George Eyre Darlington.

(IV) George Eyre Darlington, son of Edward and Ann Preston (Eyre) Darlington, was born at Chester, Pennsylvania, August 20, 1832. His early years were spent in his native town, and he there attended public and private schools; later he was sent to the Litiz Academy, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. He studied law in the office of his father in Media, and was admitted to the bar of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, June 16, 1856. He was a very young men when he served a three years' term as district attorney of Delaware county. In January, 1890, he was appointed referee in bankruptcy for Delaware county, and he is still an incumbent of this office at the present time (1913). June 16, 1906, his fellow members of the bar in Delaware county celebrated his fiftieth anniversary of admission at the club house of the Rose Tree Fox Hunting Club; on this occasion Mr. Darlington was presented with a handsome silver loving cup, appropriately inscribed. He had been the first secretary of the Rose Tree Club, being in office from 1857 to 1873; had served as chairman of its board of directors from 1887 to 1902, when he was elected vice-president, and to the presidency in 1907. He had been an active fox hunter for more than thirty years. He and his wife occupied the Orchard house in Media, in which his father lived, until their removal to his present residence on Front street, Media, opposite and south of Court House Square, where he erected his new law offices.

Mr. Darlington married, April 16, 1884, Ella, daughter of Francis and Mary B. Carpenter, of Philadelphia. He has been a member of the L. H. Scott Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, since 1861, and has passed through all its chairs. In 1873 he made an extended tour of the United States, spending considerable time in the states of California, Utah, Iowa and Illinois. In 1903 he went to Europe with his wife, leaving New York on an Atlantic transport passenger and freight steamer, which carried a large number of cattle and horses. They were landed in the Thames river, below London, and then made an extended tour of England, Scotland, France and Switzerland. Returning by the steamship, "Minnehaha," of the same line, which took a more northerly course, and had a rough passage the entire way.

Upon the outbreak of the civil war in 1861 Mr. Darlington was engaged in the practice of law in Media, and in 1862 he joined a Chester company for state defence, under Captain William Thatcher. After the battle of Antietam he visited the scene of this conflict with John G. Dyer, to look up the Pennsylvania Reserves in which Captain Samuel A. Dyer was serving. There they witnessed a grand review of the troops on the field, by President Lincoln and General McClellan, saw them ride along the lines of soldiers and heard the hearty cheering of the men. A grand review of the great Army of the Potomac was witnessed by him at Fairfax Seminary, Virginia, before it took the line of advance. In 1863, upon the invasion of the north by Lee's Confederate army, he joined Company G, of the Grey Reserves Regiment, at Philadelphia, and went as a private to Harrisburg for the defense of the state. From there, with the brigade, composed of the Grey and Blue Reserve Regiments, and a State Volunteer Regiment, they marched to Carlisle and were present at the shelling of the town by Fitzhugh Lee's troops and the burning of the United States barracks by them on the night of July 1. During his service he was promoted to the rank of corporal, sergeant, and then first sergeant, and was honorably discharged in Philadelphia at the expiration of his term of service.

The surname Hopkins was Hopkyns in England in the sixteenth century and earlier. It is an ancient family of Oxfordshire, where in 1567 John Hopkyns was a civil officer in Coventry. From the armorial bearings of the Wyckhams of Swelcliffe, county of Oxford, and those of the Hopkins family of Oving, it is conjectured by Burke that in earlier times a bond of relationship existed between the families. In confirmation of the belief there is found in Sibford Gower, in Swelcliffe parish, a small estate which is charged with a quit rent of one hundred pence, that tradition has assigned to the late owner, as the nineteenth John Hopkins, who had successively and lineally inherited it without intervention of any other christian name than John. As this estate joins immediately to Warwickshire, it may fairly be assumed that the family of Hopkins in Coventry and in Swelcliffe descend from a common ancestor. A branch of the family is also found in the north of Ireland.

(I) John Hopkins, immigrant ancestor, is believed to have been a relative of Stephen Hopkins, who came in the "Mayflower," from the fact that he had a son, Stephen, and other names in the family indicate relationship. John Hopkins was a proprietor of Cambridge, in the Massachusetts Bay Colony as early as 1634. He was admitted a freeman, March 4, 1635, and must have been a church member and Puritan to have been admitted. Prior to 1636 he moved to Hartford, Connecticut, where he was one of the original proprietors, his home lot being in what is now East Park. He was a townsman in 1640, a juror in 1643, died 1654. He left a widow, Jane, who married (second) Nathaniel Ward; children: Stephen, of whom further; Bethia, born 1635, and perhaps others.

(II) Stephen, son of John Hopkins, the emigrant, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1634, and lived in Hartford, Connecticut, from childhood. He was admitted a freeman there in 1657, was a commissioner in 1668 and 1672, died October, 1689. He married Dorcas, daughter of John Bronson, of Farmington; children: Stephen, married November 17, 1686, Sarah Judd; John, of whom further; and others.

(III) John, son of Stephen and Dorcas (Bronson) Hopkins, was born in 1660, died November 4, 1732. He settled in Waterbury, Connecticut, building a mill on what is now Baldwin street, and becoming known throughout the locality as the "miller of Waterbury." He married (first) Hannah Strong, died May 3, 1730, and (second) Sarah ———; children: daughter, born December 22, 1684, died in infancy; John, born March 29, 1686; Consider, born November 10, 1687; Stephen, born November 10, 1689, died January 4, 1769; Timothy (of further mention); Samuel, born December 27, 1693; Mary, born January 27, 1696; Hannah, born April 23, 1699, baptized at Woodbury, May 23, 1703, twin of Hannah, died in infancy; Dorcas, born February 12, 1705.

(IV) Timothy, son of John Hopkins, of Waterbury, Connecticut, was born in Waterbury, November 16, 1691, died there February 5, 1749. He became a person of great influence, serving at various times as constable, selectman, grand juror, moderator of the town meeting, held the office of justice of the peace eight years, and represented his town many times in the general court. He married, in June, 1719, Mary Judd, and had issue, including sons, Samuel and Mark. His son, Rev. Samuel Hopkins, born in 1721, was the celebrated divine whose theological doctrines created a new epoch in New England religious development.

(V) Mark, son of Timothy Hopkins, was born at Waterbury, Connecticut, September 16, 1739, died at White Plains, New York, October 2, 1776. He was a graduate of Yale College, a lawyer, and the first of that profession in Berkshire county, Massachusetts. He was eminent in his profession, an

ardent patriot, serving as colonel of the First Massachusetts Regiment of infantry, but died ere the struggle for liberty had fairly begun. He married, in 1765, Electa, daughter of Rev. John and Abigail (Williams) Sargent, and granddaughter of Colonel Ephraim Williams, the founder of Williams College. Mark Hopkins left issue, including a son, Archibald.

(VI) Archibald, son of Mark and Electa (Sargent) Hopkins, was born at Great Barrington, Massachusetts, March 23, 1766, died at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, 1830. All of his mature years were spent at Stockbridge, engaged in farming. In him were all the qualities of sturdy independence derived from his ancestors, and he was an American gentleman of rugged worth. He was a captain of cavalry in the state forces. He married, in 1800, Mary, daughter of Isaac and Hannah (Higley) Curtis, of Stockbridge, Massachusetts.

(VII) Mark (2), son of Archibald and Mary (Curtis) Hopkins, was born in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, February 4, 1802, died at Williamstown, Massachusetts, June 17, 1887. He obtained an excellent education in his early youth and was especially prepared for college by his uncle, Rev. Jared Curtis, then principal of Stockbridge Academy, also attending Lenox Academy for a time. Finishing his preparatory work, he decided to teach school for a time before entering college. This he did, and in 1821 he matriculated at Williams College, founded in 1755 by Colonel Ephraim Williams, graduating as valedictorian of the class of 1824 with the degree B. A. The following year he became a tutor at the college, at the same time having entered the medical school at Pittsfield, then in a flourishing condition. In the autumn of 1827 he resumed his medical studies, graduating M. D. from Berkshire Medical School in 1829, and in 1830 prepared to begin practice in New York. At this time, however, Dr. William A. Porter, professor of moral philosophy and rhetoric at Williams College, died, and the vacant chair was offered to Mr. Hopkins, which after some hesitation he accepted. Thus began the connection which was to last for over half a century and which was to be productive of such great and enduring results. In 1833 he was licensed to preach by the Berkshire Association, and in 1836, despite the fact that he was but thirty-four years of age, he was chosen to succeed to the presidency of the college in the place of President Griffen, resigned, a tribute to his lofty character and scholarly attainments. For thirty-six years he remained at the head of Williams College, and raising that institution to a higher state of efficiency and prosperity. Many were the positions of influence and trust offered him during these years, but he remained faithful to his *alma mater*, giving it in his whole-hearted, simple manner, the best of his time and labor. Possibly never before in the history of education has there been such fellowship and companionship between a teacher and pupils as that which existed between Mark Hopkins and the undergraduates of Williams College. He was their friend, confidant and advisor, the sympathizer of their sorrow and the sharer of their joy. The humblest student felt his influence, and left college strengthened and inspired by his friendship and example. A predominating characteristic was his quiet determination. In 1868, during his absence, a serious rebellion broke out among the students against the faculty. Upon his return, a few masterly determined words and a short conference with the leaders of the malcontents restored harmony, which his consummate tact rendered permanent. In his declining years it was a source of great pleasure to him to receive letters from the alumni of the institution, many of whom declared that they owed their present high stations in life more to the quiet earnestness of his teaching than to any other one factor, since the lessons they had learned at a mother's knee. As a philosopher, he was one of the acutest thinkers the new world has ever pro-

duced and it is a matter of regret that his absorbing duties as the head of a college left him so little time to formulate to the full the philosophical system of which he was the founder. Many of his philosophical lectures are used as texts in the teaching of to-day. Harvard and Dartmouth Colleges honored him with the degrees M. D. and D. D., while the universities of New York and Harvard gave him the degree LL.D. He was also a member of the American Academy of Science and president of the A. B. C. F. M. He married Mary, daughter of Major Lyman and Louisa (Rossiter) Hubbell.

(VIII) Mark (3), son of Mark (2) and Mary (Hubbell) Hopkins, was born in 1852, and married, in 1876, Lucy R. Parsons, born 1858, died 1884. Mr. Hopkins is a very prominent artist in Paris, France, where he makes his home. He is a Republican in politics. Children: Mark and Georgeanna.

(IX) Mark (4), son of Mark (3) and Lucy R. (Parsons) Hopkins, was born at Williamstown, Massachusetts, in 1877. He attended Harvard University, class of 1902, but has devoted his life to agriculture and kindred branches in various parts of the country. He operated a large ranch in the west, devoted to stock raising, and since the autumn of 1912 has been a land owner of Delaware county. He purchased the property in Marple township known as the Pratt farm, an estate that had been in the Pratt name since the original deed from William Penn in 1683 until its sale to Mr. Hopkins. The part bought by Mr. Hopkins embraces 136 acres, and here he has entered extensively into pigeon and poultry raising for the metropolitan markets. His flock of pigeons numbers more than three thousand birds, confined in quarters specially constructed. His poultry yards are also extensive and conducted with all the skill of the modern fancier. The house, one of Delaware county's historic homes, is being restored and the grounds surrounding it made most attractive.

Mr. Hopkins married, in 1904, Gwladys, daughter of Walter Crosby, of New York City; children: Mark (5), and Gwladys.

DeForest Willard was born in Newington, Hartford county, Connecticut, March 23, 1846, and died at his home in Lansdowne, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, October 14, 1910. He was the son of Daniel H. and Sarah Maria (Denning) Willard, who were both descended from ancestors closely identified with the colonial history of New England. Dr. Willard could trace his ancestry directly to Major Simon Willard, the founder of Concord, Massachusetts (1632), two of whose descendants were presidents of Harvard College. His preparatory education was received at the Hartford High School and he entered Yale College in 1863. From there he went to the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1867 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University in 1871, and the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Lafayette in 1882.

Dr. Willard early selected surgery as his branch of medical practice, and during the civil war, prior to his graduation, served under the auspices of the United States Sanitary Commission at City Point and Petersburg, Virginia, as acting surgeon, and in 1867-68, was resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital. At the university he was demonstrator of anatomy from 1867 to 1870; quiz master of surgery and anatomy from 1868 to 1877; demonstrator in surgery, assistant surgeon in Professor Agnew's clinic and assistant surgeon in the surgical dispensary of the University Hospital from 1870 to 1877; and attending orthopaedic surgeon to the University Hospital from 1880 to 1910. The chair of orthopaedic surgery was created by the University for

Dr. Willard, and held by him from 1889 to the time of his death in 1910. He was patron of the Ashhurst Surgical Society from 1900 to 1910; chairman of the surgical section of the American Medical Association; president of the American Surgical Association in 1901; president of the American Orthopaedic Association, 1890; of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, 1893-94; vice-president of the Medical Alumni Association in 1905 and president in 1907; president of the Medical Board of the Presbyterian Hospital, 1901-07; vice-president of the orthopaedic section of the International Medical Congress, Berlin, 1890; chairman of the orthopaedic section of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, 1894; curator of the Philadelphia Pathological Society, 1868-71; pathologist of the Presbyterian Hospital, 1872-81; out patient surgeon of the Presbyterian Hospital, 1873-76; surgeon to Howard Hospital, 1877-81; organizer and surgeon in chief of the Widener Memorial Industrial School for Crippled Children, 1898; consulting surgeon of the Phoenixville Hospital, 1903-10; surgeon of the Presbyterian Hospital, 1876-1910; consulting surgeon of the Atlantic City Hospital, 1901-10; of the Seashore Children's Hospital, Atlantic City, 1902-10; of the Germantown Hospital, 1902-10; of the Jewish Hospital, 1904-10; of the Municipal Hospital, 1908-10; of the Home of Incurables, 1881-1910; of the New Jersey Training School for Feeble Minded, 1883-1905; of the Haddock Memorial, 1901-10; Founder of the Midnight Mission, 1868-1900; assistant medical director of the United States Centennial Exhibition, 1876; Mütter Lecturer of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, 1893; visiting surgeon of the Lincoln Institute, 1870-73; of the Educational Home, 1873; assistant physician of the Lying-in-Charity, 1872-77; professor of anatomy and physiology at the Wagner Institute of Science, 1870-75; Fellow of the American Orthopaedic Association, of the American Surgical Association, of the American Medical Association, of the Philadelphia Academy of Surgery, of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, of the Philadelphia Pathological Society, of the Philadelphia Obstetrical Society, and of the Lehigh Valley Medical Association. He was council of the Philadelphia College of Physicians for twelve years and censor of the Philadelphia County Medical Society for five years. He was a member of the General Alumni Society; a member of the Medical Alumni Society, its president in 1907 and a member of its Executive Committee for twenty years. He was a member of the Board of Managers, University Hospital, 1892-1906; of the board of trustees, Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded, 1893-97; of the board of managers, Midnight Mission, 1868-1910; of the board of managers, Union Benevolent Association, 1883-1903; member of the Academy of Natural Science, 1876-78; of the New England Society, 1881-1910; of the Founders and Patriots, Philadelphia, 1906-1910; manager of the Young Men's Christian Association, 1875-78; delegate to the International Medical Congress, Berlin, 1890; to the American Congress of Physicians and Surgeons; to the Pan-American Medical Congress, 1893; to the International Medical Congress, Philadelphia, 1876; to the International Medical Congress, Washington, 1883; vice-president of the International Congress of Tuberculosis, Washington, 1908; charter member of the Alpha Mu Pi Omega medical fraternity; and honorary member of the Alpha Omega Alpha fraternity.

Dr. Willard was never known to neglect any of the many offices and positions he filled in his long and busy career. He was a voluminous contributor to medical literature and his book on the "Surgery of Childhood" represents the mature judgment of an exceedingly large and ripe experience in surgical practice. It is generally conceded that judgment is even more essential to a surgeon than operative skill, but Dr. Willard possessed both and added to a

rare inherited and cultured judgment, a marvelous skill in surgical technique. Among the university students he was beloved because of his high ideals and the two great themes of his addresses to his graduating classes were "character building" and "faithful service." In his last public address, delivered three weeks before his death, at the opening of the one hundred and forty-fifth session of the Medical School, he concluded his discourse with these words. "Let me give you in conclusion just two mottoes to memorize, even if you forget all else of this hour—surgically, be clean without, morally, be clean within."

Dr. Willard was married, in 1881, to Elizabeth M. Porter, a daughter of the Hon. William A. Porter, granddaughter of Governor D. R. Porter and great-granddaughter of General Andrew Porter. To them was born one son, Dr. DeForest Porter Willard.

Of ancient English lineage, Dr. Harry M. Armitage, of ARMITAGE Chester, is of the fourth American generation of his branch of the Armitages. He descends from George Armitage, who, born and married in England, came to the United States in 1840, settling in Pennsylvania. He died in Philadelphia about 1850, aged fifty years. He married Hannah Ibotson of English birth and reared a large family.

(II) John, son of George and Hannah (Ibotson) Armitage, was born in England in 1826, died in Richmond, Virginia, in 1909 (or 1911). He was a lad of fourteen years, when brought by his parents to the United States, where he led a long, useful and honorable business life. He resided in Philadelphia, Maryland, Chester and Richmond, carrying on during his active life, a successful roofing business. He was for a long time engaged in business in Chester, as a contractor and manufacturer of roofing materials, first alone, then admitting his son, George Armitage. They finally dissolved, the father taking the Richmond branch of the business, moving there and continuing until his death in 1909. He married in 1853, Caroline Welch, born 1823, died August 15, 1892; children: George L. (of whom further); Charles F. and William C., both now of Richmond, Virginia, where they continue the roofing business, established by their father.

(III) George L., eldest son of John and Caroline (Welch) Armitage, was born in Harford county, Maryland, August 2, 1855. In 1860 his parents moved to Chester, Pennsylvania, where he was educated in the public school. In 1871, he took a course and was graduated from Crittenden's Business College, becoming his father's assistant in the roofing business. Later he was admitted a partner and for many years John Armitage & Son continued one of the successful contracting and manufacturing firms of Chester. They were manufacturers of building paper and roofing materials, also contractors for tin, slate and slag roofs of all sizes or dimensions. The firm enlarged their business by the establishment of a branch in Richmond, Virginia, where the elder Armitage moved in 1882, continuing as head of the Chester business until 1886, when the firm dissolved, George L. retaining the Chester business, his father taking the Richmond branch. George L. Armitage continued along the same lines until 1909, when he closed out in Chester and located in Savannah, Georgia, where he is now in successful business as a member of the Savannah Roofing Company. While in Chester, both he and his wife were active members of the Madison Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and in political faith he is a Republican.

He married, June 10, 1881, Mary W. Marshall, of Chester; children: Mabel M., engaged with the Delaware County Trust Company, of Chester;

Harry Marshall (of whom further), and George L. (2), now a medical student.

(IV) Dr. Harry Marshall Armitage, eldest son of George L. and Mary W. (Marshall) Armitage, was born in Chester, Pennsylvania, May 11, 1886. He was educated in the Chester public schools, and is a graduate of the high school, class of 1904. During his vacations he worked with his father and became thoroughly familiar with all details of the roofing business. He decided upon the profession of medicine, entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and received his degree of M. D., class of 1908. During the years 1908 and 1909, he was interne at Chester Hospital, then established in general practice at Chester, making, however, a specialty of surgical cases. He has taken post graduate courses at the University, where he has also been engaged as an instructor. He thoroughly understands the modern treatment of disease, by medical or surgical means and has a well established, growing practice in the city of his birth. He is a member of the American Medical, Pennsylvania State Medical and Delaware County Medical Societies, and of the H. C. Wood Medical Society of the University of Pennsylvania, taking active interest in all and using them as a means of keeping in closest touch with all latest medical thought, discovery or experience. In 1909 he was elected pathologist at Chester Hospital and in 1912, a member of the surgical staff. Dr. Armitage is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Modern Woodmen of America, and maintains his home and offices at No. 400 East Thirteenth street, Chester. He is unmarried.

From Scotland, at an early date, came the ancestors of the Macks. MACK of this record, settling in Pennsylvania. William Mack, great-grandfather of Raesly S. Mack, of Chester, Pennsylvania, owned a farm on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware river, opposite Belorden, New Jersey, and an island in the river known as Mack's Island. He married Rachel Gulick, whose father was proprietor of a hotel near Winchester, Virginia.

William (2) Mack, son of William (1) Mack, was born in Mount Bethel, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, August 2, 1806, died in Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania, March 16, 1892. He located at Richmond, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in business as a carriage builder. He was a Democrat in politics until 1861, then joined the Republican party, with which he was ever afterward affiliated. In religious faith he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married, March 22, 1832, at Easton, Pennsylvania, Rachel, daughter of William and Anna (Van Sickle) Everett and granddaughter of Asa and Sarah Everett and of James and Sarah Van Sickle, the latter of near Belvidere, New Jersey; children: Miriam Brown, born January 10, 1833, deceased; Sedgwick Rusling, born June 13, 1835, now living in Tranquility; Hannah Everett, born December 8, 1836, died July 21, 1906; Mordecai Stokes, born November, 1838, deceased; Russell Little (of whom further); Newton Heston, December 5, 1843; Eveline Raesly, born April 10, 1847, died in infancy; Robert Geary, born February 17, 1851, died in infancy.

Russell Little Mack, son of William (2) and Rachel (Everett) Mack, was born in Richmond, Pennsylvania, March 31, 1841. He learned the carriage builder's trade, settled in Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania, where two of his children were born, then located in Wellsboro, Pennsylvania. About 1870 he established the Wellsboro Carriage Works, which he conducted successfully for eighteen years. After an active busy life as a carriage builder and business man, he now lives in Wellsboro, retired. He is a member of the Metho-

dist Episcopal church. Mr. Mack married in Philadelphia, January 2, 1870, Josephine Illrick, born at Richmond, Pennsylvania, July 22, 1845, daughter of Samuel and Harriet (Kressler) Illrick of Richmond, granddaughter of Christopher and Susan (Bradt) Illrick, both born in Germany; maternal granddaughter of John and Mary (Seidl) Kressler; children: Minnie M., born in Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania, November 24, 1870, graduate of Dickinson College at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and later at the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy at Boston, now teacher in Dickinson Seminary at Williamsport, Pennsylvania; Edgar Illrick, born in Tunkhannock, August 25, 1872, now a book-keeper of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania; James Bryant, born in Wellsboro, October 22, 1875, now professor in the University at Osceola, Iowa; Everett William, born in Wellsboro, September 3, 1879, now a clothing merchant of Wellsboro, married May Smith, of Wellsboro; Raesly Seidl, of whom further; Josephine Penelope, born in Wellsboro, September 22, 1884, resides at home.

Dr. Raesly Seidl Mack, youngest son of Russell Little and Josephine (Illrick) Mack, was born in Wellsboro, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, February 7, 1882. He was educated in the public schools and graduated from the high school at Wellsboro, class of 1900. He then entered the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy whence he was graduated class of 1902. He began practice in the same year and is well established in successful practice at No. 114 E. Broad street.

In politics he is an Independent and is an attendant of the Methodist Episcopal church. He belongs to the Masonic Order, affiliated with the Chester Lodge No. 226, Free and Accepted Masons; Philadelphia Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree, and Lulu Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Philadelphia. His professional societies are the American, Pennsylvania State and Philadelphia County Osteopathic Associations; his social club, the Penn of Chester. Dr. Mack is unmarried.

Of the third generation of his family in the United States,
COULTER David Coulter traces descent to James Coulter, the first of the family to make Delaware county his home.

James Coulter, born in county Donegal, Ireland, lived in Shoemakerville (now Irvington) Delaware county, where he died. He brought with him wife and children, the former Margaret McClay, dying in Chester at the great age of ninety-seven years. James Coulter worked in the Shoemakerville quarries all his life and reared his children to habits of industry and thrift. Children, all born in county Donegal, Ireland: James, born 1836, died in March, 1911, at Muncy, Pennsylvania, a successful manufacturer, president of the Murray Woolen Mills; Eliza, born 1837, now residing in Chester, unmarried; Thomas (see forward); Robert, born 1841, deceased; Lucy, born 1844, died in Chester; William, born 1846, a quarry superintendent for many years with Leiper and Lewis—now superintendent of a mine and quarry in Virginia.

Thomas Coulter, second son of James and Margaret (McClay) Coulter, was born in county Donegal, Ireland, in 1839, died in Chester, Pennsylvania, February 20, 1902. He was but a boy when his parents came to Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where he attended school and worked in the quarries at Shoemakerville (Irvington) in his early manhood. When the war broke out between the states of the North and South, he enlisted in the Union army, serving three years, securing an honorable discharge at the close of his term of enlistment. After the war he settled in Chester and for thirteen years was proprietor of the William Penn Hotel, noted in that city. He married Ann

Jane Creighton, born in Quebec, Canada, who survives him a resident of Chester; children: Margaret, married Adrian V. Covert, now residing at Richmond Hill, Long Island, sales agent for the American Agricultural Chemical Company; Adela R., married Rev. John W. Morgan, a minister of the Baptist church, now located at Madison, Wisconsin; Catherine B., resides in Chester with her widowed mother; Frank, now teacher of manual training in the Orange, New Jersey, high school, married Mary Thompson; Lydia C., married David G. Brown, who is connected with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, residing in Chester; David (see forward).

David Coulter, youngest child of Thomas and Ann Jane (Creighton) Coulter, was born in Chester, Pennsylvania, at the William Penn Hotel on Edgemont avenue, December 11, 1883. He was educated in the public schools of Chester, a graduate of the high school in 1900. In July of that year he entered the employ of the American Steel Casting Company, remaining with that corporation four years. In 1904 he accepted a position with the Chester Steel Casting Company and in 1906 returned to the old plant of the American Steel Casting Company, but operated then by their successor, the American Steel Foundries. During these years he had gained an intimate knowledge of the steel casting business and understood its details so well that in April, 1907, he formed in association with A. G. Lorenz, the Keystone Steel Casting Company of which Mr. Coulter was secretary, treasurer and until September, 1911, also sales manager. He then retired from the company and became sales manager for the Taunton Crucible Company of Taunton, Massachusetts. In May, 1912, he returned to Chester and organized the Economy Iron Works Company with Charles K. Shaw and William Dougherty, locating their plant at Fifth and Pusey streets, Chester. This company was organized for the purpose of manufacturing coal fired house heating boilers and gas fired steam boilers under the patents taken out by William Dougherty, the inventor. The company is prospering, the value of these boilers having been fully demonstrated in the short time they have been upon the market. The partners are men of practical, mechanical and executive ability and fully alive to modern methods of manufacture and sale. Mr. Coulter's experience covers both departments and he is fully capable of either executive or selling management. He is a young man of great energy and since leaving school at the age of seventeen years has been continuously employed in the steel business in some capacity. He is an Independent in politics and a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. He is unmarried.

WALKER A descendant of a family long seated in England, Philip Walker is, with the single exception of his youngest brother, Abner, the only member of his family to seek a home in the United States.

He traces his descent from John Walker, a soldier of the Crimean War, who was rewarded for his military service with a government pension. He was born in Heanor, England, in 1802, died there in 1878. By trade he was a stocking weaver, working on a hand loom. He and his family were members of the Church of England; children: Joseph, yet residing in Mansfield, Derbyshire, England; John (2) (of further mention); Sarah, married a Mr. Elliott and resides on their farm in New Zealand; Bessie, married a Mr. Watson, whom she survives; William, died in Heanor, England.

John (2) Walker, son of John (1) Walker, was born in England in 1833, now both he and his wife residents of Heanor, Derbyshire, England. He was a contractor in the coal mines until 1896 when he retired. His wife was Mary

Ann Eggleshaw, born in England in 1833; both now aged eighty years are in good health and active members of the Church of England. In politics he has always been a strong Tory and has been a member of many lodges and societies, political, social and beneficial; children, all born in England: Arthur, married a Miss Watson and resides in Derbyshire, a coal miner; Jeremiah, resides in Long Eaton, Nottinghamshire, England, a lace maker; John, resides in Heanor, England, a coal miner; Herbert, resides in Derbyshire, England, a coal miner; Philip (of further mention); Sarah, married John Jackson, a weaver and resides in Heanor; Ambrose, resides in Nottinghamshire, England, a moulder; Isaiah, resides in Heanor, a coal miner; Abner, came to the United States and is employed by his brother, Philip, in Chester.

Philip Walker, fifth son of John (2) and Mary Ann (Eggleshaw) Walker, was born in Nottinghamshire, England, January 29, 1868. He attended school until he was thirteen years of age, then began working in the coal mines of the neighborhood. Later he obtained employment in a foundry as an apprentice and there remained until he became an expert moulder. At the age of nineteen years in 1887, he came to the United States, landing in New York, came at once to Philadelphia, beginning his residence in that city in April, 1887. In the month of May following he located in Chester, and the day following, May 29, he began work at his trade in the old Chester Steel Works. He remained in that employ six years, then established a bottling business at No. 233 Edgemont avenue, removing three years later to No. 211 and No. 213 on the same avenue, where he yet remains in business. He is the only licensed bottler in Chester and has a large building devoted to the needs of his business. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; the Loyal Order of Moose; the Owls; the Improved Order of Red Men; the Heptasophs; the Knights of Pythias; the Foresters of America and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He has business interests outside his bottling works and is a director of the Steel Castings Company, of Chester.

He married in Chester, June 29, 1891, Gertrude Smith, born in Columbia, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania; children, all born in Chester: John, died in infancy; Abner, born December 9, 1893, educated in Chester high school and now a student in Pierce's Business College, Philadelphia; Mildred, born in May, 1895, a student in Chester high school; Dorothy, December 8, 1899; Philip (2), September, 1902; Gertrude, February, 1904.

According to well established tradition the Paddock family PADDOCK came from Wales, but lived for a time in England, prior to the emigration to America. Robert Paddock, the first of the name of whom we have record, lived in Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1634, and is believed to have been a resident there as early as 1630. He died in Plymouth, July 25, 1650, aged not over sixty-seven years. His widow Mary sold, December 3, 1650, her "house, garden plot and shop, situate in Plymouth in the South street" and "3 acres of upland lying in the Newfield" to Stephen Wood, on the condition that she was to live there until the first of the following March. Children: Robert, who lived in Dartmouth; Zachariah, of whom further; Mary, born July 27, 1634, married William Palmer; Alice, married, May 7, 1663, Zachariah, son of Samuel Eddy, the Pilgrim; Snsanna, married November 30, 1665, John Eddy, brother of Zachariah, and died March 14, 1670; John, born 1643, was brought up by Thomas Willett, of Plymouth, and became one of the first settlers of Swansey, and married Anna Jones, November 21, 1673. These children are probably not in order of birth.

(II) Zachariah, son of Robert Paddock, the emigrant, was born at Plymouth, in 1640, died at Yarmouth, Massachusetts, May 1, 1727. He was a landowner, town surveyor and jurymen. He married, in 1659, Deborah Sears, who survived him. He left "of his own posterity forty-eight grandchildren and thirty-eight great-grandchildren," and of the latter "no less than thirty descended from his second son." "He obtained the character of a righteous man" and his widow at the age of eighty-eight years was "well reported for her good works." Children: Ichabod, born February 2, 1661; Zachariah, of whom further; Elizabeth, August 1, 1666; John, May 5, 1669; Robert, January 17, 1670; Joseph, September 12, 1674; Nathaniel, September 22, 1677; Judah, September 15, 1681.

(III) Zachariah (2), son of Zachariah (1) and Deborah (Sears) Paddock, was born in Yarmouth "about the middle of April," 1664, and died April 8, 1718. By his will dated April 5, 1718, he disposed of a large and varied estate, one item in the inventory being "a negro man valued at fifty pounds." He left his widow, Mary, ten pounds in money, the eastern end of the house, a horse "which she brought with her," a cow, ten sheep, one swine, etc., and made provision that she should be thus supplied during her life. His first wife, Bethiah Hall, daughter of Deacon John Hall, died March 7, 1707. He married (second) July 29, 1708, Mary Thatcher, of Yarmouth. Children, all but two by first wife: Deborah, born April 2, 1685; Ichabod, of whom further; Elizabeth, February 11, 1690; Zachariah, November 10, 1692; James, December 24, 1694; Peter, May 27, 1697; Bethiah, May 25, 1699; Mary, July 10, 1701; John, May 21, 1703; David, August 12, 1705; Priscilla, February 29, 1707; Hannah, "about the middle of August," 1709; Anthony, February 3, 1711. Some of the members of this family were engaged in the whaling business.

(IV) Ichabod, son of Zachariah (2) and Bethiah (Hall) Paddock, was born in Yarmouth, Massachusetts, June 1, 1687, died August 5, 1750. He and his wife were both active members of the First Church in Middleborough, where they settled. She was Joanna Faunce, daughter of Elder Faunce, and granddaughter of the Pilgrim, John Faunce. Children, the first five born in Yarmouth: Bethiah, born September 21, 1713, died in infancy; Priscilla, October 1, 1715, married Thomas Savery; Jane, August, 1717, married Gideon Bradford; Joanna, June 15, 1719, married Louis Harlow; Ephraim, April 15, 1721, married Sarah Bradford; Thomas, of whom further; Zachariah, February 20, 1725; Patience, November 6, 1727; James, April 11, 1730, married and left issue.

(V) Thomas, son of Ichabod and Joanna (Faunce) Paddock, was born in Middleborough, Massachusetts, May 5, 1723. He married, December 3, 1747, Hannah, daughter of William Thomas, gentleman. In religion he was a Quaker. "He was of middling stature, dark complexion, good flesh and health, a sedate and discreet man." They moved to the town of Holland, Massachusetts, where most of their children were born, and where he died upwards of eighty years of age. Their children were: William, born in Middleborough, November 5, 1748; Ichabod, born in Middleborough, March 28, 1751; Hannah, born in Middleborough, June 11, 1752; Joanna, born in Middleborough, February 27, 1755; Thomas, of whom further; Sally, born in Holland; Zachariah, born in Holland, about 1758; Mary, born in Holland; Nancy, born in Holland; Stephen, born in Holland, May 25, 1766; Charity, born in Holland, November 13, 1772. Of these all but one lived to be over seventy years of age. Zachariah died of smallpox in the Revolutionary army.

(VI) Thomas (2), son of Thomas (1) and Hannah (Thomas) Paddock, was born in Holland, Massachusetts, about 1756; died at Little Lakes, New

York, December 25, 1823, of apoplexy. He was remarkable for manly proportions and uncommon strength, and was of good mental capacity and general culture. He married, in 1786, Elizabeth Lewis, of Hopkinton, Rhode Island, born November 28, 1762. They lived first in Bennington, Vermont, where five of their children were born. They then moved to Warren, New York. Mrs. Paddock died in Binghamton, New York, ninety-six years of age. They had thirteen children, of whom eight lived to maturity. Four of them: Benjamin Green, of whom further; Thomas, Zachariah and Solomon became Methodist ministers.

(VII) Rev. Benjamin Green Paddock, son of Thomas (2) and Elizabeth (Lewis) Paddock, was born in Bennington, Vermont, January 24, 1789, died in Metuchen, New Jersey, October 6, 1871. He became a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church at an early age and lived a long life of usefulness, which is told in a book, "Memoir of Rev. B. G. Paddock," by his brother, Zachariah. He married (first) Sophronia Perry, niece of Commodore Oliver H. Perry, born in Boston, Massachusetts, April 20, 1794, died at Canton, New York, in her forty-second year. He married (second) Sophy Scott. The children, all by first marriage, were: William H. P., of whom further; Mary Elizabeth, born in Cooperstown, New York, May 13, 1819, married Rev. T. T. Bradford, died in Metuchen, New Jersey, in July, 1904; Francis Asbury, born in Cooperstown, New York, 1821, died in New York; Delia Anna, born in Auburn, New York, February 21, 1824, married Dr. Horace Lathrop, died in Cooperstown, New York, in September, 1891; Benjamin Case, born in Louisville, New York, April 2, 1825, a merchant, lived and died in New York; Sophronia Sophia, born in Potsdam, lived to the age of eighty-five years, unmarried; Zachariah, born in Cazenovia, New York, 1829, died in infancy; Willer Fisk, born in Cazenovia, New York, 1831, became a minister in the Episcopal church, spent his life mainly in and near Philadelphia, died in Denver, Colorado; George Leys, born in Cazenovia, died in infancy.

(VIII) Rev. William H. Perry Paddock, eldest son of Rev. Benjamin Green and Sophronia (Perry) Paddock, was born in Canandaigua, New York, during his father's ministry as an itinerant Methodist preacher, May 15, 1817, died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 2, 1872. He was a man of high education, obtaining his classical education in Union College, New York, and then preparing for the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church at a theological institution of learning in Virginia. He was regularly ordained to the ministry of that church and served as rector of churches in both New York and Pennsylvania. After his marriage in New York state he continued there four years, then located in Pennsylvania, where as assistant to Bishop Potter he was largely engaged in mission work and in the establishment of new churches, principally in the northwestern part of the state. During the civil war he served as chaplain in the Union army, and was stationed at Fort Delaware, where he contracted the disease from which he died in 1872. He was a faithful servant of God and a useful minister of the Gospel.

He married, in Utica, New York, December 29, 1840, Laura Stewart, who survived him. She was born in Louisville, New York, June 4, 1821, died in Philadelphia, December 21, 1879, daughter of William and Rachel (Rockwell) Stewart, old residents of Butternuts, New York, where Mrs. Stewart died. William Stewart, a wool merchant, died in Trenton, New Jersey. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart: Horatio, died in Lockport, New York; Laura, married Rev. William H. P. Paddock. Children of Rev. and Mrs. Paddock: 1. Laura Lusetta, died in infancy. 2. Mary Stewart, married Alfred Nesmith, and resides in Philadelphia. 3. William Francis, a veteran of the civil war, now a real estate dealer in Philadelphia. 4. Frederick Leighton, of whom

further. 5. Charles De Long, died in infancy. 6. George Henry, a civil engineer, died in Philadelphia in 1899. 7. Alice Eliza, died aged sixteen years. 8. Horatio Stewart, died while a college student in Philadelphia. 9. Edward James, a florist, died in Cleveland, Ohio. 10. Joseph Hill, a mining engineer, died in Connellsville, Pennsylvania. 11. Benjamin Perry, a physician of Cleveland, Ohio, deceased. 12. Sophia Wilkins, died unmarried in Denver, Colorado. 13. Alfred Russell, a civil engineer, now residing at Farmdale, Ohio.

(IX) Frederick Leighton, second son and fourth child of Rev. William H. Perry and Laura (Stewart) Paddock, was born in Utica, New York, April 29, 1846. He was educated in the state of Delaware, choosing the profession of civil engineer. While still at his studies in 1864 a call was made to oppose a Confederate raid into Maryland, and he enlisted in the Seventh Delaware, in which regiment he served six weeks. In 1866 he was professionally engaged on work at Fort Delaware. He then went to Philadelphia, and was connected with the Fairmount Park surveys as assistant engineer, and with the Centennial Exhibit as principal assistant engineer and on other engineering undertakings. In 1880 he went West and was employed in railroad building and other professional work. Returning east again he became connected with the Norfolk and Western railroad as resident engineer. In 1883 he returned to Philadelphia and was employed by the city as principal assistant engineer of survey on new water supply. After completing this he returned to the Norfolk and Western railroad as division engineer on the West Virginia extension, and remained with them until 1888, when he became associated with the Flat-top Coal Land Association, continuing as chief engineer of that company until his retirement in 1899. In the latter year he moved to Delaware county, Pennsylvania, purchasing land in Haverford township, where he erected a beautiful country mansion, his present home. Mr. Paddock has practically disposed of his business interests, although he retains his directorship and holdings in the Powhattan Coal and Coke Company, operating in the Pocahontas region of West Virginia. He is a member of the Engineers' Club of Philadelphia and the Masonic order; is a Republican in politics, and both he and his wife are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Mr. Paddock married, December 22, 1880, Jeannie S. Lathrop, of Cooperstown, New York. Children: 1. Winifred Lathrop, born in Delaware county, October 7, 1885; a graduate of the Baldwin School, Bryn Mawr. 2. Mildred, died in infancy. 3. Frederick, died in infancy. 4. Bettine Stewart, born December 6, 1893, a graduate of the Baldwin School, Bryn Mawr.

The Worth family is one of the old families of Pennsylvania and has been located in what is now Delaware county, since the year 1682. The earliest American ancestor was Thomas (1) Worth, who came from England in the year mentioned. He was born in England in 1649 and resided in Oxford, Nottinghamshire, from whence he started for America, April 21, 1682, arriving here about four months later. He was a man of education, and among the treasures brought from his English home, was a Bible published in 1639 by Robert Barker. In this Bible he had written in clear and beautiful penmanship, his family record. He settled in Darby, later moved farther up the township, where he owned a farm. He was of higher educational attainment than his neighbors, which fact brought his services into frequent requisition as scribe and adviser. In 1685 he married and in 1697 represented Chester county in the provincial assembly. He married Isabella Davidson, who came from Darby, England; children: John, born June

9, 1686, married Catherine Ormes; Thomas (2), of whom further; Sarah, born July 28, 1691, died at the age of five years.

(II) Thomas (2), son of Thomas (1) and Isabella (Davidson) Worth, was born in Chester, now Delaware county, Pennsylvania, January 4, 1688. He inherited from his father two hundred and twenty acres of farm land in Darby township and in 1738 three hundred and fifty acres in East Bradford township from the children of his brother, John Worth, this latter being a part of the estate which they received from their grandfather, Thomas (1) Worth, the emigrant. In 1749, Thomas (2) was commissioned a justice of the peace and of the court of common pleas, holding this office through successive re-appointments until within a few years of his death. He was a lifelong member of the Society of Friends and was buried in the churchyard of the Bradford Meeting House, 12 mo. 22, 1778. He married Mary Fawcett, born 9 mo. 25, 1697, daughter of Walter and Rebecca (Fearne) Fawcett; children: Samuel, of whom further; Susannah, born January 12, 1720, died unmarried; Lydia, born September 22, 1721, married April 19, 1744, George Carter; Rebecca, born April 23, 1723, married in 1742, Jonathan Vernon; Hannah, born November 12, 1724, died unmarried; Ebenezer, born June 8, 1726, married in 1770, Margaret Paschall; Joseph, born July 18, 1728, died unmarried; Mary, born September 17, 1729, married June 3, 1756, John Lewis.

(III) Samuel, eldest son of Thomas (2) and Mary (Fawcett) Worth, was born January 25, 1718, died December 31, 1781. He became a prominent farmer of West Bradford and was a leading member of the Society of Friends. He married (first) in Birmingham Meeting, October 27, 1744, Elizabeth, daughter of George and Elizabeth Carter, of East Bradford. He married (second) at Bradford Meeting, April 30, 1778, Jane, widow of John Buffington, and daughter of Jonathan and Mary Thatcher. Children of first wife: John, of whom further; Thomas, born December 11, 1747, married Ann Buffington; Joseph, born March 2, 1755, died unmarried; Elizabeth, February 13, 1759, died unmarried.

(IV) John, eldest son of Samuel Worth and his first wife, Elizabeth Carter, was born October 5, 1745, died October 17, 1790. He resided in Mortonville and for many years owned and operated a mill there. On April 11, 1789, he was commissioned a justice of the peace and of the court of common pleas for the district composed of Pennsbury, East and West Bradford, Newlin and East Fallowfield townships. He married Mary Bentley, born December 15, 1754, daughter of George and Jane Bentley, who survived him until December 20, 1830; children: Thomas, born April 28, 1774, married Annie Williamson; Elizabeth, born May 20, 1776, married Jacob Marshall; Ebenezer, born April 10, 1778, married Margaret Perry; Samuel, born December 6, 1779, married (first) Sarah Armet, (second) Beulah Paschall; John (2), of whom further; George, born January 13, 1785, married (first) Lydia Jeffries, (second) Martha Keech; Enmor, born March 1, 1787, married Rebecca Travilla; Benjamin, born August 5, 1788, married Phoebe Taylor. Father, mother and all the children were members of the Society of Friends.

(V) John (2), son of John (1) and Mary (Bentley) Worth, was born in West Bradford township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, about two miles south of Marshallton, June 25, 1782, died January 16, 1878. He learned the carpenter's trade, settling one-half mile south of Marshallton, later moving to a farm near Romansville, where he conducted general farming on a large scale. He was an influential member and elder of the Society of Friends and greatly esteemed in his community, which he represented for twenty-five years as county commissioner. He married Lydia Carpenter, born February 10, 1785,

died October 15, 1866, daughter of William and Rachel Carpenter. John Worth continued to reside on his farm at Romansville until he died at the great age of ninety-six years and is buried in the graveyard of the Friends Meeting House at Romansville. Children: 1. William C., born December 14, 1805. He married Phoebe Romans of Romansville, residing there a few years after his marriage, then moving to a farm at Andrews Bridge; later about 1840, to a farm on the Octoraro; children: i. John Carpenter, born October 14, 1830, married Mary Galloway. ii. George R., born July 14, 1832, never married. iii. Charles Mortimer, born July 17, 1833, never married. iv. H. Smith, born March 3, 1836, married (first) Phoebe R. Brinton, (second) Emmeline Wilson. v. Lydia Maria, born August 13, 1838, married Samuel Holmes. vi. William Harrison, born December 19, 1840, married Louisa Boice. vii. Albert R., born September 18, 1843, married Letitia Bayer. viii. David R., born June 22, 1846, never married. ix. Samuel E., born August 4, 1849, married Jeavie Smith. 2. Sheshbazzar Bentley, born December 1, 1807, died in Coatesville, Pennsylvania, November 18, 1874, a leading iron manufacturer of Coatesville, Pennsylvania. He married Elizabeth Sharpless, a descendant of John and Jane (Moor) Sharpless, founders of the Sharpless family of Pennsylvania. Children: i. John Sharpless, now president of the Worth Brothers Company of Coatesville, unmarried. ii. William Penn, secretary and treasurer of the Worth Brothers Company, married Caroline Hallowell. 3. Richard J., born December 20, 1809. He was a farmer, owning a good farm on the Octoraro creek, which he later sold in order to purchase a part of the old homestead, upon which in 1848 he built a house and barn. He married Sophia Jeffries; children: i. Bennett J., born December 21, 1838, married Margaret Joy. ii. Rachel J., born August 9, 1840, married Henry K. Harlan. iii. Lydia H., born September 3, 1842, married (first) W. T. Marshall, (second) Abiah G. Hoopes. iv. Mary E., born October 7, 1844, married W. Garrett Taylor. v. Annie M., born December 19, 1846, married Frank W. Wetherell. vi. John R., born February 1, 1849, never married. vii. Thomas, born December 25, 1852, married Prudie Eddy. 4. Samuel Armet, of whom further. 5. Rachel Ann, born February 28, 1814, married John White. 6. John D., born March 16, 1816. He was a merchant at Embreville, then at Doe Run, later establishing in the lumber business at West Chester, Pennsylvania. He married Elizabeth M. Pyle; children: i. Margaret C., born August 4, 1856, died in infancy. ii. Herbert P., born March 2, 1861, married Caroline H. Jackson. 7. Lydia Maria, born June 26, 1818, never married. 8. Elizabeth M., born August 11, 1822, married Jacob S. Wickersham; children: i. J. Howard, born April 17, 1852, never married. ii. Mary R., January 7, 1856, never married. iii. Isabel R., married Joseph P. Leedom.

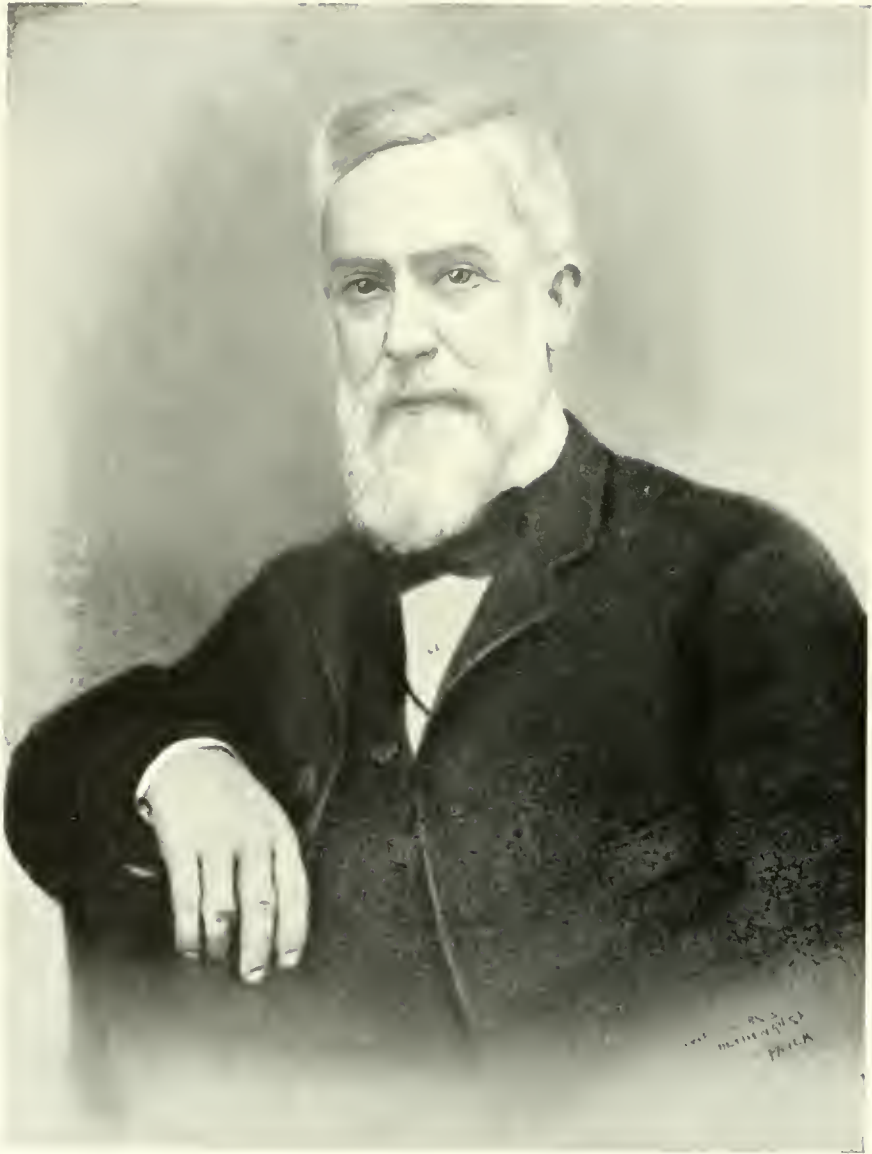
John and Lydia Worth, the parents of these children, were both members of the Society of Friends, he the head of the Meeting.

(VI) Samuel Armet, son of John (2) and Lydia (Carpenter) Worth, was born at the home farm, November 20, 1811. He was educated at the Friends school for boys, kept by Jonathan Goss. He was interested in iron manufacture for many years, but always retained his love for the soil. He was manager of the Joppa Iron Works on the Gunpowder river, twelve miles from Baltimore, from 1841 to 1846. He then moved to the Martic Iron Works, seven miles from Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where he lived until 1851. He then moved to a farm at Romansville, Chester county; then bought a farm at Spruce Grove, Lancaster county, on which he lived from 1852 until 1868. Then he bought a forge at Deer creek, Maryland, and engaged in the iron business there about ten years. He then returned to his farm at Oxford for about three years. He retired in 1875 and moved to West Philadelphia, where

he resided until his death in 1899. He was a director of a bank in Lancaster, Pennsylvania; in politics a Whig and Republican. He married Hester Ann Hoopes of Embreville in 1840, daughter of Joshua Hoopes, a farmer and miller, owning a grist mill on Brandywine creek, at which he died in his ninety-seventh year. Children of Samuel A. Worth: 1. Emma Matilda, married, in 1862, Bordley S. Patterson. 2. Edward, of whom further. 3. Mary Elizabeth, married Samuel E. Dickey.

(VII) Edward, second child and only son of Samuel Armet and Hester Ann (Hoopes) Worth, was born at the Joppa Iron Works, Maryland, of which his father was then manager, March 26, 1843. His father, in 1851, bought a grist mill and farm on the Octoraro creek, which was the home of Edward Worth until January 17, 1860, when he entered the employ of his uncle, Sheshbazzar, who was operating rolling mills at Coatesville, Pennsylvania. He was educated in private schools and for three years attended the Union high school at Union. He served during the civil war in an emergency cavalry regiment, which service took him into the state of Virginia; was engaged at the battle of Gettysburg, receiving a serious wound in that battle that left him with a limp as a reminder of the days of carnage, now happily past. Since 1887 Mr. Worth has been president of the Kaolin and Feldspar Company of Brandywine Summit, the largest concern in the country grinding feldspar exclusively, owning their own mines and operating their own mills. The original plant was started by William S. Manley, now deceased, and on March 25, 1887, was incorporated as the Brandywine Summit Kaolin and Feldspar Company, with Edward Worth, president, and Joseph P. Rogers, secretary and treasurer. When incorporated, the business of the company was washing china clay for potters' use and grinding feldspar used in the manufacture of all sorts of tableware and fine china, etc. The clay washing department was soon discontinued and the feldspar grinding department developed to its present large proportions, after the discovery of the largest feldspar mine in the country near Elam, Pennsylvania, now owned by the Kaolin and Feldspar Company. The immediate property covers one hundred and thirteen acres with mills and railroad sidings, besides the properties at Chester Heights, of twenty-eight acres; Elam, eighteen acres; Nottingham township, Chester county, four hundred and forty-two acres, and the Pilot property in Cecil county, Maryland, twenty-nine acres. Feldspar in its natural state is difficult to mine and extract, but the company has taken from its Elam mine or quarry, ground it into merchantable form and marketed one hundred and fifty thousand tons of this valuable mineral. They operate their mills day and night; employ on an average one hundred men and in the twenty-six years Mr. Worth has been at the head of the company, he has never had a strike or serious disagreement with his men. To the management of this valuable enterprise, Mr. Worth has given himself entirely for twenty-six years and to him is due the continuous prosperity and solid financial standing of the company. He has proved a wise executive and capable business man, highly esteemed by his associates and ranking high in the commercial world. He is a member of the Episcopal church and in political faith is a Republican. He is interested in all that concerns the public good; is a humane, thoughtful employer and a loyal enterprising, valuable citizen of the state he risked his life to defend from the invader.

He married (first) February 20, 1867, Rebecca Hayes, daughter of Dr. Samuel Hayes and Lydia (Clark) Harry, of Chester county, where Dr. Harry was a practicing physician for many years; there he died leaving issue: Dr. Samuel (2); Jesse; Washington Mlee; Victoria Ann, married Charles Wollaston; Lydia Maria, married Benjamin McCord; Rebecca Hayes, married Edward Worth. Edward Worth married (second) February 17, 1897, Sarah



Wm. F. W. Dickeson M.D.

Fookes Wright of Laurel, Delaware, daughter of Turpin Wright, of Seaforth, Delaware, a man of extensive inherited interests, and his wife, Jane Fookes, both living. Children of Edward Worth and his first wife, Rebecca Hayes Harry: 1. Samuel Harry, born March 26, 1868, married in 1891, Mary Strong. 2. May, born January 31, 1871, married Horace Fox. 3. Grace, born June 17, 1873, married Powell Stackhouse Jr. 4. George, born August 26, 1876, married Sarah Reed; children: Rebecca, Elmore May, George Edward. The family home of the Worths is at Media, Delaware county, where, in a beautiful residence, friends are warmly welcomed and hospitably entertained.

DICKESON This name, which has been made familiar in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, by the Doctors Dickeson, both father and son, was first borne in this country by Thomas Dickeson, who came from England to New Jersey as one of the original Fenwick Company, and there founded a family which has ever since been resident in the state of New Jersey. From him sprang the Doctors Dickeson, of Delaware county.

Dr. William T. W. Dickeson was born in Woodbury, New Jersey, at the Woodbury homestead, in 1828, and died in Media, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, early in the morning of February 21, 1912. His preparatory education was an excellent one, and he subsequently became a student at the University of Pennsylvania. He had prepared for the profession of civil engineering, and had attained some prominence along that line, having made important surveys of coal and copper properties in North Carolina, and of coal lands in Sullivan county, Pennsylvania. His ambition and taste, however, were for a medical career, and in furtherance of that ambition he took instruction in pharmacy from Dr. Graft, of Philadelphia, and later took a course in the profession of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with honor in the class of 1849. At the age of twenty-four years he was appointed professor of agricultural chemistry at the Wagner's Free Institute of Philadelphia. Not long after he had been graduated he opened a drug store in Philadelphia, which he conducted very successfully until the outbreak of the civil war, when he enlisted. He received an appointment as assistant surgeon of the Ninety-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was later appointed surgeon, with the rank of major, of the Fourth Regiment of Pennsylvania Reserves. He continued in the service until this momentous conflict was ended, then returned to Pennsylvania, settling in Media, Delaware county, where the remainder of his life was spent. He established himself in the private practice of medicine and surgery, a course which was continued uninterruptedly until 1906, and in connection with this he conducted a pharmacy in Media until 1880, when he turned over the drug business to his son, William E. Dickeson, Ph. G.

Dr. Dickeson remained a student throughout his life. All the time which he could spare from his large practice was spent in scientific research, travel and study. He made no specialty of any particular line, but his genius and talents enabled him to accomplish much in various fields of medical science. He was a student of the languages, of geology, mineralogy, archaeology and art—in his later years becoming greatly interested in, and a collector of antiques. His vacations, generally spent in travel, were utilized in adding to his fund of information concerning one or the other of these studies. As a physician and surgeon he held high rank, and during all the long years of his practice in Delaware county, held the patronage of the best families of that

section. He was a member of the American Medical, the State Medical, and the Delaware County Medical societies; the American Geological Society; Delaware County Institute of Science; Bradbury Post, No. 149, Grand Army of the Republic; and of George F. Bartram Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was an honored past master. In all these bodies he took a deep interest, and in all he was held in the highest esteem.

Dr. Dickeson married (first) in 1855, Eunice, daughter of Judge Burchard, of Philadelphia, and (second), in 1862, Emily M. J., youngest daughter of Jacob Snider, of Philadelphia, who was the inventor of the "Snider Rifle," and of raised type to be used in the instruction of the blind. She was born May 12, 1841. Children by the first marriage: 1. William Eunice, twin, born May 13, 1856, died in 1910. He was a chemist, and was for twenty-two years the analytical chemist in the custom house at Philadelphia. 2. Jabez Burchard, twin, born May 14, 1856, died at the age of forty-one years. He was a promising young lawyer and a highly respected man. He was a member of the Delaware County Bar Association, and practiced his profession in Media. By his second marriage Dr. Dickeson had the following named children: 3. Thomas Wilson, died at the age of eighteen months. 4. Morton Phelps, see forward.

Dr. Morton Phelps Dickeson, son of Dr. William T. W. and Emily M. J. (Snider) Dickeson, was born in Media, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, October 8, 1864. He obtained his primary and intermediate education in the Friends' School in his birthplace, later entering Shortlidge's Academy. His professional education was secured at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated in the class of 1886, and at the Medico-Chirurgical College of Medicine, from which he was graduated in the class of 1888, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, the highest class honors in the award of the institution having been presented to him. He remained eight months as resident physician, having previously had charge of the college dispensary. Subsequently he was appointed prosector to Dr. William H. Pancoast, professor of anatomy at the college, and also served as assistant in the department of bacteriology. In 1888 he severed his professional connection with the college, and in April of that year located at Glen Riddle, and established himself in the practice of his profession there. In 1906 he returned to Media and there took up the practice of his father. In the quarter of a century which has just elapsed, Dr. Dickeson has broadened and developed as a surgeon and physician until he stands in the foremost ranks of the medical profession. He has a large practice, both in Delaware county and in Philadelphia, and possesses the entire confidence of the public by whom his skill and integrity are unquestioned. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the State and County Medical societies, and was a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners for a period of ten years. He has been a member of the State Board of Health for nine years; is an ex-president of the alumni of the Medico-Chirurgical College, and he belongs to the Philadelphia Medical Club. He is also interested in the Burmont Specialty Company, of Delaware county, a corporation formed for the manufacture of chemical specialties, and he is the supervising chemist. In 1907 Dr. Dickeson established a private sanitarium, which has been very successful, and which necessitated the purchase of additional property in 1913. He is a past state councilor of the Junior Order of American Mechanics, has served as state councilor for a period of six years, and is now a member and secretary of the finance committee of the National Council of that order. He also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Both he and his wife are members of the Episcopal church

and interested in charitable works of all kinds. In political faith he is a Democrat, interested in township affairs, but is entirely devoted to his profession and has never accepted public office, other than serving six years as school director.

Dr. Dickeson married, September 21, 1907, Alice Smith, a daughter of Philip and Harriet (Dodd) Baker, of Oxford, Chester county, Pennsylvania, an old and prominent family of the county. At an early age she commenced the study of music with H. Ogelsby, of Chester, Pennsylvania, and at the age of twelve years showed such remarkable talent as a performer on the violin, that she obtained a scholarship and entered the Spruce Street Conservatory of Music, where she was at first a pupil of Gustave Hille, and subsequently of Herman Cosman, and under the instruction of the last named artist, and accompanied by him and his wife, she went abroad, and was accepted as a pupil of Anton Veteck, at that time concert master of the Philharmonic of Berlin. She was also fortunate enough to study under the famous Eugene Ysaye for several months. She was elected a member of the Paris Academy of Music, and is one of the only three American girls who ever achieved that distinction. She followed the profession of music as a solo violinist from 1897 until the time of her marriage, with an unprecedented amount of success. She is known throughout the country and in Europe as a violinist of great talent and a masterly technique, and her style has been compared very greatly to her credit with that of her celebrated teacher, Eugene Ysaye. She is a member of the Woman's Club and chairman of the music committee.

Rev. William Boyd, son of William Boyd, who came to America BOYD from Scotland in 1850, was born in Philadelphia, February 5, 1852, and was for many years a minister of the Presbyterian church. Rev. Boyd married Annie E. Culver, born in Philadelphia, died in 1890, leaving three sons: 1. William Fairview, born in Glenmoore, August 21, 1877, now traveling auditor for the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia, residence Lansdowne. 2. Andrew Culver (of further mention). 3. Albert Barnes, born in Glenmoore, Pennsylvania, April 18, 1881, now electrical engineer with the Diamond Rubber Company in Akron, Ohio.

Andrew Culver Boyd, second son of Rev. William and Annie E. (Culver) Boyd, was born in Glenmoore, Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 23, 1879. He was early educated in the public schools of Camden, New Jersey, preparing for college at Eastburn Academy, Philadelphia, entering Princeton University, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1900. Choosing the profession of law, he entered the law school of the University of Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated LL.B., class of 1903. He was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in June, 1903, to the state and federal courts of the district in the same year and to the Delaware county bar in 1904. He is well established in general civil practice, giving but little attention to the criminal branch of his profession. He is solicitor for the Lansdowne school board and for the two building and loan associations of the county. He is a member of the state and county bar associations; George W. Bartram Lodge No. 298, Free and Accepted Masons, Media, and is a communicant of the Presbyterian church. In college athletics he was especially interested in base ball and foot ball, a love he has not outgrown. In political faith a Republican, he has always been active, was for years a member of Lansdowne borough council; is an ex-president of the Lansdowne Republican Club and a frequent delegate to party district and state conventions.

He married, October 19, 1907, Eliza G. Gross, born January 16, 1885,

in Kutztown, Berks county, Pennsylvania, daughter of William and Laura (Wanner) Gross. Children: Mildred Culver, born July 29, 1908; Andrew Culver Jr., December 8, 1909.

In April, 1893, Mr. Boyd moved to Lansdowne where he has a beautiful home at No. 120 North Lansdowne avenue. His law offices are at No. 806-807 North American Building, Philadelphia; his practice being before the courts of that city and of Delaware county.

The world instinctively pays deference to the man whose success has been worthily achieved and whose prominence is not the less the result of an irreproachable life than of natural talents and acquired ability in the field of his chosen labor. Dr. Horace Furness Taylor occupies a position of distinction as a representative of the medical profession at Ridley Park, Pennsylvania, and the best evidence of his capability in the line of his chosen work is the large patronage which is accorded him. It is a well known fact that a great percentage of those who enter business life meet with failure or only a limited measure of success. This is usually due to one or more of several causes—superficial preparation, lack of close application or an unwise choice in selecting a vocation for which one is not fitted. The reverse of all this has entered into the success and prominence which Dr. Taylor has gained. His equipment for the profession has been unusually good and he has continually extended the scope of his labors through the added efficiency that comes through keeping in touch with the marked advancement that has been made by the members of the medical fraternity in the last decade.

Dr. Horace Furness Taylor was born at Wallingford, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, July 29, 1881, and he is a son of Millard Fillmore and Hettie Carpenter (Fitch) Taylor, the former of whom is now deceased and the latter of whom is residing at Westtown, Pennsylvania. Millard Fillmore Taylor was a son of David and Elizabeth (Simmons) Taylor, natives of Westtown, Chester county, this state, where they passed their entire lives. David Taylor was a carpenter by trade and in addition to building he conducted a general merchandise business in his home town. He and his wife were devout members of the Presbyterian church. They were the parents of seven children, concerning whom the following brief data are here incorporated: Millard Fillmore, father of the doctor; George S., a native of West Chester, Pennsylvania, is there city registrar and a member of the board of health; Anna J., is the wife of Henry Cox and they maintain their home at West Chester; Frank, is a plumber by trade and lives at West Chester, Pennsylvania; Fred, is a farmer in New Jersey; Llewellyn, is a contracting plumber and has his headquarters at West Chester; Laura, is the wife of T. Bloom, of Chester, Pennsylvania.

Millard Fillmore Taylor was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 12, 1856. He grew to maturity and was educated in his native place and after his marriage he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for which concern he worked in all thirty-seven and a half years. He was station agent first at Wallingford, whence he was transferred to Upland and thence to Westtown, in which latter place his demise occurred February 2, 1910, aged fifty-four years. He was a staunch Republican in his political faith and in a fraternal way was a valued member of the Improved Order of Red Men. His religious views were in harmony with the tenets of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which his wife is a zealous member. Mr. Taylor married Hettie Carpenter Fitch, who was born in Chester county,

Pennsylvania, February 21, 1854, and who is a daughter of Thomas and Mary Fitch, natives of Marshallton, Pennsylvania. Mr. Fitch was a teamster and a farmer and he resided on a farm near Marshallton for a period of forty-four years. He and his wife were both Quakers. He died at Westtown in 1899, aged seventy-nine years, and she passed to eternal rest in 1882. There were three children in the Fitch family, namely: Hettie Carpenter, mother of the doctor; Hannah, who is single, lives at West Chester; and Mary, widow of Elwood Brinton, lives in Philadelphia. After the demise of her husband Mrs. Taylor succeeded him in his position as station agent at Westtown, Pennsylvania, and she continues as such at the present time, in 1913. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Taylor: Dr. Horace Furness, the immediate subject of this review; and John Wyeth, who is deceased.

To the public schools of his native place Dr. Horace Furness Taylor is indebted for his preliminary educational training, which included a course in the Friends' High School, West Chester, Pennsylvania. In 1898 he was graduated in the Swarthmore Preparatory School and in the fall of that year was matriculated as a student in the University of Pennsylvania, in the medical department of which famed institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1903, duly receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He received his initial experience as a physician and surgeon as an interne in the Chester County Hospital, where he remained for six months, at the expiration of which he entered the Chester Hospital, where he remained for an equal period of time. In 1904 he entered upon the independent practice of his profession at Punxsutawney, in Jefferson county, remaining there for three months and going thence to Toughkenamon, Pennsylvania, in which latter place he was located for two months.

March 14, 1904, marks the advent of Dr. Taylor at Ridley Park, in Delaware county, where he bought out the practice of an old and established physician and where he has since maintained his professional headquarters. During the early part of his residence here his work was confined to a general medical practice, and later he began to branch off into surgery also. He has met with unqualified success both as physician and as surgeon, having accomplished several almost miraculous cures. February 10, 1910, he opened up a private hospital on the old Joseph Burk property at Ridley Park but by 1913 his practice had grown so extensive that he was forced to seek more spacious headquarters. In the latter year he erected a modern hospital directly opposite his old place of business. This building is thirty-six by seventy feet in lateral dimensions and is three stories high. It contains thirty beds and requires the aid of a staff of seven nurses. The institution is known as the Taylor Hospital and from the time of its inception it was a charitable concern to a certain degree, Dr. Taylor standing the charity, but in 1913 it received recognition from the state and now has a state fund for its charity patients.

Dr. Taylor is coroner's physician and is a member of the Ridley Park board of health. In connection with his medical work he is a valued and appreciative member of the Delaware County Medical Society and of the Philadelphia Medical Club. Although not a politician nor an office seeker, he is a stalwart Republican in his political convictions and is a member of the Delaware County Republican Committee. In a fraternal way he is affiliated with Prospect Lodge, No. 578, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; with Broad Race Consistory, at Philadelphia; and with Lulu Temple, Mystic Shrine.

October 12, 1904, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Taylor to Miss Katherine Grace Manly, a daughter of Charles Manly. Dr. and Mrs. Taylor have one son, Horace Howard Furness Jr., whose birth occurred January 22, 1910.

The professional career of Dr. Taylor excites the admiration and has won the respect of his contemporaries, and in a calling in which one has to gain reputation by merit he has advanced steadily until he is acknowledged as the superior of most of the members of the profession in Delaware county, having long since left the ranks of the many to stand among the successful few.

The ancestral seat of the Brighton family of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, was Spaulding, Lincolnshire, England, where Thomas, the father of the American emigrant, spent his entire life. He was a contractor and did a great deal of work, draining and reclaiming the waste marsh lands of the locality. Both he and his wife were



life-long members of the church of England. He died in 1900, aged eighty-four years. He married Mahala Bradford, died in 1906, aged eighty-one years. Children: 1. Edward, a farmer of Old Leak, England; married Polly Burgess. 2. Betsey, deceased; married Richard Hunt. 3. Sarah Ann, deceased; married John Gray. 4. Thomas, deceased; married Amy ——. 5. Polly, deceased; married Charles Maltby. 6. George, deceased; a hotel-proprietor; married Agnes Donaldson. 7. Mahala, deceased; married Benjamin Britton. 8. Abram, of whom further. 9. Samuel, married Elizabeth Bailey. 10. Lourina, deceased; married John Smith; have a son living at St. Davids, Nebraska. 11. Maria, deceased, married Walter Wiley. 12. William, deceased; a farmer. 13. Rose,

deceased; married Alfred Flowers. 14. Charles, a minister of the church of England; broke down his health in church service and died aged twenty-three years.

(11) Abram, son of Thomas and Mahala (Bradford) Brighton, was born in Spaulding, Lincolnshire, England, January 31, 1858. He had little opportunity as a boy to attend school, and began to earn his own living when twelve years of age, working on the farm of Thomas Dennison. After four years at farm labor he became a coachman in Spaulding. After his marriage he was proprietor of the hotel in Spaulding for four years, also managing the "White Horse" hotel in Boston, England, until 1885, when he immigrated to America. He settled in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and for one year tried farming, giving this up in favor of the livery business, which he conducted in Media, Pennsylvania. After two years he moved to Upland, where he was employed by John P. Crozer for eight years. In March, 1893, he came to Chester, where for eight years he conducted a restaurant and for twelve years was proprietor of a hotel. He has since sold the business but still retains possession of the property. In 1913 he sold a valuable piece of farm land in Middletown township, Delaware county. Since leaving the hotel business he has acquired considerable real estate, including his own home on West Fifth street, Chester. In 1900, Mr. Brighton sent for his nephew, Edward Brighton, and secured for him a position. Benefitted by this opportunity, Edward has risen steadily in

business life and is now a merchant of Norwood, Pennsylvania. In 1900 another of the family, Samuel, came to the United States and is employed by his brother, Edward. In politics, Mr. Brighton is a strong sympathizer with the Republican party. He holds membership in Lodge No. 488, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Chester; Knights of Pythias, of Media; and the Foresters, of Chester. Both he and his wife are members of St. Paul's Church, of Chester. For his steady and rapid rise in life, Mr. Brighton cannot be given too high praise or too hearty congratulation. Coming to a strange land he had every obstacle before him, with the further handicaps of a lack of funds and ignorance of the customs of the country. It is greatly to his credit that at the present time he is a retired business man of competent fortune, liked and respected for the qualities that have raised him from obscurity to prominence. Perhaps the greatest factor in his success has been the gentle encouragement and never-failing faith of his wife, Jane Laughton, whom he married September 3, 1879, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Drayton) Laughton, of Hibelstow, Lincolnshire, England; he was a farmer and died in 1893, both were members of the Church of England. Children of George and Elizabeth Drayton: Jane, of previous mention, married Abram Brighton; Jacob William, deceased, married and had issue: Polly, deceased; James, lives in Newcastle, England; Charles, lives in Soxelby, England; Sarah, lives in England; Harry, lives in Media, Pennsylvania; Samuel, lives in England. Children of Abram and Jane (Laughton) Brighton: 1. Mary Ann Laura, married Joseph Johnson, a commission merchant, of Chester; son, Abram. 2. Minnie Marie, married Clarence Cooper, a commission merchant, of Chester, son, James Branghton. 3. Roslyn, married George Scholerterer, superintendent of the Fayette Brick Works of Chester; daughter, Jane Laughton.

ALEXANDER William C. Alexander, a prominent member of the bar of Delaware county, and active in political and community affairs, is a native of that county, born in Thornbury, November 12, 1870, son of Thomas B. and Maggie C. Alexander. His youth was clouded with sorrow and misfortune. He was only five years old when his father met his death in an accident on the Philadelphia & Reading railroad. Of her two children—William C. and Bertha—the widowed mother had lost the latter at the age of seven months, only a month prior to the death of the father. In order to support herself and her only remaining child, she became a nurse, and heroically struggled along, keeping her son in school until he was eleven years old, when, overborne by her labors and being in ill health, she was obliged to relinquish her profession and take up her home with her father, William Cloud, her son going to live with an uncle, G. Pearson Cloud, on his farm in East Goshen township, Chester county. Here her young son earned his board and clothes and schooling in the country school. He enjoyed the favorable advantage of having for teacher during a portion of this time, W. Roger Fronefield, now a leading member of the Media bar, to whom he is indebted for much of the best formative influences of his early years, and who subsequently became his warm personal friend and law preceptor.

In his young manhood Mr. Alexander was for a time a student in the famous West Chester Normal School, and became so excellent a scholar that he served acceptably for two terms as a teacher in the Kennet township schools. He subsequently completed a course in Prickett's Business College, Philadelphia, after which he secured employment with the John M. Rowe Son & Company in the capacity of shipping clerk, later relinquishing the position to enter the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as clerk in the trans-

portation department at Broad street, Philadelphia, and where he remained for six years. Meantime he gave his evenings to the study of law, under his former school teacher, Mr. Fronefield, and, as he progressed, he gave up his railroad position and became assistant to the recorder of deeds of Delaware county, under Recorder Thomas D. Young. The latter work was more in line with his ambition, also affording him greater opportunity for his law studies, and on March 2d, 1897, he was admitted to the bar of Delaware county, and at once entered upon practice in Media, his present residence, and where his abilities have brought to him a large and influential clientele. He was for some years solicitor for the Directors of the Poor of Delaware county. He is a Republican in politics.

Mr. Alexander married, May 7, 1892, Mae F., daughter of John D. and Mary E. Erisman, her father a florist, of Kennett Square. Children: Beatrice Zadie, born November 22, 1893, and Jay Cooke, born May 13, 1905.

The Taylor family of Pennsylvania which boasts of Bayard TAYLOR Taylor, the noted American author, among its members, traces its descent from Thomas Taylor, of Wales, and who, according to the record left by Ruth Woolens, written when she was eighty-four years of age, had five sons: Stephen, Job, Joel, William and John.

(II) John, son of Thomas Taylor, married, in 1769, Dinah Bailey; children: Job, Stephen, William (of further mention), Rachel, married ——— Pierce; Elizabeth, married ——— Mendenhall; John Levi, Hannah, Mary, Joel, Abner; Lydia, married ——— Pierce; Reuben; Sarah, married Richard Taylor.

(III) William, son of John and Dinah (Bailey) Taylor, died at Hockessin, September 4, 1829. He and his wife were members of the Society of Friends, of which sect he was a preacher. He married, 1798, Anne Mercer, died at Fairville (now Mendenhall), Pennsylvania, October, 1857. Children: 1. Samuel, born June 3, 1799; married Mary Cloud. 2. Job, born December 27, 1800; married Susan Yeatman. 3. Elisha, born September 27, 1802. 4. William, born May 4, 1804; married (first) Elizabeth Hood, (second) Deborah Bye. 5. Elizabeth, born August 24, 1805; married Caleb Sharpless. 6. Amos, born April 1, 1807. 7. Sarah, born October 13, 1808; married William Woods. 8. Isaac, born April 20, 1810; married Letitia Davis. 9. Hannah, born March 21, 1812; married Joseph R. Mendenhall. 10. Lydia, born October 13, 1814; married Dutton Ottley. 11. Ann, born December 20, 1817; married (first) Benjamin Sharpless, (second) Hugh Passmore. 12. David Wilson (of further mention). 13. Jesse, born October 3, 1820; married, October 20, 1844, Hannah Mendenhall. 14. Ruth, born June 16, 1822; married Theodore Woolens.

(IV) David Wilson, son of William and Anne (Mercer) Taylor, was born at Hockessin, Delaware, February 10, 1819, died there October 22, 1895. He spent his early years at the family home, leaving when he was nineteen years of age and traveling extensively through the west. Returning east, he purchased farms in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia and New Jersey, successively, following the farmer's occupation until his death. In politics he was a Republican, but never held any public office. He and his wife were members of the Society of Friends. He married, December 30, 1851, Elizabeth Jane, born January 17, 1824, died at Willowdale, Chester county, Pennsylvania, daughter of John, a farmer of Chadds Ford, and Margaret (Hannum) Pyle. Children of David Wilson and Elizabeth Jane (Pyle) Taylor: 1. Newton Pyle, born January 19, 1853. 2. Pusey Phillips (of further mention). 3.

William, born December 22, 1857, died in infancy. 4. Martha W., born September 21, 1860; married, March 10, 1880, Sharpless Nathan Cox, born September 21, 1847; children: Elizabeth Taylor, born May 14, 1882; Isaac Garrett, August 16, 1884, married March 17, 1909, Amy W. Eastman, and had a son, Carroll, born December 19, 1911; Taylor Mitchell, born November 17, 1886; Lydia Hannah, born January 28, 1888; Wayne S., born March 16, 1890; Howard Newton, born July 24, 1892; Sharpless Nathan (2), born October 14, 1893; Ruth Woolens, born February 26, 1896; Alice Benjamin, born March 27, 1897; Mabel Adalaide, born February 19, 1899. 5. Levis Walter, born June 16, 1864; married, February 26, 1896, Lillian Croues.

(V) Pusey Phillips, second child and son of David Wilson and Elizabeth Jane (Pyle) Taylor, was born at Centreville, Delaware, October 23, 1855. Here his early years were spent, but upon arriving at mature age he purchased the property of William Twaddell, whose ancestors were of revolutionary fame. The farm of two hundred and twelve acres, surrounded on nearly all sides by Brandywine creek, whose meanderings give it a natural boundary far more beautiful, serviceable and enduring than any of human making. In front of his home is the meeting place of Pennsylvania and Delaware, so that from the front porch one may look into Chester and New Castle counties. Upon the estate are the ruins of an old powder mill used during the revolution. The Twaddell forbear who owned the property at the time, could not, in adherence to the pacific principles of his faith, that of a Friend, manufacture powder to be used in such a cause, but consummated a very effective compromise with his conscience, by which he turned over the mill and all its appliances to a neighbor of less severe belief. The dwelling in which Mr. Taylor lives is of stone, erected over one hundred and fifty years ago, of old colonial architecture. Mr. Taylor owns many fine cattle, and conducts an excellent dairy. He also specializes in the raising of wheat and potatoes. Both he and his wife are members of the Brandywine Baptist Church. Politically he is an Independent, and has never held office.

He married, December 23, 1891, Mary A. Turner, of Pleasant Hill, Delaware county, daughter of William, born in Manchester, England, April 16, 1837, and Mary C. (Walker) Turner. William Turner was a son of Abram Turner, a cotton manufacturer, and Margaret (Ryder) Turner, of Manchester, England, who had two children: William (of previous mention), married Mary A. Walker; and Richard Thomas, unmarried, died June, 1911. Children of Pusey Phillips and Mary A. (Turner) Taylor: 1. Margaret Flavelle, born at Mermaid, Delaware, November 5, 1892. 2. William F., born at Hockessin, Delaware, February 15, 1894. 3. Bayard L., born in Hockessin, Delaware, February 7, 1896. 4. Walter Chandler, born in Walnut Green, Delaware, May 23, 1898. 5. Frederick Ervin, born in Kennett Square, Pennsylvania, February 28, 1900. 6. Philip Pusey, born in Chadd's Ford Junction, October 18, 1904. 7. Newell Converse, born in Chadds Ford, "Windtryst," October 23, 1908.

The family founded by Cornelius Corssen, a French Protestant
 CORSON who fled from France on the same vessel that brought Henri de La Tourette, after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, has numbered many eminent physicians. Perhaps the best known in our own day was Dr. Hiram Corson, now deceased, the foremost champion of his time for the right of women to practice the medical profession. Dr. Hiram Corson was a brother of Charles Corson, the grandfather of Dr. Susan R. Corson, of Lansdowne, all tracing their descent from Cornelius Corssen, who settled on

Staten Island, New York, where his will was probated in 1693. The line of descent is through Benjamin, first, second and third; the first Benjamin, son of Cornelius, the emigrant settling in Bucks county in 1726, bringing a son, Benjamin (2), who married in Buck's county, Maria Suydam; their son, Benjamin (3) married Sarah Dungan. Both the Corsons and the Dungans were wealthy, as wealth was estimated in those days and had agreed that each should give the young couple "as much as the other" towards their "setting out," but a dispute arose between the families, with the result that neither family gave anything, the newly-weds beginning life on a rented farm in Dublin township, then in Philadelphia county.

Joseph Corson, son of Benjamin (3) Corson, was born in Dublin township, March 15, 1764, married, in 1786, Hannah Dickinson and had eleven children, including Dr. Hiram (of previous mention), and Charles, grandfather of Dr. Susan R. Corson.

Charles Corson, third son of Joseph Corson, was born January 22, 1801. He married Sarah Egbert and they for more than forty years lived on their large farm in Lower Providence township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. He was intensely opposed to slavery, his house being a station on the "underground railway" and many a slave was forwarded from there to more northern points and freedom. His sixth child was John Jacobs.

John Jacobs Corson was born January 5, 1839, died in Norristown, Pennsylvania, in 1912. He was a successful business man, real estate dealer, lawyer and financier of that city for many years and a man of high character. He married, April 8, 1872, Rebecca Pawling Freedley, born in Norristown in 1847, daughter of Henry Freedley, and a great-granddaughter of Joseph Heister, a former governor of Pennsylvania; children: Nellie, Pathologist in Dr. Ludlum's Sanitarium in Philadelphia; Dr. Susan R. (of further mention); Alice, a noted artist, who for three consecutive seasons held a scholarship in the Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia; John J., a real estate dealer in Norristown; Henry Freedley, also in the real estate business in Norristown; Paula, married Kenneth Patton, now United States Consul at Rome, Italy; Russel, a law student at the University of Pennsylvania; Dorothy, yet a student.

Dr. Susan R. Corson, second child of John Jacobs and Rebecca Pawling (Freedley) Corson, was born in Norristown, Pennsylvania, August 26, 1876. After a course in public and preparatory school, she entered Swarthmore College, whence she was graduated B. S., class of 1897. The love of the medical profession was in her blood and encouraged by the achievement of so many Doctors Corson of the past, she entered the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia, from whence she was graduated M. D., class of 1901. After spending a year in the Woman's Hospital in Philadelphia, she located in Lansdowne in 1902 and began the private practice of her profession. She is, in addition to her large general practice, attending physician to Miss Brewster's school for backward children and to the Church Home for Children at Angora, Pennsylvania. A woman of culture, energy and ambition, Dr. Corson has worthily upheld the family name and justifies in her own career, the long and arduous fight made by her great uncle, Dr. Hiram Corson, for woman's recognition by the medical profession.

In 1912, Dr. Corson erected a home at Garrettford, Delaware county, but continues her office at No. 8 East Baltimore avenue, in Lansdowne.

Prior to 1830, Ernest and Adyessha Hilton, born and married in Germany, came to Pennsylvania, settling in Lycoming county, where Ernest Hilton died prior to 1843, leaving his widow with four daughters and a son, George. The widow came to Philadelphia with her children in 1843, but when the cholera became epidemic in the city the family was broken up, the children being sent to different places to avoid the dread disease. Becoming thus separated in early life the children grew up as strangers, losing all trace of one another.

George, only son of Ernest and Adyessha Hilton, was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, in 1835. He was eight years of age when his mother came to Philadelphia with her children. When the family was broken up he was placed under the care of John Justice, a farmer, owning Sweet Brier farm, now a part of Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. He was an inmate of the Justice home about five years. He was then thirteen years of age, a strong and hearty boy, very desirable and useful help on a farm. From the age of thirteen to seventeen years he worked for Henry Cochsperger, a truckman and farmer. He had never received wages for his labors with these men, board and clothes being his only compensation. Pennies that fell in his way were carefully hoarded, and of these he had seven hundred carefully stored away on which to begin life. With this sum, and his nine years' experience at farming, he left the Cochsperger home, finding employment with Mrs. Betsey Grover, who owned a farm of sixty acres. He took charge of this farm and caused it to yield so satisfactorily that he remained with Mrs. Grover until her death five years later. He then came to Delaware county, engaging with William Gardner, then owning the Bullock farm. He remained with Mr. Gardner five years, when he was stricken with typhoid fever. In 1859 he was placed in charge of a farm owned by a Mr. Damon. This farm, then in Darby township, is now included within the corporate limits of the borough of Darby. After seven years of successful management of the Damon farm he entered the employ of William Jackson, a farmer, living on the Chester road. In 1869 he became manager of a farm owned by Henry Sloan, continuing until the death of Mr. Sloan in 1874. Mr. Hilton then rented the property, converting it into a truck farm and disposing of his products in the Philadelphia markets. He continued there, prospering abundantly, for eighteen years, when he retired from active labor, having spent forty-nine years, from 1843 until 1892, in active work as a farmer. In the latter year he erected his present comfortable home in Darby borough at Fifth and Greenway streets, where he has continuously resided since its completion. He is also the owner of seven other dwellings in the borough. The earnings of his years of toil have been judiciously invested, and his store of wealth has grown from the seven hundred pennies of his boyhood to an ample competence for his old age. His life has been well spent and he is rich in the esteem of his many friends and acquaintances. A Republican in politics, he has served eighteen years as member of the borough council. Also has been a director for seventeen years of the King-sessing Building and Loan Association of Paschall.

Mr. Hilton married, May 3, 1858, Mary Ann Cain, born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, April 14, 1838, daughter of John Cain, born in England, a carpenter, and his wife, Mary Ann Adams, who died in Darby in 1904, aged sixty-six years. Their children: Robert, Edward, John, Emma, deceased, and Mary. Children of George and Mary Ann (Cain) Hilton: 1. Martha B., born January 27, 1859; married William J. Wright; children: Harry E. and George H. 2. George W., born June 27, 1860; married Catherine Simons; children: William J., George W. (2), Anna, Garrett and Grace. 3. John C., born April

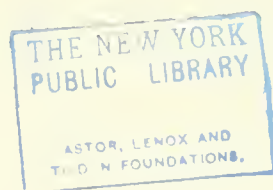
11, 1862, died July 7, 1903; married Emma Kurtz; children: Mattie W.; Mary A., married Charles Stuart, of Philadelphia.

The Lukens were among the earliest settlers in Germantown, now a part of the city of Philadelphia. Jan Lucken was the first of whom we have record. He was one of the thirteen heads of families who arrived in Philadelphia, October 8, 1683, as passengers on the "Concord," William Jeffries, master, after a voyage of almost eleven weeks. Some were from Germany and some from Holland, and it is not known with certainty from which of these two countries Jan Lucken came. His wife, Mary, doubtless newly married, accompanied him. They were Mennonites at the time of their arrival, but at a later date became identified with the Friends. His name became Anglicized to John, and in time Lucken passed into Lukens. John Lukens and Arnold Clinken were appointed overseers of the Germantown Meeting, 1 mo. 25, 1706, and he was frequently a representative thence to the quarterly meeting. By occupation he was a weaver. His will is dated 8 mo. 9, 1741, and was proven January 24, 1744. His widow died in 1742 at the age of eighty-two years. Children: 1. Elizabeth, born 7 mo. 28, 1684, married, 1717, Edward White. 2. Elsje (Alice), born 5 mo. 10, 1686, married, 1706, John Conrad. 3. William, born 12 mo. 22, 1687-8, married about 10 mo. 1710, Elizabeth, daughter of Reynier Teison (Tyson). 4. Sarah, born 7 mo. 19, 1689. 5. John, born 9 mo. 27, 1691, married, 1711, Margaret Kuster. 6. Mary, born 11 mo. 18, 1693, married, 1712, John Gerrit (Jarrett). 7. Peter, born 1 mo. 30, 1696, married, 1719, Gainor Evans. 8. Hannah, born 5 mo. 25, 1698, married, 1716, Samuel Daniel, son of Francis Daniel Pastorius. 9. Mathias, born 8 mo. 13, 1700, married, 1721, Ann Johnson. 10. Abraham, born 7 mo. 16, 1703, married Mary Marle and Elizabeth Walker. 11. Joseph, born 9 mo. 3, 1705, married, 1728, Susanna Marle. The family traced in this review is directly descended from the pioneer ancestor, Jan Lucken, but it is somewhat difficult to ascertain accurately through which son this descent is traceable.

(I) William Lukens, who was probably born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, owned an excellent farm there in Horsham township, and died on his homestead. He was a devout member of the Society of Friends. He married and had a number of children, of whom those who grew to maturity were: Jacob; Jonathan, see forward; Charles.

(II) Jonathan, son of William Lukens, was born on the farm of his father in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. He was the owner of a small farm there on which he resided many years, but at the time of his death he was living with his daughter, Mary Ann Hutchinson. He married (first) Sarah Kinderdine, and had: 1. William P., see forward. 2. Joseph, died in 1897 on a farm in Ridley township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania; he married Mary Paul Worrall. 3. Mary Ann, deceased, married George Hutchinson, who died in Indianapolis, Indiana. Mr. Lukens married (second) ———, and had children: 4. John, who was starved to death at the Andersonville Prison during the civil war. 5. Charles, died in Philadelphia. 6. Edwin, lives in Macungie, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania. 7. Elwood, died in infancy.

(III) William P., son of Jonathan and Sarah (Kinderdine) Lukens, was born in Horsham township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and died July 3, 1900. He received a common school education and was brought up on the farm, and commenced to assist in its cultivation at the usual age at which farmers' sons commenced at that time. He removed to Ridley township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, about 1868, his wife owning some property there, and





*Greystone
Residence of J. Harry Lukens*

spent the remainder of his life there. He was a member of the Society of Friends but his wife was not a member of any denomination. Active in the affairs of the Republican party, he was honored with public office, and served a considerable time as supervisor of the township. He was a man of great influence and prominence in the community, and was known for his public spirit, and for his liberal response in all matters of charity. He married Mary Worrall Parry, born in Ridley township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and died in October, 1905. Children: 1. Edith P., died young. 2. J. Parry, see forward. 3. Elizabeth, married B. Frank Compton, and lives in Ridley township. 4. Sarah K., married William W. Downing, and lives in Berwyn, Pennsylvania. 5. William, see forward. (See Worrall line forward).

(IV) J. Parry, son of William P. and Mary Worrall Lukens, was born in Horsham township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, June 8, 1854, and his early years were spent there. After attending the Friends' School for a time he became a pupil at the Chester Academy, from which he was graduated with honor. His first business position was as a clerk in a store at Leiperville, now Crum Lynne, in 1874. The following year in association with his uncle, Joseph K. Lukens, he purchased the interests of Mendenhall & Johnson, the firm name being changed to J. K. & J. P. Lukens, and this partnership was in force until November, 1877. In association with B. Frank Compton he purchased the large store of B. F. Pretty at Upland, Pennsylvania, having sold his interest in his previous business to J. K. Lukens. The new enterprise was operated under the firm name of Lukens & Compton, and was continued thus until 1890, when Mr. Lukens purchased the interest of his partner, conducted the business alone for two years and then sold it in the spring of 1892 to B. Frank Compton. He removed to Wissahickon and was employed by A. & P. Roberts in the Pencoyd Iron Works for one year, when he purchased a grocery, meat and provision establishment at Ardmore, but sold this again in 1896. He then became the agent for a western concern which manufactured sewer pipes and fire clay products, and later became the eastern agent of the American Sewer Pipe Company, which was in existence from 1900 to 1912. During this time he was gradually establishing himself in independent business along the line of these products and in 1912 resigned his position as agent. Since that time he has been in business on his own account. Mr. Lukens has also been considerably interested in real estate matters. In 1897 he purchased the Wood-Lynne Coal, Feed and Material Yard, which he conducted alone for a period of two years, then for three years as the senior partner in the firm of Lukens & Lewis. He sold this business in 1903 to his partner, Lewis C. Lewis. He still retains his interest in a large amount of property in Chester City in the borough of Upland and in Ridley township. He has lived in Ridley township since 1897, and since 1905, upon the death of his mother, he has resided on the old Worrall homestead, the residence on which was erected in 1768. At that time it was considered one of the finest and best homes in Delaware county. Mr. Lukens had this dwelling thoroughly repaired in 1913, but retained all the colonial features and relics, simply modernizing it by the introduction of gas, water, electric light, heating, etc., and it is now the most commodious and best equipped house of its kind in the county. It is situated on a large, rectangular plot of ground of twenty-seven acres, bounded on three sides by Fairview road, Bullen's Lane and Crum creek, and has one of the best springs in the county. In political matters Mr. Lukens gives his allegiance to the Republican party, and he and his wife are members of the Baptist church. He is a member of L. H. Scott Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Chester, Pennsylvania. Mr. Lukens married, October 2, 1889, Irene S. Compton, born

in Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, died February 7, 1909. They have had children: 1. Mary Worrall, born January 5, 1891, was graduated from Ridley Park High School. 2. William Penn, born September 20, 1894; was graduated from the Ridley Park High School, and then went to Swarthmore College, and was graduated from the department of engineering of that institution. He is now employed in the model room of the Chalmers' Auto Company, Detroit, Michigan. 3. Edith W., born June 18, 1896; at Ardmore, Pennsylvania; she was graduated from the West Chester Normal School in June, 1912.

(IV) William, son of William P. and Mary Worrall Lukens, was born in Horsham, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. He was educated at the Gilbert Academy; he then engaged in general mercantile business, being in the employ of an older brother at Upland, Pennsylvania. In 1889 he became an employe of H. S. Burbank & Company, of No. 16 North 8th street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as a traveling salesman, his territory covering Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, West Virginia and Delaware. At the end of thirteen years with this concern he formed a connection with George C. Batcheller & Company, covering the same territory, and has been associated with this firm up to the present time. For the past few years Mr. Lukens has been actively engaged in real estate matters, the main field of his operations being Ridley township and Chester, Pennsylvania. He is also the proprietor of the Russell House at Thomasville, Georgia, and spends the greater part of each winter there. His religious affiliations are with the Society of Friends. He is a member of the L. H. Scott Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Chester, Pennsylvania. The home of Mr. Lukens is a beautiful old stone house, built in 1794 by his maternal great-grandfather, William Worrall. It is surrounded by fifty acres of the old Worrall homestead. Mr. Lukens married, July 15, 1896, Lila H. Willie, born in Lloyd, Jefferson county, Florida, and they have had children: 1. James Willie, a student in the Ridley Park High School. 2. Elizabeth Parry, a student at the same institution.

(The Worrall Line).

(I) Peter Worrall, a native of Cheshire county, England, purchased, March 21, 1681, of William Penn, five hundred acres of land in Marple township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. He cleared and improved this and, in 1699, conveyed one hundred and sixty acres of it to his son, Peter.

(II) Peter (2), son of Peter (1) Worrall, the immigrant, died at an advanced age in 1749.

(III) Jonathan, son of Peter (2) Worrall, was an orthodox Quaker. In 1752 he purchased one hundred and fifty acres of land in Ridley township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. He married, 1727, Mary Taylor, who was a daughter of an early provincial legislator.

(IV) William, son of Jonathan and Mary (Taylor) Worrall, was born December 29, 1730, died December 23, 1826. He had nine brothers and sisters, of whom four lived to more than ninety years, and one attained the advanced age of one hundred and four years. He built a large stone house on the land purchased by his father in Ridley township, and so excellent was the construction of this, that it is still in use by some of his descendants. He also built the first barn in that section of the country, and people came from far and wide to see it. During the time of the revolution, the British were destroying millstones wherever they could. William Worrall's neighbor, a miller, came to him for advice as to how he could protect his millstones. Mr. Worrall advised him to bring them to him and he would conceal them in his hay-mow; this was done and the ruse was a decided success, the stones being saved.

Later the British were quartered on the farm, and Mr. Worrall was in great alarm lest they discover the millstones, as they were using the hay for fodder, but they remained undiscovered, as the troops were called to the battle of Brandywine before a sufficient quantity of hay had been used. The county treasurer brought the public funds to Mr. Worrall, and he buried them under the path which led from his house to the barn. Before the stone residence was built they lived in a log cabin and some of its doors with latch strings are still in use, and they are still "hanging out." The locks on some of the doors, which were sent from England, had been put on upside down, and they are used in this condition up to the present time. Mr. Worrall was a Quaker, but, although it was against the belief of this denomination to enter into warfare, his brother Jacob took part in the battle of Trenton against the Hessians. Mr. Worrall married Phoebe, daughter of Nathaniel and Ann Grubb, of Grubb's Mills, Chester county, Pennsylvania; Nathaniel Grubb was for ten years a member of the continental congress.

(V) Nathaniel, son of William and Phoebe (Grubb) Worrall, was born August 14, 1769, died in January, 1836. He married Mary, daughter of Jonathan and Edith (Daws) Paul. Children of Nathaniel and Mary (Paul) Worrall: 1. Edith Paul. 2. Jonathan. 3. William. 4. Phoebe. 5. Eliza. Edith Paul Worrall married Jacob Parry and had children: Mary Worrall, Elizabeth and Phoebe Ann. Mary Worrall Parry married William P. Lukens (see Lukens).

McCULLOUGH Cornelius McCullough, of Lansdowne, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, a highly respected citizen of that place, descends from honorable, hardworking Irish forbears.

The family for many generations has been settled in county Donegal, Ireland, and there the name McCullough stands for integrity, uprightness and energy. The United States, especially Pennsylvania, has been enriched by the emigration of a part of it to these shores, since by its coming the members have added to the wealth of the country by their labor.

(I) John McCullough, father of Cornelius McCullough, was born in county Donegal, Ireland, and died in 1904, in Lansdowne, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, by being run over by a train on the Pennsylvania railroad. He early began to fight life's battles, as his parents had a large family and he was among the eldest. After his marriage in Ireland he decided to come to the United States, and in 1869, he emigrated, landed in Philadelphia, and settled at Summit Hill, Pennsylvania. For a time he was forced to accept any kind of work that was offered him, and was employed in the coal mines. He later sought and received employment with the Pennsylvania railroad, remaining with that company for twenty-six years. He lived, in the meantime, at Stockton and Kellyville, now Burmont, Pennsylvania. Before his death he moved to Lansdowne, where he eventually met with the accident that caused his death. Both he and his wife were members of the Roman Catholic church, and the Catholic Total Abstinence Society, for twenty-nine years, and to the Kellyville Society for some years. They were devout, God-fearing people, and reared their children in the faith of their fathers. He was a staunch Democrat, and after securing his naturalization papers, he voted with and worked for the party. He was one of the best known and most liked men in his line of work, and his death was regretted alike by his company and fellow laborers. He married, in county Donegal, Anna Dougherty, born there, and died in Lansdowne, Pennsylvania, in 1905. Children: 1. Patrick, born in county Donegal, Ireland; superintendent of the Charles Gilpin Construction

Company; resides in Philadelphia. 2. James, born in county Donegal, house painter in Lansdowne, Pennsylvania. 3. Anna, born in county Donegal, married James Shane, of Lake View, Pennsylvania. 4. Mary, born in county Donegal, widow of John Milloy, resides in Philadelphia. 5. Sarah, born in county Donegal, married Frank Bonner, died in 1899. 6. Cornelius, of whom further. Two children died young in Ireland.

(II) Cornelius McCullough, son of John and Anna (Dougherty) McCullough, was born February 14, 1876, in Stockton, Pennsylvania. He received his education in the St. Charles School at Kellyville, Pennsylvania, and on leaving entered the employ of a silversmith in Philadelphia, where he learned thoroughly the manufacture of silverware and jewelry cases, in both of which he became expert and artistic. For three years he was thus engaged, giving his employer the greatest satisfaction. He then engaged with Gara, McGinly and Company to study practical architecture and roofing. So highly were his services appreciated that he remained in their employ for eleven years. In June, 1900, he opened up in the same line of business for himself, at Lansdowne, Pennsylvania, and met with such unprecedented success that he was emboldened to add metal work to his output. In this line he has had the greatest success, much beyond his most sanguine expectations. He keeps a force of fifteen experts constantly employed, and does a large and ever increasing business in Philadelphia and the suburbs, with about forty per cent. of the output going to Philadelphia. This is due to his sharp oversight of his plant, to his determination to succeed and his effort to reach new patrons. He is one of the progressive citizens of Lansdowne, and since locating there has assisted in building up its industrial fame. In politics he is independent, voting for the man he thinks best suited to the office. He has served four years as building inspector for Lansdowne and three years as chief of its fire department. Like his forbears, he is a Roman Catholic, and he and his wife are members of the St. Philomenas Church. He is a Knight of Columbus, standing high in its councils; a member of the Order of Elks and of the Catholic Total Abstinence Society, and belongs to the Master Sheet Metal Workers, one of the important labor organizations of the state of Pennsylvania. He married, October 16, 1902, Anna M. Brown, a native of Lansdowne, and daughter of Michael Brown. Children: 1. Francis. 2. Cornelius. 3. Anna. 4. William. 5. Marie.

The English family of New Jersey has long been settled in ENGLISH that commonwealth. Behind it lies a long and interesting history of persecution and resistance, of daring and accomplishment that reads like a romance from the pen of Sir Walter Scott or James Fenimore Cooper. An ancestor was a co-religionist of John Bunyan, the inspired shoemaker, and only escaped imprisonment with him by leaving England for Scotland, and sailing thence for the Low Country, where in a measure liberty to worship as one pleased was granted. After a time he went to Switzerland, remained there for a year or two, but a desire to see his own country once more, his family and early friends again, drew him to his native land. For many years thereafter the English government offered a reward for his apprehension, claiming that he had incited to riot members of the various Baptist congregations. This was never proven, and as he continued to elude the vigilance of the corrupt officers of the law, he was not taken. The judgment was finally suspended a few months before his death. Among his descendants was John English, who emigrated to America in 1680. He landed in New York, there settled, farmed, married and died. One of his sons, Wil-

liam, moved to the Colony of New Jersey, and is supposed to have founded that branch of the English family. He married in New Jersey, into a Baptist family, farmed, reared a large family, died and is buried in the state, or colony, as it was at that time.

(I) William English, a direct descendant of John English, the English emigrant, was born in New Jersey, near Camden. He received such educational advantages as the times afforded, and attended a good school in New York City for a term or two. Returning to New Jersey he engaged in farming and subsequently became a large land owner. He died in New Jersey at the age of fifty-five. He was a well known man in his day, and one who was well liked by his neighbors. His was a high order of intelligence, and on this account he had great influence with his neighbors. He never held any political place, but could have done so had he expressed the least wish, or even the willingness to have accepted office. He was a Republican in principle, holding that that party saved the Union during the days of 1860-1865. Like his forbears, who suffered for the sake of their consciences, he was a member of the Baptist faith, as was his wife, and supported his church in every way in his power. He married Margaret Burr, born in New Jersey, a distant connection of the Burr family from which the historic character, Aaron Burr, sprung. Children: 1. Samuel, dead. 2. John, dead. 3. Adelaide, married Charles Hopkins. 4. Mary, dead. 5. W. Frank, of whom further.

(II) W. Frank English, son of William and Margaret (Burr) English, was born in 1857, near Mt. Holly, New Jersey. After receiving his education in the Pemberton, New Jersey, public school, he entered, at the age of seventeen, the employ of Strawbridge and Clothier, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and remained with them for thirty consecutive years. He received promotion and a higher salary each year until he was at last made general manager. This important post he held several years before he resigned to accept a fine position with the Tabbard Inn Book Company. He was with the latter company for some time. He then organized the Keystone Fibre Company, with a plant at Chester, Pennsylvania. Of this he was elected president and general manager immediately after its incorporation. These positions he held with credit to himself and profit to the company until his health failed, when he resigned. He disposed of his interests in 1910, retired from active participation in the larger affairs of life, and now lives in his own home on West Baltimore avenue, Lansdowne, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. In 1887 he moved to Lansdowne, and has since resided there. He erected two double houses on West Baltimore avenue, and besides these he owns an old and historic house on Plansted avenue. He supports the Republican party with his vote. Under that party he served, first as councilman, then burgess, and later as president of the town council; he has always been actively interested in borough affairs and politics. He was a director of the Clifton National Bank from its organization until recently, when he resigned. Since he became a citizen of Lansdowne he has been connected with every movement that was for the upbuilding of the place, and has largely contributed to its industrial and commercial growth. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church in Lansdowne, and he assisted in erecting the present edifice in which services are held, and has been a trustee of the same for twelve years. In 1884, he married Helen Cowperthwaite, born in Camden, New Jersey, a daughter of Samuel S. E. and Amanda (Myers) Cowperthwaite. He was born in Camden and she in Pemberton, New Jersey, and both descend from old English stock long planted in New Jersey. He was a real estate dealer during his latter years, but in his young manhood he was in the mercantile business.

Children of Mr. and Mrs. English: 1. Helen, educated in Swarthmore Preparatory School and at Drexel. 2. W. Frank Jr., a contractor. 3. Herbert C., a student in the Lansdowne High School.

John P. Gallagher, a worthy citizen of Lansdowne, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is a fine example of what energy, pluck and a quick mind will accomplish for a man in this country, especially in Pennsylvania. He is of the first generation born on American soil, but yields to no one in his allegiance to the flag and to the institutions of this country.

(I) Neil Gallagher was born in county Donegal, Ireland, and died, in 1899, in Kellyville, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. His education was received in the public and parochial schools of his native place. In 1848, while yet a young and unmarried man, he emigrated to the United States, with the laudable determination to better his condition, and located in Delaware county. With that unshakable persistence for which the Gaelic race is known, he quickly adapted himself to the new conditions surrounding him, overcame obstacles and made opportunities overlooked by others. After his marriage, which occurred shortly after taking up his residence in the United States, he moved to Kellyville, Delaware county, where he was a dairyman for thirty-five years. He was one of the best known and most universally liked men in his particular line of endeavor, made so by his close attention to business, his willingness to accommodate his patrons, his unfailing good humor and keen, though kindly, Irish wit. After qualifying for citizenship in the United States and receiving his credentials, he aligned himself with the Democratic party, and thereafter voted with it and worked for it when the occasion arose. He never held, nor desired, office, contenting himself with assisting in placing the best man in it as he saw it. He and his family were devoted adherents of the Roman Catholic church, a faith inherited through a long line of Irish ancestors which upheld the church at any and all times. He was a bright member of the Catholic Total Abstinence Brotherhood, having a record of fifty years as a consistent adherent of its rigid rules. When he departed from Ireland in 1848 he left behind Margaret Haggerty, born in county Donegal in 1832, who promised that she would join him in the new country as soon as he could make a home for two. She came in 1849, and they were married immediately after she landed. The two young people moved to Kellyville, Pennsylvania, where they established a home, lived, and where he died. She lives at the present time (1913) in Lansdowne, at the ripe old age of eighty-one, surrounded by her children and many friends that she made in the days of her young womanhood. Children: 1. Mary, at home with mother. 2. Edward, a dairyman in Lansdowne. 3. Charles, died in 1912. 4. Susan, died aged twenty-eight years. 5. Theresa, unmarried, at home. 6. John P., of whom further. 7. Sarah, unmarried, makes home with brother, John P. 8. Joseph, connected with automobile garage in Chester, Pennsylvania. 9. Maggie, died aged six. 10. James, proprietor of automobile garages in Chester and Lansdowne. 11. Barnard, connected with garage in Chester.

(II) John P. Gallagher, son of Neil and Margaret (Haggerty) Gallagher, was born March 14, 1865, corner of Baltimore and Lansdowne avenues, Lansdowne, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. After attending the parochial school, and the public school, in Kellyville and Clifton Heights, Pennsylvania, he was brought face to face with the proposition of self support. Looking about for employment he decided upon a trade, and consequently learned that of brick laying. In this he worked for fifteen years, becoming an adept, and

there is scarcely a modern house in Lansdowne that is not the work of his deft hands. For one year he was engaged in business for himself as contractor, during which time he achieved a quick success. In 1907 he was offered, and accepted, the position as superintendent of the Lansdowne branch of the extensive James garage interests. The present garage was transformed from a carriage shop in 1906 to its present use to meet the ever growing demand for the handling of motor cars and automobile supplies, and was the first established in Delaware county. Mr. Gallagher is thoroughly at home in the business, being of a natural mechanical turn of mind, and he handles with facility the Buick, Oakland and Metz cars which his firm sells to the public. In the selling line he is invaluable, possessing as he does all of an Irishman's persuasiveness, combined with a determination to give the utmost satisfaction in every case. There is also a repair shop attached to the garage, and the supplies kept are such as are found in all large cities in places of the kind, which comes under Mr. Gallagher's immediate supervision. Long since he established himself in the friendly regard of his fellow townsmen, and after becoming superintendent of the James Garage Company he has been brought in close contact with them, their admiration for his business ability has increased, and he stands today one of the substantial men of the community. Since reaching his majority he has voted with the Democratic party, but has never held nor aspired to any office in the gift of his fellow citizens. With his wife he is a member of the Roman Catholic faith, and he is a Knight of Columbus and a member of the Catholic Total Abstinence Brotherhood. In 1903 he married Rose Murray, born in Ireland, the daughter of Michael Murray. Children: 1. John. 2. Francis. 3. Mary. 4. James. 5. Rose.

LUKENS The Lukens family, which came to this country from Wales, is one of the old and substantial ones of Pennsylvania, and numbers among its representatives some of the leading men of the state.

(I) Levi Lukens came to Delaware county, Pennsylvania, from Plymouth, Montgomery county, in the same state, and engaged in the business of tanning and currying on the Seller's property on West Chester road, where he was located for many years. He then purchased the Ashurst property on the Line road, and cultivated it as a farm. He married Mary Jones, and their children were: 1. Elizabeth, born 8 mo. 3, 1788; married Townsend Cooper and had children: Joseph, Sarah, Levi, Mary and Joanna H. 2. Sarah, born 3 mo. 4, 1790; married Benjamin Pauling, and had children: Jesse, Elizabeth, Maggie and Mary, who all lived to advanced age. 3. Nathan, see forward. 4. Ann, born 1 mo. 26, 1794. 5. Hannah, born 12 mo. 25, 1795; married William Bryan, and had children: Elizabeth, Mary Ann and Lewis Bryan. 6. Norris, born 6 mo. 26, 1798; was unmarried and died in an accident. 7. Margaret, born 4 mo. 5, 1800, married Jehu Jones; had no children. 8. Clement, born 3 mo. 31, 1802; married Pauline ———; no children. 9. Lewis, born 3 mo. 15, 1804; married Ann Smith and had children: Norris Jones, Elizabeth Moore and Mary Jane. 10. Gibson I., born 3 mo. 2, 1807. 11. Mary R., born 5 mo. 15, 1809; married Townsend Cooper, the former husband of her deceased sister, Elizabeth, and had six children, of whom four died in early infancy, the others being: Elizabeth and Margaret. 12. Sarah, born 1 mo. 20, 1811, (it is hardly probable that this daughter was named Sarah, as the first Sarah was still living). 13. Abraham, born 4 mo. 11, 1814.

(II) Nathan, son of Levi and Mary (Jones) Lukens, was born 11 mo. 27, 1791, in Haverford township, near the Ashurst farm. He was educated in

the common schools of his township, assisting his father when there were no school sessions, and at a suitable age engaged altogether in farming. He purchased a small farm to which he added, little by little, until it comprised three hundred acres which he kept in a fine state of cultivation. It was located in Upper Darby township, and Mr. Lukens made many improvements on his property which have greatly increased the value. The present home of his son, Levi, is on a part of this land. He became a man of influence and prominence in the community, and was an ardent supporter of the Republican party. In addition to his agricultural work he ran teams to Pittsburgh, which was also a profitable form of business. He was a member of the Quaker denomination, while his wife was affiliated with the Episcopal church. He married Sarah Naylor Lincoln, and had children: Levi, see forward; Elizabeth L., married John Lewis, deceased, and now lives on the township line road.

(III) Levi, only son of Nathan and Sarah Naylor (Lincoln) Lukens, was born on the old Butler place in Upper Darby township, and attended school at the old Stone school for a short time; he was then sent to a private school at Norristown, and subsequently to the Pine Grove School at West Chester. When he had attained his majority, his father turned over to him the farm, and he cultivated a tract of one hundred and seventy-five acres, making a specialty of dairy farming. While formerly he conducted all operations himself, he now leaves a responsible part of this business in the hands of his son, John Shaffner Lukens. The farm is fitted up in every particular in a most modern and up to date manner, and the residence is one of the finest in the county. Mr. Lukens has lived in his present home for more than half a century. He sold fifty acres of his homestead about 1903, and this is now the delightful suburb of Observatory Hill. For years Mr. Lukens has been a leader in his township, and was one of the men who were instrumental in getting the present railroad facilities for the community. In 1863 Mr. Lukens assisted in raising a company of infantry and was out for six weeks, being attached to the Sixteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He was made second lieutenant of this company under Captain Amos Bonsall, of Upper Darby township. Upon his return Mr. Lukens resumed his agricultural work. Mr. Lukens married Mary E., daughter of John and Mary E. (Metzger) Shaffner, of Lancaster City, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Shaffner died November 8, 1897. Mr. Shaffner was one of the leading wholesale merchants of Philadelphia and was a man of great influence in his day. He was the head of the firm of Shaffner & Zeigler. He died in 1870, having retired from active business about six years prior to this event. Levi and Mary E. (Shaffner) Lukens had children: 1. Laura, born December 31, 1860, died in infancy. 2. Nathan, born May 28, 1862; married Grace Vandever, and has had children: Shaffner, born June 12, 1897; Nathan, September, 1898; Donald, June, 1900; Benjamin Vandever, January 7, 1905. Nathan Lukens was a merchant at Coatesville for a number of years, and then at Collingswood, New Jersey, where he died, June 8, 1913. 3. Mary, born June 24, 1864, now deceased. 4. John Shaffner, see forward. 5. George, born January 17, 1869. 6. Kate Estelle, born February 27, 1875.

(IV) John Shaffner, son of Levi and Mary E. (Shaffner) Lukens, was born January 29, 1867. He was educated in the Friends' Central High School and at Pierce's Business College, from which he was graduated in 1884. He took charge of the dairy farm of his father and continued in his management of it until the fifty acres were sold off, which have now become Observatory Hill. Since that time he has had charge of the general farming industry, and has been decidedly successful in his management. He gives his earnest support to the Republican party but has never aspired to public office. His relig-

ious affiliation is with the Episcopal church. Mr. Lukens married, September 23, 1896, Elizabeth Courtney, and they have had children as follows: Mary Lindell, born July 13, 1897; Levi Courtney, born July 24, 1899; Elizabeth, November 12, 1902; Marguerite, January 8, 1906.

In the days of William Penn came the Pancoasts to Philadelphia and there founded a family illustrious in the history of the state. The present family in Springfield township, Delaware county, of which Samuel L. Pancoast is representative, count but two generations in that township, Seth Pancoast, grandfather of Samuel D., having been first a farmer of Marple, although he died in Springfield, aged eighty-seven years. Seth Pancoast married Margaretta Levis, descendant of another old family and had issue: Margaretta; Levis; William; Samuel F., see forward; Henry and Seth (2). The mother of these died in Springfield township aged eighty-six years; all were members of the Society of Friends.

Samuel F. Pancoast was educated in the public schools of Springfield township, became a successful, prosperous farmer and died on his estate there in 1890. He was a Republican in politics and a birth-right member of the Society of Friends. He married (first) Elizabeth, daughter of John Leach, a blacksmith and hotel keeper of Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, and his wife, Catherine Cokenspiger. John Leach had issue: Elizabeth; John, deceased; Isaac; Charles; William; George, deceased; Margaret; Catherine, deceased; Sarah; Hettie. Samuel F. Pancoast married (second) Ellen B. Sloan. Children by first wife: Mary, married Isaac Lewis; Ella, married William H. Swank; Seth (3), married Minnie R. Reynolds; Samuel L., of whom further; John, deceased; Annie, deceased; all members of the Society of Friends. Children by the second wife: Elizabeth; Malachi; Mattie and Laura, the two last named deceased.

Samuel L. Pancoast, second son of Samuel F. Pancoast and his first wife, Elizabeth Leach, was born in Springfield township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, in 1869, and there his earlier life was spent. He was educated in the public school and until seventeen years of age he was a farm worker. In 1886 he began an apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade with Charles J. Evans of Springfield township, continuing his full term and becoming an expert smith. He located in Broomall, Marple township, after serving his time securing employment with Charles Dickinson, with whom he worked two years, he then established his own shop and business, which he successfully continues, having his place of business on the lot in the rear of his residence. He is highly regarded as a smith and as a good citizen. He is a Republican in politics and has served his town in important positions. He has been township treasurer eight years; assessor seven terms and is now, 1913, serving his ninth term as collector of taxes. He is a member of the Society of Friends and is past master of Accacia Lodge, No. 273, Free and Accepted Masons.

Mr. Pancoast married, April 18, 1895, Elvira Leedom, born at Leedom's Mills, Delaware county, in 1873, daughter of Maris W. Leedom, born in Delaware county, in 1825, a miller; his wife, Elvira Clark, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1826, died 1887. Maris W. Leedom had issue: 1. Elwood, died in infancy. 2. Sarah, married Henry Lobb and has: Ridgeway, Bessie, Francis, Florence, Evans, Harry. 3. Ridgeway, married Mary Sauter and has: Maris, Hanman, Harry, Francis, Bessie, died in infancy, Horace, Marsden. 4. Mary W., married B. Hayes Anderson and has: Edward, Hayes, Elvira, Elizabeth, Mary, Helen, died in infancy. 5. Elvira, married Samuel L. Pancoast (of previous mention); children: Helen, Maris Leedom, died in infancy, Samuel F., Mary Elizabeth, Seth Ellsworth.

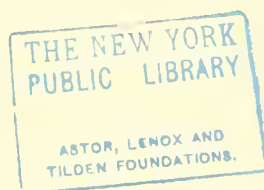
FORWOOD The Forwoods came to Pennsylvania from the state of Delaware, coming from England about the year 1700, and from them spring the Forwoods of Pennsylvania, Alabama and Virginia. Maternally, Dr. Jonathan Larkin Forwood descends from John Larkin, who settled in Maryland, where in 1682, before the coming of Penn, he became owner of a large tract of land in Cecil county.

Dr. Jonathan Larkin Forwood, son of Robert and Rachel (Larkin) Forwood, was born in West Chester, Chester county, Pennsylvania, October 17, 1831. His parents moved to the state of Delaware a few years after his birth, and there he grew to youthful manhood. He had few opportunities to attend school, three months in the winter being about all the farmer boy of that day could expect. But education is not necessarily dependent upon schools; the lad thirsted for knowledge, and he secured it by studying far into the night, and so improving every opportunity that at the age of eighteen he was able to pass a teacher's examination. When nineteen years of age, he discovered by a mere chance that teachers were needed in a school in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. Without imparting his intention to any one, he made the journey to Eagleville, Pennsylvania, passed a satisfactory examination and was awarded by the directors the school at Evansburg. He was notified of his appointment late in the evening. As his school would not open for several weeks, he decided to return home for a time. He was twenty-three miles from Philadelphia, and there was no conveyance to that city. With another school applicant he made the journey thither that night, on foot, reaching Philadelphia at daybreak on Sunday. There he took a stage for Darby, from thence walking to Chichester, Delaware county, where his parents then resided. When the time came to open his school, he left home with his few belongings. He taught until the following spring at a monthly salary of \$25, saving sufficient money to take a summer course at Freeland College. By teaching a class in geometry and paying all the money he could procure, he remained at Rockdale until 1854. He then applied for the position of teacher in the Springfield Central School in Delaware county, and taught there successfully until 1855. One of the school directors, Dr. Charles J. Morton, became interested in him, and learning that he cherished an ambition for a professional life offered him office instruction and the use of his medical library. This was the turning point in his career, and for the first time his path shone clear and bright. But his medical education had yet to be accomplished, and while friends had been providentially raised up there were years of hard work and privation yet to be encountered. He taught faithfully during the winter, studying medicine at all available hours, and in the spring of 1855 was rewarded with a silver cup as a testimonial—a relic which is today one of his most highly prized possessions. In the fall of 1855 he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, with just sufficient means to carry him through a single term. It was suggested to him that his money would go further in a more humble college, but he decided that his professional education would be his sole capital, and he determined to obtain his medical degree from an institution of first importance. When his means were exhausted, he again returned to the school room, teaching at Middletown, Delaware county. In the summer of 1856 he won a University scholarship, which, with the money he had saved, carried him through until the spring of 1857, when he was graduated with honors in the seven branches of medicine, receiving from the University of Pennsylvania the degree of M. D.

Dr. Forwood at once located in Chester, Pennsylvania, and there his life of great usefulness has been passed. As soon as he secured a foothold, he began to give especial attention to surgical cases—a department of his profes-



J. L. Howwood



sion that had been neglected by the resident physicians. In 1858 he performed a leg amputation—the first in Chester for fifty years. He rapidly acquired confidence in himself, and performed many difficult operations, including lithotomy—one rarely performed outside medical colleges and by surgical professors. He became famous as a surgeon, even before the present modern methods became general, and gained both fame and substantial reward. In 1864, when the Municipal Hospital in Philadelphia was burned, the board of health transferred its work to the Lazaretto in Delaware county, and Dr. Forwood was requested to take charge of this temporary hospital until the new buildings were completed, to which he acceded. In 1863, after the fearful battle of Gettysburg, he was called to the assistance of the government in the hospital at Chester, and there performed important operations, including amputation at the hip joint. Several of his cases are reported at length in the magnificent "Medical and Surgical History of the War."

Throughout the course of his half century of practice in Chester Dr. Forwood has been a prime leader in his profession, and many of his surgical cases have been of such unusual interest and so successfully treated, that they have been reported in full in the leading professional journals. While surgery has been his chief specialty, he has neglected no phase of his profession, and whether a case required skillful diagnosis and medical treatment, or the more heroic treatment of the surgeon, he is equally well qualified. He has devoted much time and special study to gynaecology, and has a reputation in that department that extends far beyond local limits for his most successful record of cases. He has performed four successful caesarian operations upon one woman, while his minor operations, in themselves difficult, are numbered by the hundred. When the Chester General Hospital was built Dr. Forwood was appointed chief surgeon and has held that position for 24 years, and in its various departments, his surgery has kept up with all modern methods, and his reputation in this department is widely known. He is held in high esteem by his brethren of the profession, and with them is associated in the American Medical Association; the Pennsylvania State Medical Society; the Delaware County Medical Society, of which he is president; the Physicians Association of Delaware county; the Medical Club of Philadelphia; and has been a delegate to the International Surgical Congress. He has been chief of staff of the Chester Hospital from the time of its building, twenty-four years ago, and through his efforts it has reached the highest standard. He is also a member of the Pennsylvania State Quarantine Board, the National Board of Trade, the Alumni Society of the University of Pennsylvania, the Academy of Natural Sciences, the American Congress of Surgeons, and of the International Congress.

Dr. Forwood was one of the leading Democrats of Delaware county until 1886, when he differed with his party on the tariff question, and since then has affiliated with the Republican party. In 1867 he founded the "Delaware County Democrat," and although the Democratic county committee declared that a partisan paper could not be sustained, by untiring energy he created such enthusiasm that it was not only made a financial success, but became one of the most outspoken, fearless and unflinching Democratic organs in the state. In the same year Dr. Forwood was elected councilman from the middle ward of Chester, served on the street committee, and for more than three years was its chairman. He took a leading part in council proceedings, and in the spring of 1872 was elected mayor, after the most exciting municipal campaign ever known in the city, on account of the large Republican majority to be overcome. He was re-elected mayor in 1875, and again in 1882, and in face of the fact that the city was normally Republican. He was again elected mayor in 1886.

In 1874 he was the Democratic nominee for congress, and in 1876 he was an elector on the Tilden and Hendricks state ticket. In 1880 he was a delegate in the Democratic National Convention that nominated General Hancock for the presidency, and also in the convention of 1884 which nominated Grover Cleveland for the same high office, and labored arduously for his election. In 1886 he broke away from the political friends of a lifetime, and has since taken no active part in public affairs. He was a most able political leader, a powerful and eloquent public speaker, and was held in high esteem in the councils of his party.

Now long past the meridian of life, Dr. Forwood is still alert and active, physically and mentally, and devotes his great skill to the alleviation of human suffering with all the enthusiasm of his younger days, and with a broadened humanitarianism growing out of wide experience. His life has been eminently useful, and the half century he has given to Chester have been years of great advantage to the city, and not a little of the material and moral good that have come to it may be traced to his life example and earnest personal effort.

He married, November 15, 1864, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Catherine A. DeSilver, daughter of R. Wilson and Catherine A. (McGlensey) Wilson, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. One child died in infancy. His wife is living at the present time (1913).

POMEROY For many years Richard S. Pomeroy has been connected with the upbuilding of Ridley Park, Pennsylvania, and he has just reason to be proud of the fact that to his efforts can be traced many a substantial enterprise or advancement contributing greatly to the growth and prosperity of this section of the state. In every sense of the word he is a representative citizen and a business man of marked capacity. It is to the inherent force of character and commendable ambition and the unremitting diligence of Mr. Pomeroy himself that he has steadily advanced in the business world until he now occupies a leading place among the active and enterprising men of Delaware county.

A native of the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Richard S. Pomeroy was born April 15, 1853. He is a son of John H. and Mary A. (Shields) Pomeroy, the former of whom was born in England, in 1808, and the latter in Ireland, in 1817. Mr. and Mrs. Pomeroy each came to America separately about 1835 and they located in Philadelphia, where they met and were eventually married. He was a plasterer by trade and spent most of his active career in that line of work, achieving a fair success. He was summoned to the life eternal in 1875, aged sixty-seven years, and his cherished and devoted wife passed away in 1874, at the age of fifty-seven years. Both are interred in Philadelphia. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Pomeroy: Joseph H., who is living retired from business cares in Philadelphia; John S., a contractor by occupation and a resident of Ridley Park; Richard S., the immediate subject of this review; and David G., an insurance man in Philadelphia.

Richard S. Pomeroy was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia, being graduated in high school in 1868. Soon after leaving school he became a clerk in the offices of W. J. McCohan & Company, wholesale grocers, and he has been connected with this concern during the long intervening years to the present time, 1913. Through various promotions he rose gradually to the position of a partner in the firm in 1884. In 1892 the company was incorporated as the W. J. McCohan Sugar Refining Company under the laws of the state of Pennsylvania and Mr. Pomeroy was elected treasurer, a position he still holds. He is now one of the oldest men in the company and has seen the same

grow from meager beginnings to triple its size since 1892. In addition to his interests in the above concern Mr. Pomeroy is a heavy stockholder and one of the directors in the Francisco Sugar Company of New Jersey.

In his political affiliations Mr. Pomeroy is a stand-pat Republican. In 1884 he established the family home in Ridley Park, being one of the first suburbanites to make his home in this delightful spot. After Ridley Park became a borough, in 1888, he was elected secretary of the school board. Subsequently he became a member of the borough council and in 1897, at the time of the demise of Mr. Kenney, the borough's first chief burgess, Mr. Pomeroy was elected to fill the vacancy, holding the office of chief burgess for three years. Mr. Pomeroy belongs to the Ridley Park Presbyterian Church and for twenty-five years has been chairman of its board of trustees. In the time honored Masonic order he is a member of St. Alban Lodge, No. 529, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Palestine Chapter, No. 240, Royal Arch Masons; Mary Commandery, No. 36, Knights Templar; and Lulu Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

In 1875 Mr. Pomeroy was united in marriage to Miss Josephine E. Knott, a native of Baltimore, Maryland.

Mr. Pomeroy is a man of fine mentality and broad human sympathy. He thoroughly enjoys home life and takes great pleasure in the society of his family and friends. His business career has been characterized by honorable and straightforward methods and his public and private life have been exemplary in every respect.

HORTON William Frazer Horton, an intelligent, successful and highly respected citizen of Llanerch, where he has resided for many years, winning for himself the confidence and respect of his fellow townsmen by his integrity of character and the honorable manner in which he conducts his business affairs, is a native of Radnor township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, born February 28, 1869, a descendant on the paternal side of an English ancestry and on the maternal of a Welsh ancestry.

John Horton, grandfather of William F. Horton, was born in England, from whence he came to this country in young manhood accompanied by his two brothers, one of whom located in New York, the other in the west, and he in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, settling on a farm consisting of one hundred and ten acres located in Newtown township, where he spent the remainder of his days. He served in local offices, being elected on the Republican ticket, was a member of St. David's Episcopal Church, as was also his wife, and their remains were interred in the graveyard connected therewith. He was a soldier of the war of 1812. He married Jane C. Lindsay, who bore him four sons and three daughters, as follows: Andrew, Harry, Bernard V., Samuel, Elizabeth, Mary, Christianna, all deceased but Samuel, who resides in Norristown, Pennsylvania, retired from active pursuits.

Bernard V. Horton, father of William F. Horton, was born in Newtown township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. He was brought up in that township, attended the common schools of the neighborhood, and upon attaining manhood inherited a portion of the homestead on which he conducted his farming operations, which proved highly successful. Later he moved to Radnor township, where he continued his farming operations, and subsequently moved to Haverford township, purchasing a farm on Westchester Road, which he cultivated and worked, and there his death occurred in the year 1894. He took an active interest in the Republican party, and both he and his wife were consistent members of St. David's Episcopal Church. During the civil war he en-

listed for a period of three years, but only served for about three months, owing to the cessation of hostilities. He married Hannah Green, born in Newtown township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, daughter of William Frazer and Lydia Green, who were the parents of seven children: Rebecca, Rachel, Hannah, Jennie, Mary, Elizabeth, Lewis; Jennie and Mary being the only surviving members of the family at the present time (1913). William F. Green was born in Pennsylvania, and after his marriage to Lydia ———, who was born in Wales, having been brought to the United States in early life by her parents, settled in Newtown township, where he was the owner of a small farm, which he cultivated, and also followed his trade of butcher, from which he derived a good livelihood. He remained there until his death, leading a quiet and peaceful life. Mr. and Mrs. Horton had two children: William Frazer, of whom further, and Jennie, married Franklin Gettz, son of Charles W. Gettz, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work, and they reside in Marple township.

William F. Horton obtained an excellent education by attendance at the Radnor township schools, the Marple township pay schools and Pierce's Business College. He assisted his father in his labors until he was about twenty-six years of age, and then engaged in business on his own account, establishing a milk route, and about the year 1900 he took up his residence in Llanerch and has conducted a city milk route ever since, his patronage increasing year by year, owing to the excellent quality of his product and the prompt service they receive. Upon his removal to Llanerch he erected a substantial house on the Coopertown Road, which he still occupies, and which is equipped with everything needful for the comfort and well being of his family. He casts his vote for the candidates of the Republican party, the principles of which he fully approves, and has attained high rank in the Masonic fraternity, holding membership in Cassia Lodge, No. 273; Montgomery Chapter, No. 262; St. John's Commandery, and Lulu Temple.

Mr. Horton married, November 14, 1900, Margaret, daughter of David Gettz, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work.

John George Gardner, a progressive and public-spirited citizen of Bryn Mawr, is a man of good business tact and judgment, prompt and reliable in the performance of all obligations, and by the exercise of those characteristics which insure success in life, industry, perseverance and enterprise, has attained a place of prominence in business circles.

Richard Gardner, grandfather of John G. Gardner, was a native of England, in which country he spent his entire life, honored and esteemed by all with whom he had dealings for his trustworthiness and faithfulness. For the long period of sixty years he served as builder and clerk of the works of Spencer Lucy, now Lord Lucy, whose estate was Chalcotte Park, situated near Wellsbourne. He was an exceedingly competent man, faithful and conscientious in the performance of his duties, and as a reward for his years of toil was retired on a pension, a most fitting testimonial from his employer. He lived to the great age of ninety-three, having well passed the allotted scriptural age of three score years and ten. He married ——— ———, who bore him among other children: John, of whom further, and Robert who was a successful architect and builder, who emigrated to the United States, and erected the Vendome Hotel in Boston and a number of the buildings of Wellesley College.

John Gardner, father of John G. Gardner, was born in Stratford-on-

Avon, England, there grew to maturity and was educated in the common schools. Being very skillful in the use of tools, in fact, a natural born mechanic, he naturally turned his attention to that line of work upon arriving at a suitable age to choose his life vocation, and learned the trades of gunsmith, locksmith, bellhanger and blacksmith, building up an extensive trade, which brought him good returns, and subsequently the business was conducted by his eldest son, who assumed control, and he moved the shop to Birmingham, believing that the advantages for business were greater there than in the old location. Mr. Gardner spent his entire life in his native land, his death occurring there. For many years he served as justice of the peace, and always took a keen and intelligent interest in local affairs. He staunchly upheld the principles and measures advocated by the Liberals, and served in the capacity of warden of the Episcopal church. He married Elizabeth Mabley, born in Stratford-on-Avon, England, daughter of Robert Mabley, who was a game warden on the Chalcotte Park estate, serving as such for many years. Four sons were born of this marriage, as follows: 1. Garrad, who, by virtue of being the eldest son, received his father's estate, and now resides in Birmingham, England, where he is ranked among the successful business men. 2. Richard, who emigrated to the United States, and who immediately secured the position of manager of the Vanderbilt Estate at Newport, Rhode Island, in which capacity he has served ever since. 3. John George, of whom further. 4. Harry, who emigrated to Australia and is now a successful woolen merchant in Adelaide.

John G. Gardner was born in Stratford-on-Avon, England, July 14, 1851. His educational advantages were obtained in the public schools in the neighborhood of his home, and for seven years thereafter he served an apprenticeship at the trade of nurseryman and florist, becoming highly proficient during this period of time. He then went to London and entered the employ of Messrs. James Veitch & Sons, Kings Road, Chelsea, where he gained considerable knowledge about propagation, an important branch in that industry, and he also acquired a practical knowledge of laying out landscapes and gardens. His scope of activity being too limited to suit him, Mr. Gardner decided to come to the United States and join his uncle, Mr. Robert Gardner, previously mentioned, at Wellesley, Massachusetts, where he was erecting the college buildings. This was in the year 1874, and six months later he returned to England, there settled up his affairs, and returned to the United States. His first work here was the laying out of an extensive new landscape at Newport, Rhode Island, for Mr. Pierre Lorillard. He next secured employment on the Rancocas Stock Farm in New Jersey for Mr. Lorillard, laid out the farm, built game preserves and managed the gardens, also performed similar work at Tuxedo Park, New York, for the same employer, and in all served him for sixteen years, his work being highly satisfactory, as evidenced by the many years he was retained in his service. He then laid out the Stoke Pogeas, an estate for Frederick and Morro Phillips at Villanova, near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and afterwards established a nursery of his own in order to be enabled to set out first class gardens without undue delay. In all he has laid out sixty gardens on the main line between Philadelphia and West Chester, none of these having a duplicate. In 1906 he removed to Haverford township and purchased a farm consisting of twenty-two acres, located on Coopertown Road, remodelled on old building, making of it a modern and comfortable residence, and has resided there ever since, his three sons being employed in the business with him. He has gained a wide reputation for the excellence of his work, to which he has devoted the utmost care and thought, and he well merits the success which has attended his efforts. He is a member of the Epis-

copal church, as is also his wife, and his political allegiance is given to the Republican party.

Mr. Gardner married Emily Bridle, a native of Exeter, Devonshire, England, daughter of Richard Bridle; she came to this country two years later than her husband. Their children: 1. George, conducts an auto garage in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; married Pearl Hoover; one daughter, Louise. 2. Ethel, married Oscar Murray, an electrician in Collingsdale, Pennsylvania; two children: Oscar and Pauline Booth. 3. Richard Neal, engaged in business with his father; married Mildred Caum. 4. Frederick, engaged in business with his father; resides in Oakmont; married Laura Reese; one son, Frederick Aubrey. 5. Ernest, resides at home, unmarried. 6. Florence, educated in Banks Business College, now serving as bookkeeper for her father; resides at home.

If those who claim that fortune has favored certain individuals above others will but investigate the cause of success and failure, it will be found that the former is largely due to the improvement of opportunity, the latter to the neglect of it. Fortunate environments encompass nearly every man at some stage of his career, but the strong man and the successful man is he who realizes that the proper moment has come, that the present and not the future holds his opportunity. The man who makes use of the Now and not the To Be is the one who passes on the highway of life others who started out ahead of him, and reaches the goal of prosperity in advance of them. It is this quality in William Barnett that has made him a leader in the starch industry in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where he has been interested since 1878, at which time he erected his present starch factory. Prior to that time he was engaged in the same business in Philadelphia and the long span of years tell the story of an eminently successful business career due to persistent endeavor and the ability to turn every opportunity to good advantage. Mr. Barnett maintains his home at Mount Alverno, also the site of his factory, and here he commands the unalloyed confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens, who honor him for his square business methods.

The genealogy of the Barnett family in America dates back to the year 1800 at which time Thomas Barnett immigrated to this country from county Tyrone, Ireland, and settled in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married and had three children: Thomas, Jr., mentioned in the following paragraph; Alexander, a ship carpenter by trade and a splendid mechanic, was for many years a resident of Philadelphia; and Rebecca, who never married, likewise lived in Philadelphia. All of the above children were born in Ireland.

Thomas Barnett Jr. was born in county Tyrone, Ireland, in the latter part of the eighteenth century and he came to America in 1805, joining his father in Philadelphia. He received but very meager educational training in his youth but through extensive reading and close observation of customs and people he developed a very keen intellect. As a boy he worked in a mill for a number of years and eventually secured a position in a starch factory owned by a Frenchman named Bartholomew. In the latter place he secured an excellent business training and became so familiar with the ins and outs of the starch manufacturing industry that he finally engaged in that business on his own account. His first factory was located on Eighth street below Washington avenue, in Philadelphia, and later he removed to Ninth and Reid streets, in which latter place he continued to be located until his demise, in 1865. He

was a shrewd business man and built up a splendid industry, which has since been continued by his son, William, of this notice. He was three times married, (first) to Martha Gillespie, of New York; (second) to Sarah Walker, of Ireland, who died in 1834; and (third) to Eliza Jane Heazzlitt, of Ireland. By the first union there were three children: Margaret, Jennie and Maria. Five children were born of the second marriage: Elizabeth, a resident of New York City, she is unmarried; William, the immediate subject of this review; and Sarah, who married James Harper and lived in Philadelphia, and two sons died in infancy. To the third union were born eight children: Ella, is the widow of Frank Hart and lives in Philadelphia; Mary, is the wife of George McGee, of New York City; Alexander, lives in New York City; the other five are deceased. Thomas Barnett was a devout member of the Presbyterian church, and his second wife, Sarah Walker, mother of William, was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church.

William Barnett was born March 24, 1827, in Philadelphia, in a house erected in 1812, below Eighth street on Washington avenue: this house is still standing, in 1913. He was educated in the subscription schools of his day and when ready to launch upon his business career began to learn the starch manufacturing industry under the able tutelage of his father. In due time he became his father's partner in the business and after the latter's death, in 1865, he continued to conduct the plant in Philadelphia until 1878. In that year he purchased a tract of fifty-seven acres of land from Charles Burnly, the same being located on the outskirts of Mount Alverno, in Delaware county. Later he purchased an additional fifteen acres and on the above property erected a starch factory which was ready for business in August, 1879. Here he has since conducted a most profitable enterprise, doing business with the big jobbers in Pennsylvania and neighboring states. He has a business office at 730-2 Broad street, Philadelphia, and his son, William Jr., looks after all matters connected with the same, while his son, Edwin S., manages the mill and the farm. Mr. Barnett gives a general supervision to the business but his two sons are so well trained in this line of enterprise that he is able to live practically retired. He has reached the venerable age of eighty-six years but is so wonderfully well preserved that he seems almost twenty years younger. He is well read and is exceedingly broad minded, and he has such an immense fund of knowledge stored up in his brain that he is a very interesting talker.

February 27, 1854, Mr. Barnett married Miss Catherine Hanley, a native of Philadelphia. She was a daughter of John and Margaret (Stephen) Hanley, the former of whom was born in the north of Ireland and the latter in Philadelphia. John Hanley was a prominent dry-goods merchant in Philadelphia for many years prior to his demise. He and his wife had nine children, as follows: Rev. Joseph, was pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church in Philadelphia at the time of his demise; Margaret, died in infancy; Susan, is deceased; Catherine, married Mr. Barnett, and is deceased; Anna Eliza, is single and makes her home with the Barnett family in Mount Alverno; Mary, is the wife of William Dunbar, of Philadelphia; Sarah, married (first) Dr. Samuel Sharp, and (second) William H. Park, of Philadelphia; Harriet, is the widow of J. C. Dunsmore and maintains her home in West Philadelphia; Susan, is deceased. Mrs. Barnett was born February 25, 1833, and she passed to eternal rest June 8, 1912, aged seventy-nine years. She was a woman of remarkable character and was possessed of that innate spirit of kindness which fosters friendship and which greatly endeared her to all with whom she came in contact. She was a devoted wife and mother and was the shining light of the Barnett home. Her demise was mourned throughout Mount Alverno and her memory will long remain green in the hearts of her adoring relatives

and friends. She and her husband were very happy during the entire period of their married life, never having a single quarrel or disagreement of any description, and needless to say he is grief-stricken at her loss, as are also their children. There were nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. Barnett, concerning whom the following brief data are here incorporated: 1. Thomas, died in infancy. 2. Margaret, is the widow of Dr. George S. Hull, a prominent throat specialist, who died at Pasadena, California, August 28, 1902, having gone to that city to improve his health; they had four children: Howard L., a physician and surgeon at Fort Carey, New York, married Sarah Buck; Ida Barnett, Marion Walter and Margaret Hanley. 3. William Barnett Jr., married Grace Hoffman; they have three children. William (3), Sellers Hoffman and Benjamin Hoffman. 4., 5. and 6. Marion, Catherine and Howard, all died in infancy. 7. Edwin Stephen, lives at home and is in business with his father, as previously noted. 8. Sarah, is likewise at home. 9. Ella, is the wife of Joseph C. Fergusson Jr., an optician of note who has his professional headquarters on Fifteenth and Market streets in Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Barnett reared their children in the faith of the Presbyterian church, his son, William Jr., being elder and treasurer of the Middletown Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Barnett is a man of great philanthropy but there is a modesty and lack of all ostentation in his work as a benefactor. In community affairs he is active and influential and his support is readily and generously given to many projects forwarded for the betterment of the general welfare. His genial disposition and the radiant cheerfulness which is ever emanating from his personality have helped brighten the rugged path of those who surround him. He is a grand old man and his exemplary life serves as a good example to the younger generation of Delaware county.

The McCulloughs, originally from Scotland, settled in
 McCULLOUGH Ireland, during the lifetime of Allen, grandfather of
 Allen McCullough of Broomall, Delaware county, Penn-
 sylvania.

Allen (1) McCullough, born in Scotland, emigrated to Ireland, where he owned a farm which passed to his son, James McCullough, who there resided all his life. James McCullough married Elizabeth Glenney and reared a family.

Allen (2), son of James and Elizabeth (Glenney) McCullough, was born on the old homestead in county Armagh, Ireland, May 8, 1834, and there the first twenty-one years of his life were passed. In 1857 he came to the United States, arriving on the ship "Columbia," after an ocean passage of five weeks. He at first made his home with his mother's brother, Robert Glenney, in Philadelphia, and through him obtained employment with Eli Lewis, of Newtown, for whom he worked nearly two years, receiving as wages eleven dollars monthly with board. He next employed with Milton Lewis, brother of Eli, for whom he worked seven years. He was thrifty, industrious and saving, and at the end of his nine years with the Lewis brothers had accumulated sufficient capital to equip and establish a milk route and business. He succeeded in this enterprise, building up a route that consumed three hundred quarts daily. He was then attacked by a severe illness that caused him the loss of his milk business, but nothing daunted, he entered into the business of manufacturing sausage and scrapple, but did not long continue. He had spent his early life on a farm, and now decided that his forte lay in agricultural work. He rented a farm in Radnor township one year, then leased the old Crosby farm near Media cemetery for one year, then moved to the "old George Lobb

estate," which he managed so well that at the death of Mr. Lobb, he was able to purchase, the one hundred and sixty acres he was renting. This farm located on the Springfield road near Broomall, was purchased by Mr. McCullough in 1871. When he first rented the farm, it was comparatively unimproved and greatly impoverished, and barely could be made to produce sufficient grain to keep the farm stock. By judicious fertilization and rotation of crops, he has built up the soil and made his one of the most productive farms in that section. He makes a specialty of dairy farming, keeping forty cows, conducting his business along best modern lines. In his own life, Mr. McCullough has proved a success and can look back with satisfaction over the years that have intervened since he came to Delaware county, a farm hand. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and has long served the Broomall church as trustee. In political faith he is a Republican.

He married, in 1864, Elizabeth Gordon, born in county Tyrone, Ireland, coming to the United States at the age of sixteen years. Children: 1. James, born in May, 1865, died in infancy. 2. Elizabeth, born May 9, 1866, died 1868. 3. Sarah, born December 9, 1867, married James Boyd. 4. Allen, born August 9, 1869. 5. Anna Mary, born May 10, 1871, a teacher. 6. Hannah, born March 31, 1873. 7. Emma, born February 17, 1875. 8. George L., born November 19, 1877, married Elizabeth Savage. 9. Emma (2), born October 5, 1879. 10. Lydia, born December 5, 1880. 11. Melton, November 8, 1882. 12. Margie, November 19, 1884. 13. John Thomas. 14. Edith, January 15, 1889. 15. Louisa, March 25, 1892.

The grandfather of A. Henry Haas, of Chester, Pennsylvania, was

HAAS Heronius Haas, a soldier of Germany during the Napoleonic wars.

He was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, 1773, and died in his native land about 1858, a cabinetmaker and a member of the Roman Catholic church. He married Magdalene Aid, also born in Wurtemberg, as were all their children: Josephina, Andrew, Applena, Marion, George, Teresa, Sebastian and Conrad, all deceased, except Sebastian, Teresa living until 1912.

Sebastian Haas, the first of this family to settle in Pennsylvania, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, January 20, 1834, now living retired at No. 200 West Fourth street, Chester. He came to the United States in 1854, and settled in Philadelphia where he worked at his trade of cabinet maker. The following year he came to Chester, where for three years he worked for James Hamson, later for John M. Broomall. While in the employ of Mr. Broomall, he cut down the famous Penn tree that was associated with the first arrival of William Penn at Chester. The present Judge Broomall had a cane made from the old tree that is still preserved as a souvenir.

Sebastian Haas in 1876 established in the hotel business in Chester and so continued until 1897, when he sold out. This hotel is now operated by his son, A. Henry Haas. Formerly a Democrat, Mr. Haas has for several years been a supporter of the Republican party; is a member of the Roman Catholic church and the German Beneficial Society. He married Gertrude Ott, born in Baden, Germany, March 16, 1832, died in Chester, October 3, 1876, daughter of Maurice Ott of Baden, who died in the United States. Children all born in Chester: Emil, now foreman for the Mitchell Seed Company in Philadelphia, married Laura Derickson; Caroline, resides in Chester, unmarried; Gertrude, a teacher in Chester; Louis, a confectioner of Chester, married Sarah Schwartz; A. Henry (see forward).

A. Henry Haas, youngest child of Sebastian Haas, was born in Chester, Pennsylvania, July 27, 1870. He was educated in the public school, which he

attended until he was sixteen years of age. His first occupation was as a boot-black. His next business venture was as a boy of sixteen in the junk business, driving a pair of goats which he had trained, hitched to a small wagon in which he gathered his purchases. He then sold newspapers for two years until 1889, then became a driver for Philip Conlin, a coal dealer of Chester. He was then in similar employment with Emil Haas until 1891, then worked in Roach's Ship Yard until the latter part of 1892; then with the Newport News Ship-building Company until 1893; then went to West Superior, Wisconsin, where he worked in a ship yard, constructing "Whale backs" for the lake trade until 1894; then with the Beaver Fibre Company of Germantown, Pennsylvania, then in various places for short periods; then in 1895 returning to Chester where he worked for his father, then proprietor of the Franklin Hotel. He again left home and until 1898 was employed on a farm, and on an oyster boat. In 1898 he again returned to Chester and purchased the Franklin Hotel from Conrad C. Houth, who but nine months previously had purchased the hotel from Sebastian Haas. The Franklin is now located at No. 127 and 129 West Third street; is a three story building of twenty-five rooms, well patronized, being the leading hotel beyond the west side.

Mr. Haas is a Republican in politics; has served as county committeeman, but refused offers of county offices tendered him by his party. He belongs to the Foresters of America; the Loyal Order of Moose; the Owls; the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Improved Order of Red Men. He is unmarried.

Four brothers from Wales settled in Gwynedd township in the EVANS Welsh tract in 1698. There are many branches of the family and from one of them sprang Jonathan Evans, son of an eminent representative of the Welsh emigrants and member of the Pennsylvania provincial assembly. Jonathan Evans was a farmer on land originally deeded by William Penn in Gwynedd township, Chester county. He and wife, Ann, left issue including a son, Jonathan.

Jonathan (2) Evans, son of Jonathan (1) and Ann Evans, lived for a time in Gwynedd township, later moving to Springfield township, Delaware county; he died in 1817, leaving a widow and children.

Joel Evans, son of Jonathan (2) Evans, was a farmer on the old Springfield township homestead. He married, in November, 1820, in Friends Meeting, Springfield, Hannah Rhodes, and left issue including a son, Samuel.

Samuel Evans, son of Joel and Hannah (Rhodes) Evans, was born in Springfield township, Delaware county, in 1840, died February 28, 1912. He owned the old homestead, which he cultivated all his life. He was a man of high character and one of the substantial men of the town. In religious faith he was a member of the Friends' Society, and in politics a Republican.

He married, October 31, 1867, Annie T., daughter of Elisha and Mary Ann (Clark) Taylor, of Scotch descent. She was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1838, and survives her husband, residing on the old homestead with her son, Albert, who manages the farm, her unmarried daughter, Ella, residing with them. Children of Samuel and Annie T. (Taylor) Evans: Mary, married Charles Dickinson; Ella, resides at home; Caroline, married Dr. John W. Merryman; Albert, married Mabel Chaney, and cultivates the home farm; Bertha, married John Kirk.

A resident of Marple township, Delaware county, since 1873.
MOORE Thomas L. Moore entered into the life of that community with a spirit and energy that has won him the esteem of all who know him, and few men are better known.

He is the son of Eli S. Moore, born in Brandywine, Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1905, aged eighty years, and his wife, Anna Maria Latch, born in Marple township, Delaware county, where she died in 1872; children: Thomas L.; John, married Bertha Miller; Benjamin, married Emma Miller; Henry, died in 1906; Howard, died 1904.

Thomas L. Moore was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, October 10, 1855. He was educated in the public schools and remained with his parents until seventeen years of age. In 1873 he came to Marple township, securing employment at the farm of Nathan W. Latch, which has ever since been his home. He continued in Mr. Latch's employ until after the death of the latter in 1907, when he purchased the property. The farm consisting of seventy-four and a half acres was purchased by Mr. Latch from John Grim, and at that time the farm house was a one-story log structure. This Mr. Latch replaced with a modern dwelling, with barn and other improvements in harmony with the farm house. This property lies along the Rockhouse road in Marple township, two and a quarter miles from Media and within easy access of three trolley lines. Here Mr. Moore conducts general farming operations along modern lines, causing the ground to yield liberal returns from his skillful management. Fruit of all kinds abounds and prosperity shows in every feature of the farm.

Not only is he a successful farmer, but in public affairs Mr. Moore shows his interest and ability. He has served Marple township most efficiently in various offices and given to each the same careful attention he gives to his private affairs. He was a collector of taxes three years, supervisor four years, assessor three years, constable one year and is usually a member of the election board. He is a Republican in politics and in religious faith a Baptist.

Mr. Moore married (first) Elizabeth Latch, (second) Jennie Latch, both daughters of Nathan W. Latch. Children of first wife: Mabel, born in 1876; Nathan Eli, born 1877, married Annie Worrall and resides at Rose Tree, Delaware county.

Nathan W. Latch was born in Delaware county, and there died in 1907, aged eighty-six years, a farmer all his life. He married (first) Sarah Ann Farra, (second) Rebecca Braden, who died aged fifty-nine years. Children: Elizabeth; Susan, married Marshall Worrall; Rachel, married John Farra, and Jennie.

The Platts of this record descend from Richard Platt, who came
PLATT from England to New Haven, Connecticut, in 1638, perhaps a descendant of Sir Hugh Platt, a noted agriculturalist of England in the days of Shakespeare and Bacon.

Richard Platt was of New Haven and Milford, where he was chosen a deacon in 1669. He died in 1684, leaving something to each of his sons in addition to what they had already received. He left one of his heirs a legacy "towards bringing up his son to be a scholar." To each of his nineteen grandchildren, he left a bible, showing how earnest were his christian principles and that he regarded the bible as a precious legacy to his descendants. In August, 1889, at the commemoration of the settlement of Milford nearly three centuries ago, his name was mentioned with honor, and among the coping stones

of the bridge over the Wap-a-Waug, to perpetuate the memory of the early settlers, one bears this inscription:

Deacon
Richard Platt
Obit 1684
Mary his wife.

From Connecticut the family spread to various sections, Epenetus (1) Platt, son of Richard, appearing in Huntington, Long Island, in 1666.

Epenetus (2) Platt, son of Epenetus (1) Platt, was a member of the Colonial Assembly and a man of prominence. His son, Dr. Zophar Platt, born 1705, died 1792, was a physician of Huntington, Long Island.

Epenetus (3) Platt, son of Dr. Zophar Platt, was born in 1754. He was a member of the New York legislature; the first judge of Suffolk county, Long Island, and connected for many years with the New York custom house.

Dr. Epenetus (4) Platt, son of Epenetus (3) Platt, was a practicing physician in New York, where he died in middle age about 1825. He married a Miss Warner and had issue: William Epenetus, died unmarried; Martha, married Rodman Appleby; Frederick A., see forward, and Caroline S., all members of the Episcopal church.

Frederick A. Platt, son of Dr. Epenetus (4) Platt, grew to manhood in Brooklyn, New York, where he was educated in the public schools. He began business life as a bank employee, continuing a banker all his life until his retirement in 1870. He was for many years president of the Corn Exchange National Bank of New York and wielded a strong influence in the banking world. He died in Lakewood, New Jersey, in 1896. He married Mary Augusta Hull, of Derby, Connecticut, daughter of Levi Hull, a brother of Commodore Hull of the United States Navy. Levi Hull followed the sea when a young man but later became a farmer, dying in Derby in 1850. He married Mary Wheeler, born in Connecticut and had issue: Mary Augusta, married Frederick A. Platt; Sarah L., married Philip Gilpin, of New Haven, Connecticut; William, died aged twelve years. Children of Frederick A. Platt: Frederick, died in infancy; Isaac Hull, of further mention; Mary A., died young. Mrs. Mary A. Platt died in Brooklyn, New York, in 1890, aged seventy years. The family were members of the Episcopal church.

Isaac Hull Platt, son of Frederick A. and Mary Augusta (Hull) Platt, was born in Brooklyn, New York, May 18, 1853. He was educated at the Adelphi and Polytechnic Institutes of Brooklyn, and Columbia College, prepared for the law and in 1875 was admitted to the bar of the state of Alabama. In 1877 he was admitted to the New York bar, later taking up the study of medicine at Long Island College Hospital, whence he was graduated M. D. in 1883. He also spent some time at St. Mary's Hospital and took a course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City. He practiced medicine in Brooklyn until the autumn of 1886, then located at Lakewood, New Jersey, practicing there for ten years as a throat and lung specialist. In 1897 he retired from practice and devoted himself to literary work and travel. He made five trips to Europe, remaining abroad on one of these visits for two years, alternating the seasons between Italy, France and England. He was a devoted student of Shakespeare and the author of "Bacon Cryptograms in Shakespeare and Other Studies," published in 1905, and of the "Walt Whitman," in Beacon Biographical Series. He was a member of the American Climatological Association; New York Academy of Medicine; the New York Genealogical and Historical Society; the Historical Society of Pennsyl-

vania; the Society of the Cincinnati; Sons of Veterans; the Society of the War of 1812, and was a communicant of the Episcopal church. His clubs were the Medical and Art of Philadelphia, and the National Arts and Players of New York City.

Dr. Platt married, September 2, 1886, Emma Haviland, born in Westchester county, New York, September 12, 1856, daughter of Aaron Griffin Haviland, born in the same county, a farmer and stock breeder, who died in 1862, aged forty-two years. He married Elizabeth Carpenter Willets, born in New York City, died in Brooklyn, in 1893; children: Anna Cramwell, died unmarried; S. Willets, died unmarried; John A., and Emma, now widow of Dr. Isaac Hull Platt. She is a member of the Society of Friends and resides at Wallingford, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. Children of Dr. Isaac Hull and Emma (Haviland) Platt: Frederick Epenetus, born October 17, 1887, accidentally killed just as he had reached the age of twenty-one years; Haviland Hull, born April 6, 1889, a graduate in electrical engineering, but now devoting himself to mechanical engineering; Philip Galpin, born December 27, 1890, a poultry raiser at the home farm.

TRIMBLE The Trimble family of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, descends from James Trimble, born in Ireland, on midsummer eve, June 24, 1707. He grew to boyhood in his native land, but when twelve years of age came to the United States, locating finally on a farm in West Bradford township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he became one of the substantial and prominent men of that town. He died January 21, 1792, and was buried in the Friends grave yard in Marshallton. He married Mary, a daughter of John and Mary Palmer, of Concord township, who bore him seven children including William (of further mention) and James. James, the second son, born February 28, 1739, spent his entire life at Trimble's Mills (now Trimbleville) on the old homestead. He married, January 1, 1770, Mary, a daughter of Samuel and Jane Sellers. He died September 16, 1819, leaving a large family, descendants being found in both Chester and Delaware counties.

(II) William, eldest son of James Trimble, was a resident of Chester county and in April, 1755, sat on a jury that decided some questions concerning the Sharpless estate. He married and had a son, Samuel.

(III) Samuel, son of William Trimble, was a prosperous farmer of Concord, Chester (later Delaware) county, and a member of the Society of Friends. He married Jane Brinton and left issue.

(IV) Samuel (2), son of Samuel and Jane (Brinton) Trimble, was born in Concord township, Chester county, in 1782, died at Concord Hill in the year 1843. He grew to adult years at the home farm and obtained an education in the subscription schools maintained by the Society of Friends. After his marriage he purchased a farm near Concord Hill, upon which he resided until death, a prosperous, influential farmer. He was a member, elder and overseer of the Concord Meeting, Society of Friends (Orthodox), his wife also being a member of that Meeting. He married Rebecca Mendenhall, born in Concord, who survived him until 1876. After his death she continued the cultivation of the farm and was a most successful manager. She was a daughter of Stephen and Margaret Mendenhall and a direct descendant of the Mendenhall family founded in Pennsylvania by Benjamin, who came with his brothers, John and George, from England in 1682. George returned to England and Benjamin settled in Chester county, in that part later set apart as Delaware county. Stephen Mendenhall was a farmer, born 1750, died at Con-

cord, December 9, 1809. Children of Samuel and Rebecca Trimble: John, born in 1809, died the same year; Stephen M. (of further mention); Samuel, born in 1812, died in 1824; Esther, born in 1814, died in 1854; Margaret, born in 1818, died in 1854; George W., born in 1820, died in 1846; Samuel, born in 1825, died in 1854; Ann, born in 1827, married Dr. Martin, died in 1890.

(V) Stephen Mendenhall, second son of Samuel and Rebecca (Mendenhall) Trimble, was born at Concord Hill, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, in 1810, died in 1898. He was educated in the Friends' schools at Concord and at Westtown, and remained at the home farm until 1834, when he moved to Haverford, where he spent six years on the Haverford College farm. In 1840 he purchased a farm in Chester township, Delaware, which he cultivated until his death. He was an Orthodox Friend as was his wife, and in political faith he was a Republican. He was an excellent farmer, thorough in his methods and caused the earth to produce bountifully. He was a man of high character and one held in high esteem both within and without the Meeting.

He married 11 mo. 9, 1836, Lydia Sharpless, born 1 mo. 2, 1812, daughter of John Sharpless (see forward). Children: 1. John, born in Haverford 5 mo. 6, 1838, died 7 mo. 31, 1886, unmarried. He was a farmer and "an esteemed member and overseer of Concord Monthly Meeting." 2. Rebecca, born in Chester township, 5 mo. 22, 1840, married 3 mo. 3, 1869, Samuel Bennington and moved to Wayne county, Iowa. 3. Dr. Samuel, born 2 mo. 26, 1843, graduate M. D. University of Pennsylvania, a practicing physician of Lima, Delaware county. He married, in 1870, Mary L. Evans; children: Joseph Evans, John, Grace, died in infancy, and George Martin. 4. George, born 7 mo. 12, 1845, died in 1889, unmarried. 5. William, born 8 mo. 19, 1847, succeeded his brother, John, at the homestead of their grandfather Trimble, near Concord. He married in Concord Meeting, 5 mo. 4, 1887, Jane Mendenhall, born 2 mo. 19, 1847, daughter of Jacob H. and Hannah W. (Newlin) Mendenhall. 6. Ann, born 1 mo. 25, 1851, now residing at Moylan, Delaware county, unmarried. 7. Henry, born 5 mo., 22, 1853, died in 1898. He was a graduate of Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, class of 1876, elected professor of analytical chemistry at the college in 1883, having previously, 1876 to 1878, spent two years in special study of chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania. He married at Moorestown, New Jersey, Mary J. Warrington, daughter of Seth and Martha Newlin (Jenkins) Warrington; daughters: Martha Warrington, Ruth A. and Alice. 8. Ruth Anna, born 9 mo. 8, 1855, died 2 mo. 27, 1876, unmarried. 9. Joseph, born 7 mo. 12, 1857, now residing on the paternal homestead in Chester township.

Lydia (Sharpless) Trimble, mother of the foregoing, was a daughter of John Sharpless, born 9 mo. 31, 1778, died 3 mo. 12, 1854. He married in 1803 at Chichester Meeting, Ruth Martin, born 10 mo. 17, 1780, died 1 mo. 17, 1878, at the great age of ninety-eight years. He was a well to do farmer of Delaware county and an overseer of Chester Meeting, appointed in 1816 and serving several years. He had children: Sarah, married Thomas Chalkley Palmer; Elizabeth, married James Pennell; George, married Hannah Larkin; Lydia (of previous mention) married Stephen M. Trimble; Sidney, married Haydock Gangues; Abigail, died in childhood; Beulah, married Isaac Leeds; Lewis, died in infancy; John, married Susan H. Pratt; Jane, married Charles L. Warner. John Sharpless was a son of Daniel (2) Sharpless, grandson of Daniel (1) Sharpless, the son of John (2) Sharpless, son of John (1) Sharpless, the emigrant ancestor from Cheshire, England, and his wife, Jane Moor.

John (2) Sharpless was born at Blakenhall, Cheshire, England, in 1666,

died near Chester, Pennsylvania, in 1749. He married, in 1692, at a Meeting in John Bowater's house in Middletown township, Hannah Pennell.

Daniel Sharpless, youngest and ninth child of John (2) Sharpless, was born at Ridley, Pennsylvania, 12 mo. 24, 1710-11, died at the same place 8 mo. 17, 1775. He married at Springfield Meeting, in 1736, Sarah Coppock.

Daniel (2) Sharpless, youngest and fifth child of Daniel (1) Sharpless, was born in Ridley, 4 mo. 12, 1751, died 6 mo. 20, 1816. He married (first) in 1775 at Newtown Meeting, Hannah Thomas. He married (second) at Chichester Meeting, Sarah Reynolds.

John Sharpless, second son of Daniel (2) Sharpless, married as stated, Ruth Martin, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Reynolds) Martin. She was a descendant of Thomas and Margery Martin, who came from England with four daughters in 1685. A son, Moses, was born to Thomas and Margery Martin, after their arrival in Pennsylvania, who, in 1714, married Margaret Baltin and lived in Middletown until 1737, then moved to Chester county, where Moses Martin died. John, son of Moses Martin, was born 1 mo. 3, 1718, died 11 mo. 26, 1761. He was a carpenter and settled in Birmingham, where he married Hannah, daughter of William and Sarah (Webb) Dilworth. George, son of John Martin, was born 6 mo. 9, 1754, died 7 mo. 19, 1825. He married, in 1776, Elizabeth Reynolds, born 3 mo. 13, 1754, died 3 mo. 26, 1818, daughter of Henry and Sarah Reynolds. They settled in Upper Chichester, where Ruth, their third child, was born 10 mo. 17, 1780. She married John Sharpless as stated.

Dr. Samuel Trimble, third child and second son of Stephen TRIMBLE Mendenhall Trimble (q. v.) and Lydia (Sharpless) Trimble, was born in Chester township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, 2 mo. 26, 1843. He was educated at Westtown Friends Boarding School, in Chester county, and in 1864 began the study of medicine, entering the University of Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated M. D. class of 1867. He at once began practice, locating in Lima, Delaware county, where he continued in successful practice for thirty-seven years, until 1904, when he retired from practice and moved to his farm in Newtown township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. There he remained in management until 1912, when he sold his estate and purchased his present home near Lima, surrounded by one and a half acres. Before entering the University, Dr. Trimble studied medicine under Dr. George Martin, of West Chester, Pennsylvania, and a memory of their life-long friendship is found in the home of Dr. Trimble, to whom Dr. Martin bequeathed his library, which has been carefully treasured and preserved. Dr. Martin was a son of George and Edith (Sharpless) Martin, and a nephew of Ruth (Martin) Sharpless, mother of Lydia Sharpless who married Stephen Mendenhall Trimble. Dr. Martin was a well known physician of Delaware and Chester counties, and also practiced in Philadelphia. During the war he was engaged in hospital work at Chester as a volunteer surgeon.

Dr. Trimble, during his long years of practice, gained high rank in his profession and was one of the best known and most highly regarded physicians of Delaware county. He was kind-hearted, sympathetic, and skillful in treatment, winning the hearts of his patients as his remedies won them health and strength. He is now living in honored, well earned retirement, with the consciousness of duty well performed and a life well spent.

He married (first) 5 mo. 5, 1870, at Middletown Friends Meeting, Mary L. Evans, born in Lancaster county, 6 mo. 20, 1848, died 3 mo. 7, 1904. It

was immediately after her death that Dr. Trimble gave up his professional practice and retired to his farm in Newtown township. He married (second) a sister of his first wife, both being daughters of Isaac and Ann Evans, of Middletown. Children, all by his first wife; 1. Joseph Evans, born 3 mo. 3, 1871, died 4 mo. 5, 1896. He was a student at Westtown Friends Boarding School when taken ill and was sent to Colorado by his father, but never regained his health. 2. John, born 4 mo. 2, 1873. 3. Grace, born 3 mo. 14, 1881, died in infancy. 4. George Martin, born 4 mo. 11, 1883; married Lillian J. Garrett, of Media, 3 mo. 6, 1912; child: G. Martin, born 2 mo. 2, 1913.

The Ramseys are an old family of the state of Delaware, where
 RAMSEY the grandparents of William T. Ramsey, of Chester, were born, lived and died.

William Ramsey, father of William T., was born in St. Georges, Delaware, and is now living in Chester, Pennsylvania, in general charge of boilers and steam fitting at the Eddystone Print Works. He enlisted in a New York regiment in 1861, served three months, then enlisted in the navy, serving until the close of the war between the states. He was honorably discharged and is in receipt of a government pension, earned through faithful service to his country. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the Improved Order of Red Men. He married Elizabeth Johnson, born in Philadelphia, daughter of Isaac Johnson, deceased; children: Catherine, married William B. Sweeney and lives in Wilmington, Delaware; William T. (of further mention); Robert, residing in Chester; Florence, a teacher of music in Chester.

William T. Ramsey, eldest son of William and Elizabeth (Johnson) Ramsey, was born in Philadelphia, January 8, 1873. He attended public school in Eddystone and Chester until he was fourteen years of age. He then became messenger boy for the Eddystone Manufacturing Company, carrying messages, etc., between Philadelphia and Eddystone offices of the company. He was promoted to higher positions, remaining with the company until 1901. He then entered the employ of the Consumer's Ice Manufacturing Company in Chester and in 1908 became manager of that company, a position he most capably fills. Mr. Ramsey has always taken an interest in political affairs and has given much of his time and ability to the public service of his city and state. Elected as a representative, he has represented the second ward of Chester in common council for six years, having been president of that body. In 1912 he was the successful candidate of his party for the state house of representatives, and is now serving his term of two years. Successful in business and held in high regard by his townsmen, Mr. Ramsey has a career of great usefulness before him. He is a prominent member of the Masonic Order and holds the highest honors his lodge can bestow. He is a past master of L. H. Scott Lodge, No. 352, Free and Accepted Masons; is high priest of Chester Chapter, No. 258, Royal Arch Masons, and eminent commander of Chester Commandery, No. 66, Knights Templar. He is also a Noble of Lulu Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Philadelphia, and a member of Col. Theodore Hyatt Council, Independent Order of Americans, also junior state councillor of Pennsylvania state council of that order. He also belongs to the Chester lodges and clubs,—Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Fraternal Order of Eagles, Modern Woodmen of America, Heptasophs, Alpha Boat, West End Boat and Second Ward Representative clubs.

Mr. Ramsey married, June 14, 1898, in Chester, Evaline Bleacham, born in Chester, daughter of Joseph C. and Sarah (Harrop) Bleacham. Mr. Bleacham is a cabinetmaker for the Stacey G. Glauser Company, and with

his family resides at No. 1110 Potter street, Chester. Harold, the only child of William T. and Evaline Ramsey, was born in Chester, August 15, 1901. The family residence is at No. 1117 Potter street.

MELVILLE The Melville family is one which has been in this country but a few generations, yet the influence of its various members has been beneficially felt. They brought to this country, and transmitted to their descendants, the traits which have distinguished the Scottish race from time immemorial. Traits which have enabled them to rise to positions of distinction when combating obstacles which were almost invincible, and which would have overcome less sturdy and persevering individuals.

Andrew Alexander Melville was born in Scotland, and died there in 1887. He was a shoemaker by trade, and a staunch member of the Presbyterian church. He married Jane Murray, and they had children: William, who resided in Dunfermline, Scotland, was an inspector on the North British railway in Scotland for half a century; Donald, see forward; George, Catherine and Margaret, deceased.

Donald Melville, son of Andrew Alexander and Jane Melville, was born in Helmsdale, Scotland, October 12, 1844, and died May 10, 1905. He attended the public schools of his native town, and then learned the blacksmith's trade and also that of a mechanic. Until he was twenty-five years of age he worked at these two callings in Scotland, and then decided that America offered better opportunities for advancement to a young man of his energetic and ambitious disposition. He accordingly emigrated to this country and, upon his arrival here, made his home for a time in the city of Philadelphia. He then settled in Keystone, Upper Darby township, and for many years worked as a mechanic in some of the large plants in that section of the country. In 1878 he built the red brick house in Keystone in which his widow is residing at the present time (1913). He was of a home-loving, thrifty nature, and at the time of his death had acquired a considerable fortune. He was a member of the Patterson Memorial Church, in Upper Darby, of which his widow is also a member. His fraternal affiliations were with Lodge No. 227, Improved Order of Red Men, and the Scotch Thistle Lodge; he was also a Mason and member of Mitchell Lodge, No. 256. Politically he was a Republican.

Mr. Melville married (first) Elizabeth Stadler, born in Germany, who came to this country in her early girlhood and died here in September, 1882. He married (second) Janet Goodfellow, born in Mannwrs Lilliesleaf, Scotland, August 24, 1854, who came to this country as a young woman to join her brother in Philadelphia. She is the daughter of James and Jessie Goodfellow. James Goodfellow was a contractor, whose entire life was spent in Scotland. He had extensive contracts for drainage work, excavating, building foundations, etc. He died at the age of eighty-four years, while his wife lived to the advanced age of ninety years. In addition to Mrs. Melville they had children as follows: George, deceased, resided in Philadelphia; Elizabeth, married William Thomson; John, was drowned at the age of twenty-eight years; Christina; Helen, a school teacher in Scotland; James, lives in Keystone, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Melville has made a number of trips across the ocean, the last being in 1912, when she was accompanied by her step-daughter, Elizabeth, and spent considerable time in her native land, re-visiting old friends and old scenes. Mr. Melville's children by his first marriage were: Alexander, married Myra Weir and lives in Upper Darby township; Margaret, Clara and Elizabeth, living with Mrs. Melville. Children by the second mar-

riage: James, born August 3, 1885; George, born June 29, 1887, both living at home.

Joel B. Jones, deceased, for many years a well known and influential resident of Garrettsford, who enjoyed in an unusual degree the unlimited respect and confidence of his fellow townsmen, was born at Haverford, Upper Darby township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, May 1, 1864, died December 29, 1912.

(I) Paul Jones, the earliest known ancestor of the line here under consideration, was a man of energy and thrift, of influence in his community, performing well the duties which devolved upon him as son, husband and father. He married Tacie Roberts, who bore him eight children, as follows: 1. Tacie, married Isaac Heston; nine children. 2. Esther, married Lewis Yerkes; four children. 3. Susan, married Paul Frye; three children. 4. Emily, married William Warner Roberts; one child. 5. William Davis, married Frances Lockwood Lloyd; one child. 6. Isaac T., married Mary Bowen; one child. 7. Justis P., married (first) Mary Irving; one child; (second) Margaret Yerkes. 8. Joel Davis, of whom further.

(II) Joel Davis Jones, son of Paul and Tacie (Roberts) Jones, was a resident of Lower Merion, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, where he was regarded as one of the substantial men, doing all in his power to promote the growth and development of that section of the state, and the moral welfare of the community. He married Hannah, daughter of Thomas and — (Jones) Price, and they had eight children, as follows: 1. Amanda Price, married Reuben Baily. 2. William Davis, of whom further. 3. Mary Thompson, married William Francis Davis; two children. 4. Lydia Warner, deceased. 5. Isaac Thomas, married Mary Eastwick; two children. 6. Emily, married George Williamson; three children. 7. Paul, married Mary Williamson; three children. 8. Edward, married Elizabeth Fornance; four children.

(III) William Davis Jones, son of Joel Davis and Hannah (Price) Jones, was born in Lower Merion, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, September 16, 1838. He received his preliminary education in the common schools in the neighborhood of his home, and pursued advanced studies at Lower Merion Academy. He assisted his father with the work of the farm, thereby gaining a valuable experience and a strength that prepared him for the activities of life. In 1861 he removed to Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and rented a farm of sixty-five acres, which he operated for a period of seven years, and at the expiration of that time rented the property of Abraham L. Pennock for a period of twelve years, after which he purchased the Joseph Allen farm, consisting of sixty acres, whereon he resided for the remainder of his days. He was a man of progressive ideas, thorough and painstaking in his work, and his well cultivated acres bore evidence of his ability as an agriculturist. He was elected to the office of town auditor on the Republican ticket, in which capacity he served for twenty-one years to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. He belonged to the Society of Friends. He married Ann Louise Baily, daughter of Joel J. Baily. Children: 1. Joel B., of whom further. 2. William Davis Jr., engaged in the coal and feed business; resides at Ridley Park, Delaware county, Pennsylvania; married Susan Kamp.

(IV) Joel B. Jones, son of William Davis and Ann Louise (Baily) Jones, attended the common schools at Haverford, Pennsylvania, the Friends' Central School and Pierce's Business College. He lived with his father until the latter's death in 1905, then purchased the homestead, residing there until his death. Late in life he devoted his attention to contracting, building public

highways, and his work was satisfactory in every respect, being conducted according to the most improved methods and in a most efficient manner. He was a firm believer in the principles of Republicanism, took an active interest in local politics, and for three years served as supervisor of state roads in Upper Darby township, and for two years as township road commissioner. In 1907 he inaugurated the fire department in the village of Garrettford, and enjoyed the distinction of being its first president, in which capacity he displayed an efficiency of a high order. He was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Chester, Pennsylvania; the Junior Order of Mechanics; the Knights of Pythias, and Knights of the Golden Eagle.

Mr. Jones married, March 29, 1888, Jane R. Alexander, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 14, 1859, daughter of John and Ellen (Flood) Alexander, both of whom were born and died in Philadelphia, the former when Jane R. was a mere infant, and the latter when she was two weeks old, and she was taken by Nathan Garret and wife, of Garrettford, Pennsylvania, as their adopted daughter, and grew up with them, receiving their love and care. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Jones: J. Davis, died at the age of four months; infant, deceased; Isaac, died at the age of five weeks; Ann Louisa, born December 5, 1893, resides with her mother on the home farm. Both Mrs. Jones and her daughter are cultured women, interested in all good works, and esteemed in the community for their many excellent characteristics.

Mr. Jones was a man of firm convictions, with superior executive ability and sagacity of judgment, and was well fitted for the responsible positions which he filled. He was a good son, a loving husband, a devoted father, and strong and faithful in his friendships, and his demise was mourned by all who had the honor of his acquaintance.

Among the many worthy descendants of William and Ann GARRETT (Kirke) Garrett, of Upper Darby township, then Chester, now Delaware county, Pennsylvania, (1684-1724) is Isaac Price Garrett, present postmaster of Lansdowne, an office he has filled continuously since 1897.

His descent from William and Ann Garrett, the Quaker emigrants from Leicestershire, England, in 1684, is through their son, Samuel, (1672-1743), and Jane (Pennell) Garrett; their son, Nathan, (1711-1802) and Ann (Knowles) Garrett; their son, Thomas Garrett, (1749-1839) and his second wife, Sarah Price; their son, Benjamin, (1791-1884), and Mary (Haines) Garrett, the latter the parents of Isaac Price Garrett.

These progenitors were all residents of Chester and Delaware counties save Benjamin Garrett, who prior to his marriage purchased and moved to a farm in the state of Delaware. Benjamin Garrett was born in Upper Darby, October 17, 1791, died April 4, 1884. He married Mary Haines, born August 18, 1803, died November 12, 1887, daughter of David and Alice (Cullifer) Haines of West Chester. Sons, all born on the farm in the state of Delaware: David Haines, January 2, 1843, married Sarah Martin and has Nellie S.; Isaac Price, of whom further; Thomas Pugh, born June 30, 1846, married Caroline Etherington, who died leaving Elsie and Marjorie.

Isaac Price Garrett, second son of Benjamin and Mary (Haines) Garrett, was born in the state of Delaware, August 4, 1844. When five years of age he was committed to the care of his uncle, for whom he was named, Isaac Price, of Upper Darby, Pennsylvania, with whom he remained until death removed the relative who had bestowed upon the lad a loving care that equalled that of a parent. He was educated in the public schools, finishing his studies

with an advanced course in the Friends Boarding School at Westtown, Chester county. From the time he left school until 1889, the young man was engaged in successful farming operations. In the latter year Mr. Garrett was appointed cashier in the Philadelphia Customs House, under the administration of President Harrison, continuing in that position, enjoying the confidence of his official superiors, four years and eight months. He continued his residence in Lansdowne, but engaged in the insurance business in Philadelphia until July 7, 1897, when he was appointed by President McKinley postmaster at Lansdowne. After four years of efficient service, Mr. Garrett was re-appointed by President Roosevelt for a term of four years beginning January 13, 1902. In 1906 the management of his office having been strongly commended, President Roosevelt again extended his term four years, and in 1910 President Taft again endorsed his conduct of the office by an appointment for another term, expiring in 1914. His term of service then will have covered the entire period of seventeen years, 1897-1914. This represents, however, but one detail of the public service of Mr. Garrett. In 1880 he was the successful Republican candidate for the Pennsylvania House of Assembly, and again in 1888 he was chosen to represent his district. During these four years of service in the legislature, he served on important committees and was identified with the legislation beneficial to his district and state. He served for years as school director in Upper Darby township, and on the board of education of the borough of Lansdowne, fifteen of these years being president of the board. In purely local affairs he has held about every office in his town, and such is his reputation for integrity and executive ability that in an active political life of forty years he has never suffered a defeat at the polls. In educational matters his interest has always been deep and his service valuable. A firm believer in the value of the public school system to the youth of our land, he has always aided and encouraged every movement in its favor and to him is, in a measure, due the present efficiency of Lansdowne schools. Mr. Garrett and family, like their ancestors, are members of the Society of Friends.

He married, November 12, 1868, Sarah Emlen Bell, born July 30, 1846, daughter of Chalkley and Mary (Emlen) Bell, of Bloomington, Illinois, but prior to their removal there, residents of Chester county, Pennsylvania. Chalkley Bell, born April 16, 1821, died in 1892, son of Hughes and Sarah (Comfort) Bell. He married, April 14, 1842, Mary, daughter of James and Sarah (Foulke) Emlen, then of Westtown township, Chester county. Their children: 1. James Emlen, deceased. 2. Walter Edwin, married Sarah Flagg. 3. Sarah Emlen, married Isaac Price Garrett, of previous mention. 4. Mifflin Emlen, government supervising architect, appointed under both the Republican president, Chester A. Arthur, and the Democratic president, Grover Cleveland. He married Susan Adelaide Van Hoff. 5. Samuel K., deceased. 6. George, died in infancy. 7. Arthur H., married Delia Thatcher. 8. Charles Emlen, married Ellen Wickham. Children of Isaac Price and Sarah Emlen (Bell) Garrett: Annie Emlen, born March 17, 1870; Charles Taylor and Samuel Emlen, who both died in infancy.

HAWTHORNE This record deals with the life of a man born across the sea in historic Derry, Ireland, whose long life since his eighteenth year has been passed in Pennsylvania. Born of well-to-do parents, but early orphaned and his patrimony diverted from him, John K. Hawthorne did not lose courage, but boldly sailed for the United States, where from the penniless lad of eighteen he has become the affluent, honored citizen of ripened years. Greater even than his financial success has

been the high character he has established for honesty and integrity. Now aged eighty-four years, Mr. Hawthorne is in good health, faculties unimpaired, and rated high in the esteem of the community wherein he has spent so many of those years. To few men in Delaware county has a greater span of years been granted, and to none of equal years, has been given greater faculty to enjoy the success won in earlier years.

John K. Hawthorne, to whom this record is dedicated, was born of Scotch ancestors, both paternal and maternal, in Londonderry, or county Derry, about nine miles from Londonderry, the capital of that county. He is the son of Robert Hawthorne, who owned a farm in Derry, where his short life of twenty-five years was passed. Robert Hawthorne married Nancy, daughter of William Campbell, a large owner of town and grazing lands. Robert was a son of William Hawthorne, a landowner and farmer of Derry, who had two sons, Robert and John, the former owning a good farm, which he willed to John K. Hawthorne. Robert died in 1834, aged twenty-five years; his wife Nancy, died in 1833. They were the parents of two sons, John K. and Thomas. The latter came to the United States, locating at Elkington, Maryland, where he became a well-to-do farmer and stockraiser. He died in 1855 or 1856.

John K. Hawthorne, eldest son of Robert and Nancy (Campbell) Hawthorne, was born in August, 1829. He was but five years of age when his father died; his mother having died the preceding year. After the death of his father, the lad naturally became the charge of his uncle, John Hawthorne, who took charge of both the lad and the farm left to his eldest son by Robert Hawthorne. The uncle used the property as his own, and denied the real owner, his nephew, even the advantages of an education, although the farm was a profitable one. He was sent to a paid teacher for three winter terms, this being all that was allowed him. The lad endured the life under his uncle until he was eighteen years of age, then he sailed for the United States, glad to get away, even at the sacrifice of the farm left him by his father. On arriving in Philadelphia, John K. was possessed of but six shillings, but he at once found a job. Before the first week ended his employer borrowed his small capital, got drunk and not only did not repay the six shillings, but did not pay him for his week's work. But the lad who did not hesitate to cross the ocean to a strange land, was not to be held down. He obtained a position with Patterson & Hopper, grocers, becoming manager of their store. After six years of hard work and close economy he had saved a small capital, which he invested in a small grocery at No. 514 Fifteenth street, Philadelphia. He there continued in business until 1866, when he erected a store building at No. 2042 Pine street, where he conducted a grocery and provision store, prospered and accumulated a modest fortune. Part of this he invested in twenty-two and a half acres of land in Haverford township, Delaware county, paying therefor seven thousand five hundred dollars. This property which he yet owns is valued at one hundred and ten thousand dollars, a most wonderful increase in value. After purchasing this property he did not give up business, but continued until 1885, when he sold out and located on his farm in Haverford township. He there has specialized in the breeding of full blooded swine, his imported Berkshires, Red Jerseys and Chester Whites, being known wherever swine breeders are found. He dealt largely, often having on his farm three hundred and fifty of the choicest full blooded animals. He found a ready market for all his stock, the demand in a short time exceeding the number he could supply. While he had the usual supply of other farm animals, Mr. Hawthorne has confined his efforts in breeding entirely to swine and the three strains previously mentioned. He is a Republican in politics and, although

reared in the Church of England, is a member of the Presbyterian church, located at Fifteenth and Locust streets, Philadelphia.

Mr. Hawthorne married, June 22, 1848, Jane Knox, born in county Tyrone, Ireland, died at the farm in Delaware county, December 24, 1905, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Sayers) Knox. Her father died a young man, his widow later coming with her children to this country, settling in Philadelphia. Children of Samuel and Mary Knox: 1. Samuel (2), a contracting bricklayer. 2. Jane, married John K. Hawthorne. 3. Matilda, married John Cayan, a farmer of Haverford township. Children of John K. and Jane (Knox) Hawthorne: 1. Matilda, born July 12, 1849, died in 1867. 2. William A., born June 14, 1851, died July 7, 1852. 3. Anna B., born April 27, 1853; married Charles Manley and resides in Media, Pennsylvania. 4. John C., born June 22, 1855, now a leading dry goods merchant of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and president of the corporation operating a large store. 5. Jane, born June 1, 1857; married Andrew C. Haines and resides at the corner of Nineteenth street and Erie avenue, Philadelphia. 6. Elizabeth, born June 13, 1859, died November 13, 1871. 7. Mary B., born September 5, 1861, resides with her father. 8. Charles L., born December 18, 1863, died July 17, 1865. 9. William A., born May 8, 1866, resides with his father. 10. Thomas, born May 20, 1860, died 1892; was cashier with the Finley-Acker Company. 11. Catherine, married a Mr. Treadway, a printer, and resides in New Rochelle, New York.

A native son of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, John

BRITTINGHAM T. Brittingham has been a resident of Chadds Ford since early youth. Here he conducted a blacksmith shop for a number of years and he has served his community in various positions of important responsibility. At the present time, in 1913, he is auditor of Birmingham township and he is candidate for the local postmastership, of which office he was incumbent during the Cleveland administration. He is loyal and public-spirited in all that pertains to civic affairs and as a business man is reliable and trustworthy in every respect.

October 22, 1851, occurred the birth of John T. Brittingham, the place of his nativity being Brandywine Summit, in Birmingham township, Delaware county.

His father, Eber Brittingham, was born at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, February 26, 1824. His paternal grandfather owned the ferry at Valley Forge prior to the erection of a bridge at that point. The latter was reared, lived and died at Valley Forge. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Bartholomew, died at Charleston, Pennsylvania, in 1871, aged eighty-eight years; she was a Methodist, and she and her husband were the parents of the following children: James; Ann, married David Glasby; Eber, mentioned further; Joseph, never married; Robert, married Mary Ann McKeever. All of these children are deceased.

Eber Brittingham, father of John T. Brittingham, passed his boyhood and youth at Valley Forge and attended the Concord public school. After his sixteenth year he learned the trade of blacksmith and was identified with that line of work during the entire period of his active career. His brother Robert, was a soldier in the civil war, having enlisted for service in Company I, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry. He participated in many important conflicts marking the progress of the war and served for a period of four years. Eber Brittingham died at Chadds Ford, November 11, 1908. He married Sarah Ann McKeever, of Brandywine Hundred. Her father, John McKeever, was

a farmer and teamster and he was the first man to haul a load of lime, sand or stone for the construction of the Pennsylvania railroad's main line. He died at Chadds Ford in 1880, aged eighty-nine years. He and his wife, who was Susan Talley prior to her marriage, had six children, concerning whom the following brief data are here recorded: Charlotte, married Daniel Fawcett; Hannah, remained single; Sarah Ann, married Eber Brittingham, as already noted; Susan Talley is the wife of Cheney Smith and they maintain their home at Chester, Pennsylvania; Thomas, never married; Margaret became the wife of Jacob Pennell, steward of the Delaware County Home for many years. To Eber and Sarah Ann (McKeever) Brittingham were born seven children: John T., he whose name forms the caption for this article; Isabella, married Bayard Sharp; Mary, remained single as did also Joseph; Ella, married Charley B. Walker; Eber E., born December 29, 1867, married Gertrude Russell; and Susan married Eugene Summeril. Of the above all are deceased except John T., Ella and Eber E. The mother is still living, her home being at Chadds Ford; she is a Baptist.

John T. Brittingham accompanied his parents to Chadds Ford when he was a mere child. He attended Beech Grove School No. 2, at Birmingham, and after completing his education entered upon an apprenticeship to learn the trade of blacksmith from his father. He has been engaged in that line of work during the long intervening years to the present time, in 1913, and for that entire period has been a resident of Chadds Ford. He is a Democrat in his political convictions and during the Cleveland administration he was postmaster of Chadds Ford. He is candidate for the local postmastership at the present time and he is also filling the office of township auditor. In Masonic circles he is a member of Concord Lodge, No. 625, Free and Accepted Masters; he is likewise affiliated with Centerville Lodge, No. 37, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Winona Tribe, No. 75, Improved Order of Red Men.

November 2, 1876, Mr. Brittingham married Miss Josephine King, of Upper Uwchland, Chester county, Pennsylvania. Her father, Plummer E. King, was born at Locust Grove, in Chester county. He was a farmer for a number of years and subsequently worked at the trade of cooper. He died in 1892. His wife was Margaret Russell and she bore him seven children: Sarah, married Bayard Burnett; Joseph, single; John; George, married Lizzie Henry; Charles; Elizabeth, married John Quird; and Josephine. Mr. and Mrs. Brittingham became the parents of two children: Clarence F., born December 24, 1877, married Florence Gifford and they have one son, Jack Taylor, whose birth occurred September 29, 1909; and Cornelia H., born May 8, 1886, is unmarried and resides at Chadds Ford. Mrs. Brittingham attended the Baptist church; she was summoned to the life eternal February 29, 1912, and her loss is universally mourned throughout Chadds Ford, where the circle of her friends was coincident with that of her acquaintances.

STACKHOUS No name is better or more favorably known in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and vicinity, than that of the Stackhous family. The ancestry of the family is traced back in this country to the year 1682, and in England to the year 1086, and the representatives of the family in the various generations have been men of excellent business ability and executive force, carrying forward to successful completion whatever they undertake, no obstacle being too great for them to overcome.

(I) John Stackhous, probably a lineal descendant of Thomas Stackhous, the pioneer ancestor of the family, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania,

January 4, 1793, died March 24, 1862. He engaged in agricultural pursuits, conducting his operations first in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and subsequently in Cecil county, Maryland, where he lived on Big Elk creek. He married Sarah Moon, born December 16, 1803. Children: John W., of whom further; William David, born May 12, 1836, died May 7, 1843, aged seven years.

(II) John W. Stackhous, son of John and Sarah (Moon) Stackhous, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, December 16, 1829, died October 6, 1910. He was brought up in the neighborhood of his birthplace, attended its common schools, and being reared on a farm naturally gave his attention to that occupation upon attaining a suitable age to begin the activities of life. He was successful in his undertaking, owing to the fact that he was careful and thorough in his work, progressive in his ideas, using every method to bring about results. He and his wife were members of the Friends' church, and he was a Republican in politics. He married Amanda M. Zane, born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, December 19, 1829, died February 26, 1888. Children: 1. William W., born in New Garden township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, a miller by occupation; married Lizzie M. Maxwell; child, Lawrence W.; they reside at Glen Mills, Pennsylvania. 2. Frank J., of whom further.

(III) Frank J. Stackhous, son of John W. and Amanda M. (Zane) Stackhous, was born in New Garden township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, February 12, 1863. He attended the public schools of the neighborhood, assisted with the labors of the farm during his early years, and at the age of eighteen turned his attention to learning telegraphy, in which line of work he became highly proficient, possessing a natural inclination and liking for that special subject for many years. He became an operator at Landenberg Junction, Chester county, Pennsylvania, for the Pennsylvania railroad, continuing as such for some time, and from December, 1886, until January 6, 1905, served as operator and agent for the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, the length of his service denoting that his duties were discharged to the satisfaction of those in control. In the latter named year he purchased the Chadds Ford Hotel and grounds, the latter consisting of twelve and a half acres, a portion of which is cultivated in order to produce fresh fruit and vegetables for the table, and the remainder is tastefully laid out in lawn and flower beds, extremely pleasing and attractive to the eye. There is a livery stable and garage connected with the hotel, and everything about the premises is modern and up-to-date, fully meeting the demands of the most critical and fastidious patron. The Chadds Ford Hotel is one of the leading landmarks of this section of the state, having been operated as a hostelry since 1737, and up to eleven years ago was owned and operated by members of the Twaddell family, in whose possession it was for many generations. Mr. Stackhous is an ideal host, ever ready to contribute to the comfort and well being of his guests, who fully appreciate his efforts by their constant patronage and by inducing new people to seek a shelter there when in need of temporary quarters. Mr. Stackhous is well informed on the issues of the day, takes an active and personal interest in all borough affairs that have for their object the advancement and improvement of the community in which he resides, and casts his vote for the candidates of the Republican party, but has neither time nor inclination for public office.

Mr. Stackhous married (first) February 16, 1885, Philena E. Cloud, born in New Garden township, Pennsylvania, daughter of Edwin C. and Elizabeth Cloud. No children. He married (second) January 10, 1905, Lydia F. Ferguson, daughter of B. F. and Mary Ferguson, of Chester county, Pennsylvania. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Stackhous: Amanda M. and Lydia F., died at birth, and Mary M.

